SENATE FILES,
Returned to Office of
Secretary of U. S. Senate

FIVE out of every six *worth-while* servants who are looking for places in this city either read or use the want ad. columns of the Courier-Journal.

The Courier-Journal.

COURIER-JOURNAL ADVERTISEMENTS are read by the great mass of the prosperous people of the Booming South; want to reach them?

VOL. CVI. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,737. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1906.—12 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Kentucky—Fair and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

Indiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Tennessee — Showers Saturday, with cooler in western portion; Sunday fair.

THE LATEST.

Frank Kowalski, paying teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, shot and killed himself last evening at his home. No charges had been brought against him in connection with the failure of the bank, but he had become despondent because of the suspicions of friends. Forged notes aggregating more than $500,000 were found in the bank yesterday by the officials who are investigating its affairs.

During theh trials of the alleged murderers of J. B. Marcum at Beattyville, James Hargis interrupted the testimony of Moses Feltner by sneering laughter, and had to be warned by the Court to desist. Feltner was the chief witness heard yesterday.

Annie Henson, the negro woman indicted for the murder of Mrs. Robert Broughton at Barbourville, is said to have made another confession throwing new light on the crime. A motion for a change of venue was overruled by the trial Judge.

A St. ePtersburg dispatch says the attempts on the lives of Vice Admiral Doubasoff, on May 6, and of Gen. Nepluieff, commander of the Sebastopol fortress, on May 27, have been traced to the flying organization of the social revolutionists.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad will at an early date idspense with the services of all telegraphers on its system, and will control the movement of trains with the automatic block signal system and the telephone.

With the prospect of securing elevencent articles for ten cents, women rushed madly over one another in a Memphis store, breaking large plateglass windows. The fire and police patrols were called to restore order.

George Hall was last night convicted at Charlotte of conspiracy in connection with the lynching at Salisbury, N. C., of the three negro murderers of the Lyerly family, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison.

After being in session for more than a week, the Wage and Executive Committees ofthe Amalgamated Window Glass Workers' Association adjourned yesterday at Pittsburg, without taking definite action on a wage scale.

The Hearst papers in Chicago have declared savage war upon the Democratic county and judicial ticket. This action is considered to mean that a third ticket will be placed in the field in Cook county.

Chinese labor will be given a test on the canal. Proposals from labor agents for 2,500 Chinese laborers will be asked in a few days. Other help available is not equal to the demand.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department in Washington yesterday for public building sites in London, Danville, Owensboro, Mayfield, Paris, Lebanon and Winchester.

For the first time in her history, Persia is to have a National Assembly. The new Grand Vizier is believed to be responsible for the decision of the Government in the matter.

The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet in Frankfort today to receive the report of the subcommittee ast o the details of the coming State primary.

The Hon. Claude M. Desha, former member of the State Legislature, and a candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, died suddenly at his home in Cynthiana.

Trooper J. Coerner, of Troop H, Twelfth cavalry, committed suicide at Fort glethorpe, Tenn., because he had been arrested on a charge of liquor smuggling.

With the arrival of Commander-in-Chief James Tanner at Minneapolis yesterday, the fortieth annual encampment of the G. A. R. was informally opened.

A man was shot and instantly killed by his ten-year-old son at Bowerton, Miss. The man had whipped the lad's brother and struck his mother.

A new labor union known as the United Teamsters has been organized by the bolters from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Between forty and fifty passengers were injured, none fatally, in a wreck on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad.

County Treasurer F. E. Smith, of Akron, O., has resigned. There is an alleged shortage of $282,000 in his accounts.

Secretary Root was given an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Montevideo.

PAYING TELLER KILLS HIMSELF

Made Despondent By Criticisms of Friends.

Thirteen Years In Milwaukee Avenue Bank.

Examiners Find Half Million In Forged Notes.

SHORTAGE MAY BE $2,000,000.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Frank Kowalski, for five years paying teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which failed last Monday, and for some time assistant receiving teller, in addition to his other duties, shot and killed himself to-night in his home, 340 North Carpenter street. Criticism by neighbors and lifelong friends, who accused him of a share in the downfall of the bank, is believed to have driven Kowalski to his death.

For two days he had been despondent, and the members of his family have kept a close watch over him. To-day, however, he returned to his home at 4 o'clock, while the family was away from home, and his dead body was found four hours later.

The climax of his trouble was reached last night, when a woman whom he had known for years accosted him on the street and accused him of being responsible for the failure of the bank. When speaking of the incident later in the evening, Kowalski complained bitterly of the suspicions of his friends, and declared that unless his character was speedily cleared he would take his own life.

* * *

In Bank Thirteen Years.

Kowalski's relatives assert their firm belief that he was innocent of any knowledge as to the mismanagement of the bank by President Stensland. When the bank failed Kowalski had $700 of his own money on deposit in the institution, and his immediate relatives nearly $50,000. Had the teller known of Stensland's defalcations, they assert, he would at least have notified his relatives and would have taken his own money out of the institution.

The dead teller, who was thirty years old, had been with the bank for thirteen years. He began as office boy and had been promoted step by step to the position he held at the time of the failure.

* * *

Stensland's Shortage.

While the search for Paul O. Stensland, the missing president, is being extended to all parts of the country, Cashier Hering, who was arrested yesterday, spent to-day with the State's representatives and Bank Examiner Jones, in examining the bank's collateral, in an effort to determine how much the president is short in his accounts.

After an all-day's search forged notes, aggregating more than $500,000, were found and are now in the possession of the State's Attorney, who will use them in the prosecution of the officials responsible for their utterance. From statements made to-day by Hering regarding loans made by Stensland as banker to himself, and the shortages found by previous investigations, it is asserted to-night that when a final adjournment of the affairs of the bank is made it will be found that President Stensland's defalcations will aggregate nearly $2,000,000.

* * *

Co-Operative Store Bankrupt.

The first step in the dissolution of outside companies with which Paul O. Stensland is identified was taken today when a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the Milwaukee-avenue Co-operative Store by attorneys representing a State street department store. The petition was filed before Judge Bethea, and arrangements were made by him to appoint a receiver under the order as soon as possible.

The stockholders of the Milwaukee-avenue Co-operative Store number 6,000 persons, many of them workingmen, holders of shares of $10 each. The individual liability of these shareholders, it is claimed, is a mooted point, and it may be that the court will hold that the creditors of the company have recourse upon the individual property of them all.

Frank P. Schmidt was appointed special master in chancery in the litigation resulting from the suspension of the bank by Judge Brentano in the Superior Court to-day. An intervening petition was also filed in the same court by the Polish National Alliance of North America, which organization has deposited in the closed bank, it is claimed, more than $48,000. The court was asked in the petition to allow the alliance to become a party complainant to the receivership proceedings, and officers of the alliance expressed to Judge Brentano their confidence in Mr. Feiser as receiver.

The personal estate of President Stensland, valued at $500,000, was today placed in the hands of a receiver, William C. Niblack, vice president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, being appointed receiver in bonds of $100,000.

Died in Texas.

Boonville, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Word has been received in Boonville of the death of Dr. J. R. Temple at Memphis, Texas. He formerly lived in Boonville, where he is well known by older Boonville citizens.

HARRODSBURG'S TELEPHONE WAR STILL IN PROGRESS.

City Council Declines to Give New Company a Franchise and City Is Split.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Frank James, a prominent citizen, made the highest bid for the telephone franchise. He is booked by local capitalists and gave a bond of $2,000 that he would carry out the agreement of the permit.

The City Council repudiated the purchase of the franchise at its last meeting, refuses to consider the bid of local capitalists, and stands for the East Tennessee Company, willing to give it a practical monopoly at 40 per cent. more than the same service is offered for.

The corporation without a franchise, in the face of the fact that it is a trespasser and another has purchased the right, proceeds to bring in carloads of poles and cross-arms, puts up new lines and installs new instruments, defies popular will and ignores popular right, and finally prepares and flings at the Council for passage a contract with high rates.

The telephone war is still on.

SUDDEN DEATH COMES TO CLAUDE M. DESHA

FOUND DEAD ON STAIRS IN HALL OF HOME.

WIDELY KNOWN AS POLITICIAN AND HORSEMAN.

ANNOUNCED FOR CONGRESS.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Hon. Claude M. Desha, died suddenly at his home here some time during the night. He was found at an early hour this morning, sitting on the stairs in the hall, one arm resting on a hatrack, as if he had become exhausted and had sat down to rest. The supposition is that his death was caused from apoplexy. When found indications were that he had been dead several hours. Only last week Mr. Desha had withdrawn from the race for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky and announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth, the Ninth, Congressional district.

He had been identified with politics in Kentucky for the last twenty years and had stumped the State for the Democratic party in nearly every campaign. Mr. Desha has been honored by his county on several occasions, and was its Representative during the legislative term of 1906-07. He was a warm personal friend of the late Governor Goebel, and it was through his influence that Mr. Desha was elected Clerk of the Senate in 1900, serving all through the contest between Goebel and Taylor, and on one occasion removing the records to Cincinnati to keep the Republicans from securing the records of the Senate.

After the death of Governor Goebel Mr. Desha returned to Harrison county and was elected County Clerk, serving one term. Ten years ago Mr. Desha was interested in running horses, and owned a large stable and was well known over the race courses in the South and West.

Claude M. Desha was born in Harrison County, in January, 1847, and was the son of Gen. Lucius Desha. He is a grandson of Governor Jo Desha, at one time Governor of Kentucky, and a brother of the late Maj. Ben and Capt. Joe Desha, both officers in the Orphan Brigade of the Confederate army. He was also a brother of Judge Lucius Desha, of Newport. He is survived by one child, Sarah Snell, his wife dying several years ago. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FIFTEEN YEARS'

SENTENCE IMPOSED UPON ALLEGED LYNCHER.

First Conviction of the Kind in History of South Carolina—Case Appealed.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 10.—What is said to be the first instance of the conviction of a lyncher in the history of the State was furnished here to-night when George Hall, a white ex-convict of Montgomery county, N. C., who was one of the party that Monday night lynched three negroes in jail here for the murder of the Lyerly family, was found guilty of conspiracy in connection with that crime, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Hall's trial ended this evening at 7 o'clock. The jury was out but thirty-five minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. Judge B. F. Long sentenced Hall to the maximum term provided for by law—fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary. The evidence against Hall was overwhelming. He was remanded to jail. His counsel has appealed.

HARGIS SNEERS AT WITNESS

Attempts To Discredit Testimony of Feltner.

Called Down Hard In Court By Judge Dorsey.

Marcum Murder Case Continues Interesting.

JURORS READ DAILY PAPERS.

Beattyville, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Attorney Ben B. Golden and Mose B. Feltner fought it out in the court room in a legal battle to-day, and at times it was hard to distinguish which was the counsel and which the witness, so apt was Feltner in answering the questions, making explanations and giving answers which were not looked for by the defense, and which came as a surprise to the attorney.

Judge Jim Hargis was given a decided setback during the examination of Feltner, it being necessary for the court to send Elisor Henry Brandenburg to call him down for his efforts to ridicule the witness. Hargis occupied a seat back of the attorney's table, and in full view of the jury, and when Feltner would make his answer to the questions propounded to him by counsel, Hargis would laugh and sneer, leaving the impression that Feltner was testifying falsely.

These tactics were watched by Attorney Byrd, and when it was seen that he intended, apparently, to keep them up, Mr. Byrd called the attention of the court to him, and Judge Dorsey promptly notified him not to repeat the offense. Hargis changed his attitude and at once left the courtroom, and remained outside for some time.

* * *

Jurors Want to Read Papers.

The dining-room of the hotel was the scene of an exciting incident at the noon hour, and it was necessary for Judge Dorsey to leave his seat at the table and caution the Elisors in charge of the jury. While the jury was waiting to be served with their meals, Deputy Elisor William Tincher secured a paper containing the court proceedings of yesterday. He began reading the report, and all of the jurors left their seats and crowded around the officer, and were taking in every word being read.

Judge Dorsey was sitting on the opposite side of the room and took in the situation at a glance, and ordered the proceedings stopped. So interested were the men in the paper that they did not hear the court, and he thereupon arose from his seat and raising his voice to a high pitch made them hear him. The elisor gave as an excuse that he did not think it was wrong to allow the jurors to read the papers. Had not this incident occurred it is likely that the jury would have had the privilege of reading the daily accounts of the trial.

* * *

Patrick Finally Testifies.

The Commonwealth was able to get a statement from John E. Patrick this morning regarding a remark he heard Jim Hargis make several weeks before the death of J. B. Marcum, but which he would never testify to on any of the trials of Hargis and Callahan. He said he and Hargis and Crit Bach were talking one day, when Hargis remarked that Marcum must never pass his store on the same side of the street. The representatives of the Commonwealth were placed in possession of this remark by Patrick shortly after the filing of the Marcum damage suit in Winchester, but could never get Patrick to make the statement under oath until to-day.

* * *

Feltner Star Witness.

The testimony introduced by the prosecution to-day was very damaging against French, Abner and Smith, as tending to show the part they played in the assassination of Marcum. Mose Feltner was the star witness of the day, being on the stand practically the entire day.

Hezekiah Combs, Judge Bach, Kelley Kash, John E. Patrick and Judge S. S. Taulbee were introduced this morning, their testimony being for the purpose of showing to the jury that Marcum had been shot, and the manner in which he was shot, as they were all within sight of the courthouse, heard the shots and saw him fall. Following this testimony the real conspiracy as alleged in the indictment was entered into by B. R. Jouett, while Attorney Golden cross-examined him for French and Judge Blanton for Smith and Abner, the witness being subjected to two cross fires.

* * *

Details Every Plot.

Feltner detailed every plot he alleges was formed in 1902 to kill Marcum, and his testimony to-day was even stronger than it has been on any of the previous trials, and many important events were brought out which have heretofore been eliminated. One feature of his testimony to-day was the assertion that Jim Hargis and Ed Callahan tried to get men to enter the cupola of the courthouse in Jackson and shoot Marcum as he passed out of the courthouse. The witness said Hargis wanted him, Tom White, John Abner and John Smith to hide in the cupola, that court would be adjourned on Tuesday at noon, and that they could shoot Marcum as he passed up the street. He said Hargis told them that Beckham was his friend and that he could get pardons for any man convicted of crime. Hargis said, however, that this would not be necessary, as no one would ever be arrested. Feltner said none of the men would take that chance, and that plan was abandoned.

* * *

Doug Hays Reforms.

The reform wave has struck Doug Hays, former bodyguard of Jim Hargis, and henceforth he will essay to lead an upright and honorable life and not receive the censure of the public press. This decision was reached by Hays after his exciting episode of Wednesday night, when he engaged in a fight with Tom Cockrill and several other anti-Hargis men, for which he received due notice in the papers the following morning.

Hays said to-day, in trying to place himself right before the eyes of the public, that he had been about the worst man in the world during the past few years, but that in the future he proposed to be a model citizen. He has purchased a large tract of land in Mexico and will return there immediately after the trial, and says he will not return to Kentucky but once more, and that will be in the fall to cast a vote in the Democratic primary. Hays says that with all of the things that have been charged up to him, of some of which he was guilty and of others innocent, that he had no part in the assassination of Dr. Cox, James B. Marcum or James Cockrill. He said Cox was a blood relative of his, that Marcum and Cockrill were his bosom friends, and that he would have done nothing to injure either one of them.

B. F. French was taken ill shortly after the adjournment of court this afternoon, and a night session, as planned by Judge Dorsey, was not held. The court and attorneys had agreed to hold a session to-night and adjourn at noon to-morrow to allow some of the attorneys to spend Sunday at home.

GEORGE W. HICKMAN DYING AT CALHOUN

PHYSICIANS ABANDON ALL HOPE OF RECOVERY.

STRICKEN WITH PLEURISY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

KNOWN ALL OVER KENTUCKY.

Calhoun, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Kept alive only by the use of powerful stimulants, Senator George W. Hickman is dying at his home here, and his death is simply a question of a few hours. His physicians said tonight that he could not recover and abandoned all hope. T. N. Hickman, of Garland, Tex., a brother, is at his bedside, having come to Calhoun several days ago.

Senator Hickman has been ill for several months, and from only a slight indisposition his condition became serious. Pleurisy and tuberculosis of the lungs developed during the last few weeks, and Senator Hickman gradually grew weaker. During the last few days it was seen that his condition was becoming hopeless.

Senator Hickman was taken ill last winter at Frankfort just at the close of the session of the General Assembly. He fainted while walking across the lobby of the Capital Hotel and was taken to his room in a serious condition, the result of acute indigestion. He remained in Frankfort for several days and recovered sufficiently to come to Louisville, where he was under treatment for two weeks. He improved greatly while in Louisville and went to his home feeling that he would soon be well again. Instead of improving he grew gradually worse.

Senator Hickman is one of the best-known men in public life in Kentucky. He has held important places and was Governor of Kentucky for several days last winter during the absence from the State of Gov. Beckham and Lieut. Gov. W. P. Thorne. At that time Senator Hickman was president pro tem. of the Senate, a position which he now holds. Before his sickness he was prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but could not enter the race on account of his health.

Elected a member of the lower house of the Kentucky General Assembly in 1898, he served two terms and then was elected to the Senate. He is now serving his second term, being one of the holdover members of that body. He made an excellent record in the House and also in the Senate. The members of the last body honored him by electing him president pro tem.

Senator Hickman came to Calhoun from Nashville, where he was graduated from Vanderbilt University. He has practiced law here since 1892. He is forty-one years old and has a wife and three children.

TRUE BILLS FOR REBATING

Standard Oil Company One Offender.

Indictments Against Pennsylvania Railroad.

Important Disclosures Made At Chicago.

EFFECT IN THE SOUTH

New York, Aug. 10.—As a result of investigations of cases of alleged rebating by railroads the United States grand jury to-day returned six indictments. They are said to be based on rebating on sugar.

The specific charges allege that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company granted to the Standard Oil Company special concessions in the shipments of freight and that the Standard Oil Company did "unlawfully and knowingly accept from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a concession in respect to the transportation of certain of its property in interstate commerce whereby and which device that property was transported in such commerce at a less rate than that named in the tariffs so published and filed by said Pennsylvania Railroad Company in violation of the statutes."

The indictments are so specific that in case those found against one company are sustained on trial they necessarily must be sustained against the other companies. The various counts pertain to specific cases in which the special rates were granted and accepted and embrace a period of time from January 1, 1904, to December 22 of the same year.

The indictment against the Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, is on exactly similar grounds—that is charging that special concessions were accepted from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The specific charge against the Vacuum Oil Company is that it shipped its product from Olean, N. Y., to Rutland, Vt., at a lower rate of freight than that published in the regular schedule of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

Bail was fixed at $20,000 for each company. The cases will probably be tried at Lockport in October.

INDICTMENTS AT CHICAGO.

Low Rates Granted the Standard Oil Company.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Direct rebate arrangements alleged to exist between the Standard Oil Company and certain railroads was presented to the Federal grand jury to-day by a witness who, in the eyes of the Government attorneys, is believed to be one of the most important witnesses on this subject. Horace Tucker, chairman of the Chicago and St. Louis Traffic Association, was the man who gave this information. Other witnesses heard were C. A. Kennedy, of the Chicago Junction Railway Company, and J. H. Howard, clerk in the auditing department of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

The direct rebate charges involve the handling of oil between Evansville, Ind., Whiting, Ind., Chicago and East St. Louis. It was concerning the shipment of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., that the grand jury questioned Chairman Tucker. It is not expected that the grand jury will make any further report until early next week.

The Federal authorities declined to give out the names of those indicted, but it was reported that they include both individuals and corporations. United States District Attorney Stimson stated that the grand jury would resume its investigations of the rebate matter about September 1.

* * *

Low Rate for Standard.

It developed during to-day's hearing that there is in existence on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad a tariff on shipments of oil from Dolton, Ill., to points South, which is very low. The Standard Oil Company has its refinery at Whiting, Ind., a short distance from Dolton, and could easily availitself of this low rate, while other shippers wishing to reach Dolton to participate in the low rate South must pay the switching charges in the Chicago district of $5 a car, which makes the total rate prohibitive, as far as competition is concerned. According to the testimony, the Standard Oil Coonpany shipped its oil from Whiting to Dolton, Ill., over the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company for about $2 a car in switching charges. Although the shipment was between two States, it was not interstate, because it was within one shipping district. The same consignment was then shipped South on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois from Dolton on the low rate from that point. This latter road carried the shipment to Otter Creek Junction, where it was transferred to the Evansville and Terre Haute road, which took it to Evansville, Ind. It was then taken to Grand Junction, Tenn., over the Illinois Central, connecting with the Southern Railroad at that point, and distributed through the South by the latter road. It is declared that by this combination the Standard Oil Company was able to reach Grand Junction, Tenn., with its oil on a through rate of 13 cents for 100 pounds, whereas no other shipper was able to take advantage of the same privilege. The city of Grand Junction is thus designated as the gateway to the Southeast for the Standard Oil Company, giving it, it is charged, a monopoly on the oil business in that part of the country.

The witnesses questioned concerning this matter were J. P. Seabrook, an agent for the Southern railway, and L. B. Butts, in the auditing department of the Illinois Central road. At the conclusion of to-day's testimony the jury adjourned until August 23, at which time it will probably make its report.

A new grand jury will convene next Tuesday and make up the case subsequent to March 2, 1906.

More Indictments.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Federal grand jury for the Western district of New York to-day reported indictments against the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Pennsylvania railroad and the Vacuum Oil Company, which has refineries at Olean and Rochester, N. Y.

An indictment is found against each of the defendants, and in all there are twenty-two counts. The indictments against the Pennsylvania railroad charge that it granted rebates on oil shipments to the Standard Oil Company, and the indictment against the Standard Oil Company charges that it accepted rebates from the Pennsylvania railroad.

The evidence showed that the Vacuum Oil Company made shipments over the Pennsylvania and that the Standard paid the freight bills. The indictment against the Vacuum Oil Company charges specifically that it shipped oil from Olean to Rutland, Vt., at a tariff rate lower than any published by the Pennsylvania railroad.

CANDIDATES GATHER TO HEAR THEIR FATE

WILL KNOW COST OF PRIMARY AT MEETING TO-DAY.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO REPORT DETAILS AND PLANS.

MEETING OF MUCH INTEREST.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Candidates for nomination in the Democratic State primary election of this fall, who have been out in the State campaigning, began to pour into Frankfort to-night to be present tomorrow at the meeting of the State Executive Committee, called for the purpose of receiving the report of its subcommittee as to the probable expenses and the details of the primary, and taking definite action as to the assessment of candidates for the offices to be filled in the primary. The committee is to meet at the Capital Hotel at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and it is expected that when Chairman McQuown calls the meeting to order all candidates will be present to hear the report of the subcommittee, and, possibly, to make suggestions to the committee.

Judge McQuown and Committeemen Ayres and Hawn are the only members here to-night, and the chairman has declined to give advance information as to what the report of the cubcommittee contains.

It is known, however, that it will estimate the cost of a primary, to be held under the State law, to be pretty high, not less than the forty thousand dollars estimated by Chairman McQuown ten days since, and possibly considerably higher. It is understood that the bids for printing the ballots are very reasonable.

The politicians here to-night are: Gov. Beckham, Auditor Hager, Agricultural Commissioner Vreeland, Secretary of State McChesney, Inspector Hines, Appellate Clerk Chinn, John B. Chenault, W. B. O'Connell, Lillard H. Carter, Judge James S. Morris, R. C. Crenshaw, Attorney General Hays, United States Senator McCreary, Treasurer Bosworth, Ruby Laffoon, J. W. Newman and June W. Gayle are expected to arrive to-morrow morning. The session of the State Committee is expected to be open only to candidates.

Congressman Jim Richardson, of the Third district, came in to-night to urge upon the State Committee that it make provision in the call for the primary election that a qualification for voting in the primary shall be that the voters shall have first gone to Congressional election polling place and cast his vote for the Democratic nominee for Congress.

Hendrick Announces.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Hon. John K. Hendrick, who has been out of the city several days, returned yesterday and immediately announced his candidacy for the office of Attorney General. He made no further statement than that he will run, and declared he is the candidate of no faction.

Free Trip to Beckham Meeting.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The Frankfort friends of Gov. Beckham to-night arranged to run a free special train to Lexington next Wednesday evening on the occasion of the opening speech of his campaign.

DENOUNCED A JUDGE ON THE GALLOWS.

Negro Said the Court Went Fishing to Avoid Granting a Habeas Corpus.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 10.—Earle Fletcher, colored, who was hanged here to-day for the murder of Bob Payne, a fellow-convict at Flat Top mines, created a scene by denouncing Criminal Judge S. L. Weaver from the scaffold just before the drop fell. He declared that the Judge had granted a habeas corpus to John Williams, a white man from another county, and saved his neck the day before he was due to hang, but when it came to his own case, a citizen of this county, the court went fishing. Fletcher said that "going fishing" was given as an excuse for the Judge to leave town to avoid granting him a habeas corpus. Fletcher died without fear, saying he had religion. He was serving a fifteen-year sentence for the murder of a negro named Harris, when he brained Payne with a coal pick.

"CHEAP WAY TO ADVERTISE"

Dr. A. A. Stewart Testifies Dr. Taylor Told of Plan.

Says Taylor and Menefee "Came To Raise Hell."

Dr. Geo. W. Griffiths Praises Hospital Management.

Mr. Vogt and Miss Shafer Give Their Testimony.

DR. BOGGESS' SUGGESTIONS.

At last night's hearing of the charges preferred against the City Hospital management, Dr. A. A. Stewart, an orderly at the institution, testified that Dr. A. O. Taylor, one of those who signed the charges, had previously told him that he and Dr. Menefee "came to the institution for the purpose of raising hell," and expressed the opinion that a public investigation of affairs at the City Hospital would be a good way for him and Dr. Menefee to secure "free advertising."

He said that Dr. Taylor made the statement to him unsolicited, and that he made it soon after his arrival at the institution. Dr. Stewart said he was seated in a window at one of the wards at the time, and Dr. Taylor occupied a chair that was tilted back against the window casing. He related the circumstances which led up to the conversation.

Another feature of the night session of the investigating board was the statement of Dr. W. F. Boggess to the effect that the City Hospital is one of the greatest disseminators of tuberculosis in the city. He said he could recount scores of instances where patients at the City Hospital had contracted tuberculosis, and that the institution was a breeding place for the disease. He did not attach any blame to J. C. Vogt, the superintendent, but urged the necessity of an addition to the City Hospital building, in order that tuberculosis cases might be isolated. He said the City Hospital is the only institution of the kind in the city where tubercular patients are received, and lamented the fact that the evil brought about by the association of patients had not been remedied long ago. He said he had been trying for years to persuade the municipality to build an addition to the City Hospital for tubercular patients.

"Such an addition would cost the city only about $3,000," he said, "and it should be built by all means."

Referring to Mr. Vogt, Dr. Boggess said he was one of the "best-hearted, kindest" men he had ever met.

"I have known him to remove patients from the City Hospital to some other institution, in order that they might receive better attention than he could give them," he said, "and after they had been removed he would visit them."

Dr. Boggess said the City Hospital is far from being a credit to the city.

"It is almost barbaric to place a patient in the detention ward," he said. "I mean by that statement that the ward is poorly located for sanitation and light. It cannot be remedied unless it is walled up and done away with."

* * *

Dr. Griffiths Praises Mr. Vogt.

Dr. George W. Griffiths, one of the most widely known surgeons in the South, testified last night that Mr. Vogt has conducted the City Hospital "admirably."

"It is a great pity," he said, "that this institution under Mr. Vogt's management should be the subject of an investigation. It is a rare thing that people like Mr. Vogt and his most estimable wife can be found to take charge of an institution like the City Hospital. The building itself is a Noah's Ark, and I regretted it very much when Mr. Vogt first received the appointment of superintendent of such an institution. The successful way in which he has managed affairs under the circumstances is a surprise to me. The wards are kept cleanly, and the instruments in the operating room are in first-class condition. A new ambulance, in addition to the one already in use, is badly needed, but that is not the fault of Mr. Vogt."

Dr. Griffiths was asked if he had seen roaches in food served the patients, and he replied in the negative. When asked whether he would have noticed a roach in the food, he replied:

"I can smell a roach a square, sir."

At the conclusion of last night's session of the Board of Inquiry it was announced that the investigation likely would be concluded by to-day at noon. A large number of witnesses for the defense were examined yesterday afternoon and last night and the examina-

tion of witnesses will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The session last night began at 8 o'clock, and was adjourned at 10:15 o'clock. The prosecution concluded its evidence yesterday at 10:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. Vogt's Defense.

Julius C. Vogt, superintendent of the City Hospital, was the first witness for the defense who was examined. He testified that he always had conducted the institution to the best of his ability. When asked about a scarcity of ward clothing for patients, Mr. Vogt said that no such scarcity had ever existed. He testified that it was the duty of the head nurse of each ward to report to the superintendent of nurses supplies needed in that ward. Had they performed their duty in that respect, or reported to him, they would have experienced no difficulty in securing supplies, he said. He denied that he secured from the City Hospital drug store drugs for his own use that he denied patients. He said the drug store was well equipped with all the standard drugs, and that whenever a physician ordered a special drug that was not in stock, he always secured it for him.

Miss Anna Shafer, superintendent of nurses, followed Mr. Vogt on the witness stand, and related at length the rules governing the nurses at the institution. She positively denied having kicked a nurse on the ankle. She said she had used the expression "darned stripes" instead of "damned stripes," the expression attributed to her by two of the "union" nurses. She admitted having referred to two of the nurses as "ducks," and said she knew she deserved punishment for these remarks, but that she had been goaded to a point almost beyond endurance.

* * *

Weeps at Thought of Persecution.

Miss Shafer wept when questioned regarding the treatment that had been accorded her by nurses under her charge at the City Hospital.

"I cannot call it treatment," she said. "It was persecution."

Helm Bruce cross-examined Miss Shafer. He asked why she had referred to the striped uniforms worn by the nurses as "darned stripes." He endeavored to make Miss Shafer admit that the use of the expression was an indication that seh had no respect for her calling. She assured him that it was not the case, however, and that she had been goaded to the point of using the expression. Her direct testimony was not shaken in the least by the cross-examination. She took up much time explaining to Mr. Bruce the methods employed by the nurses in charge of the different wards, and reading a list of rules supposed to govern the nurses.

* * *

Testifies for Defense.

Miss Frances Conroy, night superintendent of nurses, was one of the witnesses for the plaintiffs at the inquiry yesterday morning. She made a better witness for the defense, however, and said that by far the most cruel treatment ever accorded the patients was on the occasion of the "strike" of the "union" nurses last fall.

"They left their patients unattended," said Miss Conroy, "and it was necessary for the night nurses to remain on duty all of the next day."

Miss Conroy said she had slapped patients, but that they deserved it.

"I have the scars inflicted by a woman's teeth on my arm to-day," she said, "and I slapped that woman. On another occasion a man boldly undressed in my presence. I slapped him, sir, and I would slap any man who dared do the same thing in my presence."

* * *

Almond Makes Denial.

John Almond, receiving clerk, was among the witnesses examined last night. Charges had been made against him and he entered a general denial. He said that the man who swore he had referred to an old woman as a "hag" was "guilty of perjury."

"Persons come here full of barrelhouse booze, cocaine and other drugs, and I don't give them a very hearty welcome," he said. "Sometimes they swear in the presence of innocent women and children, and then I feel like throwing them out of the receiving office. I have never resorted to that expedient as yet, however."

* * *

Dr. Zimmerman's Testimony.

Dr. B. F. Zimmerman, a member of the visiting staff of the City Hospital, was the first witness yesterday morning. He was asked about the condition of wards, and said tubercular patients were allowed to remain in wards with other patients.

Dr. Zimmerman said that to his certain knowledge three persons had contracted tuberculosis while patients at the City Hospital.

"In my opinion, the herding together of patients in this manner is a menace to those who have not already contracted tuberculosis," said Dr. Zimmerman.

"How about the wards for colored patients, doctor?" was asked.

"The colored wards are dirty, and are not kept in proper condition," said Dr. Zimmerman. "In many instances the bed clothing is dirty. Generally speaking, the condition of the colored male medical ward is bad."

"Doctor, did you speak to Mr. Vogt about those conditions?" asked Attorney Forcht.

"No, sir. I did not."

"As one of the staff doctors, why did you not recommend to the city officials or to Mr. Vogt the building of an addition to the City Hospital, in order that tuberculosis patients might be isolated?"

"I have discussed the matter with other staff physicians," said Dr. Zimmerman.

Dr. Zimmerman said he had no criticism to make of Mr. Vogt. When asked about Miss Shafer, he said he had seldom come in contact with her, and that he had no criticism to make of the superintendent of nurses.

Miss Frances Conroy, night superintendent of nurses at the City Hospital, was asked about the linen supply.

"It is short at times," she said.

"How about the supply of clothes for patients?"

"We have been short on clothes occasionally."

"Has there ever been occasions where there was no clothing for patients who came in?"

"There has been."

"Tell us about the food supplied patients."

* * *

Nurse Says Milk Is Good.

"The food is very good, but bugs have been found in the oatmeal. The milk is good."

"Have you had any occasion to observe Miss Shafer's demeanor toward nurses?"

"I have not. I report to her each day, and that ends our connection."

"Did Dr. Menefee always ask your permission before visiting the wards at night?"

"Yes, he did."

"Did you see Dr. Menefee seated on a bed in the female ward one night."

"I did."

"Was he then on professional business?"

"He saw three patients at that time."

"Did Miss Shafer make a remark reflecting on the character of any nurse on that occasion?"

"Yes, she did. She asked me if the bed had been straightened again."

"Did you think there was anything wrong about Dr. Menefee having visited the ward that night?"

"No, sir."

"Did Miss Shafer ask you to leave the shutters open, so she could see through the windows into the ward at night?"

"She did. She said she wanted to see everything that went on."

Attorney Forcht asked Miss Conroy if it was not a fact that a shortage of linen and clean clothing was likely to occur at any hospital occasionally because of a heavy run of admittances.

She replied in the affirmative. She said she never knew of an instance where Mrs. Vogt, the matron, refused to honor a requisition.

"Do you remember one night when Dr. Menefee came home in a hack after midnight?"

"Yes."

"Was there loud talking on the part of those in the hack?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember a strike among the nurses last fall, when a number of nurses went on strike and left patients without attention?"

"I do."

"Who were some of the nurses; was Miss Bohannon one of them, and was Miss Offutt another?"

"Yes, they were among the number. On that occasion I was on duty constantly for fifty-one hours, and the nurses on strike spent their time parading the street."

"Miss Conroy, do you remember a case where patients were treated more cruelly than when the nurses went on strike?" asked Mr. Wakefield.

* * *

Slapped Man for Undressing.

"I do. I slapped a woman once myself. She had kicked and abused me and I would slap her again. On another occasion a man undressed boldly in my presence. I slapped him and I would do it again. When I deal with dogs I want them to have four legs. I have slapped patients and I will slap them again under certain circumstances. I have the scars on my arm now showing where a woman patient sank her teeth into my flesh. With all respect to you, sir, I wish to state that I will slap any man who dares to undress in my presence or any woman who attacks me first. I do not call that abuse of patients, but simply defense."

Mr. Wakefield repeated his question to Miss Conroy and explained his motive in asking it. Whereupon she replied that the strike of nurses was the greatest piece of cruelty perpetrated upon patients at the City Hospital since her connection with the institution. She had failed to catch the import of his question at first.

Miss Genevieve Williams, a nurse, testified that she had served in all wards of the City Hospital.

"Please state the facts as to the sufficiency of clothing and linen," was asked.

"There was an insufficiency of clothing."

"What was one of the results of this shortage of clothing?"

"We could not always keep the patients clean."

"How about the food supply?"

"It was of poor quality."

"Can you give us details of the character of food?"

"Well, it has worms in it. The food is not properly served. All the food is put on one plate."

"Are the broths and solids all put on one plate?" asked Mr. Forcht.

"You know you can't put solids and liquids on one plate," she said.

* * *

Did Not Make Report.

"Did you ever at any time complain to the superintendent?" asked Mr. Forcht.

"No. He already knew about conditions and I knew it was useless to report to him."

"Madame, do you know of any one instance where there was a shortage of clothing and Mr. Vogt was notified and failed to remedy the shortage?"

"No, sir. I do not."

"You are one of the girls who belonged to the 'union' and went on a strike last fall?"

"It wasn't a 'union.' We called it that just for a joke. I was one of the girls who went on strike."

* * *

Dr. Cecil Testifies.

Dr. John G. Cecil was the next witness. He is a member of the visiting staff of the City Hospital. He is familiar with the condition of hospitals in this country.

When asked how the City Hospital compared with other hospitals throughout the country he said the comparison was not favorable to the City Hospital. He said the City Hospital was "behind the times" and that it had improved very slowly. He said that last fall he had occasion to use an instrument at the City Hospital, but the instrument was in such condition that he could not use it.

Dr. Cecil said that he did not report the condition of the instrument to the superintendent.

Dr. Cecil was asked when the staff physicians of the City Hospital had held a meeting and discussed questions pertaining to the welfare of the institution. He replied that it had been so long ago that he could not remember just when it was.

"Don't you think the staff should be organized?"

* * *

Not Much Credit to City.

"I do, and I think probably the staff is partly to blame for conditions here. I don't think the City Hospital, in its present condition, is much of a credit to the city of Louisville."

At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Dale, for the prosecution, announced that he and Mr. Helm had concluded their side of the testimony.

* * *

Mr. Vogt Takes the Stand.

Julius C. Vogt, superintendent of the City Hospital, was the first witness introduced by the defense. He said he was forty-four years old, and had been in charge of the City Hospital since January, 1903.

He testified as follows:

C. Vogt, called for the defendant, being duly sworn and examined by Mr. Forcht, testified as follows:

Q.—How old are you? A.—Forty-eight.

Q.—Are you a man of family? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long have you been superintendent of the Louisville City Hospital? A.—Since November 1, 1903.

Q.—Who was your predecessor in office? A.—Dr. Ellis Duncan.

Q.—What was your occupation or business prior to coming here as superintendent? A.—Druggist.

Q.—How long have you been in the drug business? A.—About twenty-three years.

Q.—Have you lived in Louisville all your life? A.—All my life.

Q.—As superintendent of the hospital, state whether or not you look after the general management of the institution? A.—I do to the best of my ability.

Q.—State whether or not you attend to complaints, if any are made, and see that they are rectified? A.—I attend to them immediately.

Q.—Who attends to the medical end of the institution? A.—The staff physicians of the city.

Q.—The visiting staff? A.—The visiting staff.

Q.—What other attendants have you at the institution in addition to the staff? A.—Six internes.

* * *

Internes Are Young Men.

Q.—The internes are young men who have just graduated from the college? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Each institution is allowed one? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who attends to the sick? A.—The internes under the direction of the staff.

Q.—I mean so far as nursing is concerned—have you nurses? A.—We have.

Q.—Are they trained nurses in the sense that they understand a nurse's duty when they come here? A.—No, sir; they come here and they are trained in the two years they are here.

Q.—Young ladies are taken in who know nothing about nursing and are given training? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will ask you if at all times these nurses are not always one year behind; that is, the nurses graduating this year would leave a lot of one-year nurses and some new nurses? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is there anyone in charge of the nurses? A.—Two superintendents, one day and one night.

Q.—Were those superintendents here when you came? A.—They have been appointed since I came.

Q.—Who was the superintendent of nurses when you came? A.—Miss Ziegler.

Q.—How many since then? A.—Miss Agnes Wood and Miss Fannie Steele.

* * *

Dissatisfied With Nurses.

Q.—What was the occasion of the other superintendent of nurses leaving? A.—Dissatisfaction.

Q.—With the nurses under them? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—State whether or not that has been the primary cause? A.—Yes, sir; the primary cause nearly all the time.

Q.—State whether or not the institution is not troubled a good deal by those young nurses? A.—Very much at times.

Q.—Something has been said about you not having a sufficient supply of clothing. What arrangement has been made for the hospital furnishing clothing? A.—We make out requisitions on a certain day of the month and send them to the board and it has always been supplied, and we have always ordered plenty of everything and there has always been plenty of everything made up in the room of the seamstress. We have a seamstress who works regularly. She and Mrs. Vogt work hand in hand. Mrs. Vogt's duty is to get the material and to get the inventory from the head nurse of each ward.

Q.—That seamstress is here all the year round? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Seamstress at Institution.

Q.—Is she always working? A.—She works the best part of the day every day.

Q.—Is there any such thing that she is overworked or unable to fill orders? A.—Once in a while.

Q.—Taking it on an average through the year? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is she able to get out the goods? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Whose duty is it to order these supplies under the rules of the institution? A.—The head nurses are supposed to take an inventory, and the last five or six months they have even been called on to give extra lists.

Q.—Do you mean the two superintendents of nurses or the second-year nurses? A.—Those are the senior nurses.

Q.—They are termed head nurses. A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Head Nurses Responsible.

Q.—If a sufficient supply is not on hand in the ward, who would be to blame for that; you say you have a sufficient supply and the seamstress has all the time? A.—I think that explains itself. The head nurses, the nurses on the ward.

Q.—Has any complaint ever been made to you during the three years you have been superintendent by any nurse or any visiting staff or interne or any person connected with the institution that there was not sufficient linen or clothing supplied here? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has any interne or nurse at any time ever asked you or have you refused or declined to furnish sufficient clothes for patients? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, about the food supply. What arrangement had the institution for feeding the inmates and the employes of the hospital—what arrangements are there for feeding, is the food bought and cooked here? A.—That is the same as clothing. We send in requisitions and we buy our groceries from the best people.

Q.—Give us the name? A.—Ouerbacker, Gilmore & Co. is one of our groceries and the Louisville Grocery Company, and the meats we get from Mr. Beck.

Q.—Where is he? A.—At the Second-street Market and Mr. Vissman.

Q.—He is a pork packer? A.—Yes, sir; and our milks we get from Simcoe & Zehnder and our cream and butter we get from Ewing.

Q.—How many cooks are there in the institution? A.—Two head cooks and one assistant cook.

* * *

No Complaint About Food.

Q.—Has any complaint ever been made to you by any interne or any of the members of the visiting staff or any nurse about the food supply sent to the patients or furnished to the institution not being proper? A.—No, sir.

Q.—At any time? A.—No, sir.

Q.—With whom do you and your family take your meals? A.—The six internes, the druggist and the secretary.

Q.—Is that three times a day? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Three times a day for three years and during that time did either of the internes, including Dr. Menefee, Dr. Taylor and Dr. Acree, who signed these charges, at any time ever complain to you about the food supply being improper? A.—I cannot recall it.

Q.—You have, I suppose, had trouble with your cooks, like everybody? A.—We certainly have had.

* * *

Trouble With Cooks.

Q.—Your cooks occasionally leave you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State whether or not that inconveniences the institution. A.—Very much more so than an ordinary household.

Q.—Something has been said about ants and roaches in the institution. Did you bring them here or were they here when you came here? A.—They were here in vey goodly numbers when I first came.

Q.—What effort have you made to get rid of those insects? A.—We have a contract on hand right now for a gentleman to come and exterminate the roaches. He was here last year and he will be here soon. He comes once a month.

Q.—What does he do? A.—He exterminates them.

Q.—With a preparation? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he do that last year? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the year before? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will ask you what are the conditions of the patients who are brought here bringing vermin with them? A.—We have some patients brought here that are running away with vermin.

Q.—Do you have those to contend with all the time? A.—Very often, indeed, especially some of these tramps who come from all over the country. They come here and take sick, and we have to take them in and do the best we can for them. At times, we have some very nice people come here.

Q.—Something has been said about drugs. What preparation has the institution for filling prescriptions, who fills them? A.—We have a regular registered pharmacist, Mr. McDaniel.

Q.—Is he paid a salary? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Well Equipped Drug Store.

Q.—Have you a regularly-equipped drug store? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—From whom are the drugs purchased? A.—From the Robinson, Pettet Company, Bagley-Sauter Company and other wholesale druggists.

Q.—Being a druggist yourself by profession, what has been the character in so far as the drugs furnished and purchased by the institution has been concerned? A.—We pay for the very best, and I really like the drug business, and I go down to the drug store every now and then and walk around, and they appear as they always were. They seem to be the same class of drugs I had in my store.

Q.—Not inferior drugs purchased for the institution? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Something has been said about the institution not being kept clean. I think that applied only to the colored male ward. Tell us something about that. If it is true, the reason for it. A.—The colored ward is kept about as well as we can keep it. At times, we have circumstances that alter cases. Sometimes the internes themselves are a little negligent about going up and making dressings, and, of course, the nurse will assist him every once in a while and leave things undone, but generally the colored ward has been kept in very good condition, especially in the last eighteen months.

Q.—Is that the ward we went through yesterday? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Tuberculosis Patients Isolated.

Q.—Complaint has been made about not separating the patients suffering with tuberculosis and those suffering with pneumonia and typhoid fever and other infectious diseases, but keeping them all in one ward. What is the reason for that? A.—That is readily explained. We are the only institution in the city of Louisville that takes those cases, and they come to this institution from not only the city of Louisville, but from adjacent towns; people that cannot care for them, and we are doing the very best we can. We isolate them at one end of the ward together as much as possible. We never scatter them around through the ward.

Q.—That is, patients suffering with tuberculosis are put at one end of the ward and patients suffering with other diseases in the other end? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you room for different wards for those things? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is the building equipped for such cases. A.—No, sir.

Q.—Intimations have been made that patients have been compelled to work when they were not able to. Was any complaint ever made to you by Dr. Menefee, Dr. Taylor or Dr. Acree, or any other interne or staff physician, that patients were required to work when they were not able? A.—The only complaint ever made to me was by Dr. Menefee.

Q.—Tell us the occasion? A.—He came to me and said he had several colored patients in the ward that were working, and he would rather they would not; some of them had heart trouble. I think he mentioned four or five; some were examined yesterday. He said he would rather they would not work, and I went up stairs and spoke to Mr. Tracy about and that is all I know about it.

* * *

Tracy Made Denial.

Q.—Did the doctor ever complain to you any more? A.—The doctor spoke to me once after that and said it was still going on, and I went up and asked Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Tracy denied that it had been going on. He said one or two of the patients of their own accord would pick up brooms, and one of them mopped a place once. He said he would rather do that than not be doing anything. He didn't think it hurt him, and I don't think it has hurt him.

Q.—Did you ever compel people to work here who were not able? A.—No, sir.

Q.—This little work that they are asked to do, or that they did willingly, what is that? A.—A little light work; brushing around. That is, if two or three take the work together.

Q.—Do you make a round of the hospital? A.—Every day.

Q.—Has that been your custom since you have been superintendent? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you come in contact with the patients on those occasions? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did any patient during your experience here as superintendent ever complain that he was mistreated in any way, shape or form? A.—I cannot recall it.

Q.—Something has been said about the institution not keeping up; that you have not a first-rate, up-to-date institution; that you have no telescopes or stethoscopes or different instruments of modern appliance. How often has the staff of the city of Louisville requested you to get any instrument or any improvement of any kind, or have they ever done it? A.—The staff has never met; they have not discussed the matter since I have been here.

Q.—Has any individual member of the staff at any time requested you to buy any instrument or stated that he needed an instrument? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were they furnished? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Promptly? A.—There was a little discussion at one time, but they got it.

Q.—What was that? A.—That was the question of serum for lockjaw cases, Dr. Schackner.

* * *

Question of Serum.

Q.—Explain that? A.—The doctor came down and said he would like to have some serum. He must have been informed that he could not get the serum before he came to the office, but he came to the office and said he would like to have some serum, and I said we had not been furnishing it and wanted to know how much he would need. He was a little flustrated and he said he didn't know whether one or one dozen or two dozen packages. I said those cost $3.25 or $3.50 a package and we want to know how much; we would not like to furnish this to every patient who comes in. He said "Who is to be the judge of that?" I said, "You are the judge." He said, "Are you going to furnish it?" I called up the board and tried to get Mr. Brennan, and could not get him, and then I called up the Mayor's office and explained the situation to the Mayor, and the Mayor said, "You use your own judgment; you have been a druggist a number of years." I came down and said, "Doctor, we will furnish it," and we furnished it. I don't think it was as long as stated by the doctor. I ordered it from Newman's, at Fifth and Walnut, and it was up in half an hour.

Q.—Is that the only complaint? A.—Yes, sir. I forgot about this stethoscope. I only heard about the sethoscope at one time, and I understood that Dr. Cecil had used a stethoscope and accidently let it fall in front of the students and some funny remark was made about it, but they reported it to me and I got another stethoscope, and it was here the next day. It was ordered at once.

* * *

Staff Uses Telephone.

Q.—How many of this visiting staff come here every day on an average? A.—Their rule is to report here every day. However, at times they are not needed, and there is telephone communication with the internes, and they call them for emergency work.

Q.—Something has been said about salicylate of soda. Tell what salicylate of soda is? What is it used for? Q.—Salicylate of soda is a preparartion used mostly in rheumatic cases, and during my career in the retail drug business I sold the ordinary salicylate of soda which most of druggists know about. I doubt whether you will find this Merrill's salicylate of soda in more than half of the drug stores to-day. They spoke to me about wanting Merrill's salicylate, one of the staff in the medical ward, and I said, "We will get it," and we got it. I believe in the meantime the doctor went out and got a pound of salicylate of soda imported, thinking it was better than the kind we got, and I don't know whether we found anything to result from that or not. At any rate, we furnished Merrill's salicylate of soda. I believe somebody made a remark that Mr. Vogt used pure salicylate in his family. Neither I nor my family—I have been sworn—have ever used a grain of salicylate of soda since we have been in the institution. We have never had any occasion to do it. It was salicylate of quinine that my son got when he went away. That is a mistake entirely.

Q.—Something was said about Epsom salts instead of phosphate of soda? A.—Epsom salts costs three or four cents a pound and phosphate of soda, very little difference, eight or ten cents. I do not know anything about that case.

Q.—Any complaint made to you about phosphate of soda? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Both used as a purgative? A.—Yes, sir; and they may have used phosphate of soda for other purposes as a diuretic.

Q.—Somebody said something about diuretine? A.—Yes and argol. Diuretine was ordered by one of the internes, and the druggist came to me and wanted to know what to do, and I said: "Has the staff ordered it? It is a proprietary medicine."

* * *

Proprietary Medicines.

Q.—What is the rule about the staff and proprietary medicines? A.—The staff is supposed to be consulted about proprietary medicine, anything outside the ordinary list of drugs.

Q.—Is that the rule? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did the staff order it? A.—Not at all; the interne, and Dr. Harris came to me and wanted to know if I could get it, and Dr. Stucky wanted to know. Dr. Stucky calls for more outside things than anybody else. You understand that.

Q.—We all understand that. Now, what about the others? A.—The argol?

Q.—Tell about the diuretine. A.—That is all about that.

Q.—Is that all? A.—All except the argol.

Q.—You have a relative employed here named John Almond? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What relation is he? A.—He is a half-brother to Mrs. Vogt.

Q.—What is his position? A.—Orderly or receiving clerk in the wards below.

Q.—Has any complaint ever been made to you; if so, when, and tell us what was said, about John Almond? A.—Dr. Menefee complained to me about John Almond.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot recall the time. It was shortly before he came here.

Q.—As a regular interne? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He was here for a while as an extra? A.—Yes, sir; I had Dr. Menefee come up here to relieve on two other occasions. He was here twice. Two weeks the first time and three or four weeks the last time.

Q.—Did you get him the appointment? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You thought a great deal of the doctor? A.—I did, indeed.

Q.—You still think a great deal, or have you changed—no, you need not answer that.

Q.—By your means he got up here? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did he say about John Almond? A.—He said Uncle John had been rough and abusive, and had really used some very bad language to some patients, and he thought I ought to call him down about it. That was about the sum and substance of it.

Q.—What did you do; did you ignore it? A.—No, sir.

* * *

Vogt Reprimanded Almond.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went down that evening and called him to one side and reprimanded him, as I would any other patient in the house, and I told him I did not want it to occur again, and after that I heard nothing more of it.

Q.—Did any other employe or person connected with the hospital, or patient compain to you about John Almond talking rough? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Give us an idea of the people whom he is brought in contact with. I will ask you, to refresh your recollection, if it is not true that very frequently people come here to that room with nothing but plain drunk and want to come in the hospital and want the city to sober them up when they ought to be in the workhouse? A.—Quite frequently.

Q.—What is the language and conduct in the receiving ward when they come in? A.—Very bad at times.

Q.—Have you had trouble about that? A.—Yes, sir; I have had to be called down on a number of occasions to straighten them out.

Q.—Did they abuse people connected with the hospital? A.—They would curse and go on down there, and it is very abusive for other people to listen to.

Q.—Is that all about John Almond? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there ever any complaint made to you except on the one occasion? A.—That is all I can recall.

Q.—Did Dr. Menefee complain afterward that he was still continuing in his conduct down there? A.—No, sir; I cannot recall any but Dr. Menefee did tell me about other internes complaining.

Q.—Something was said about Ida Ransom. You know her personally? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell us something about her case? A.—Ida Ransom was brought in here one evening, I think it was on the ambulance, and she was in a hysterical condition. I understood that the doctor told——

(Objected to.)

Q.—You say her? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went out to the ambulance to see what the trouble was and saw she was hysterical and she complained very much of Dr. Menefee's actions.

Q.—State what she said?

By Mr. Bruce—Was Dr. Menefee there? A.—Yes, sir; we tried to pacify her.

* * *

Complaint of Menefee's Action.

Q.—There was complaint of Dr. Menefee's action to her? A.—She said that Dr. Menefee shoved her down in the seat in the ambulance and drove off, leaving her friend behind, and when he got her here she was very much worked up, and it took three of us to pacify her, and we finally, Miss Shafer, and her friend and myself, got her to the detention ward, and then she went to the surgical ward.

Q.—She left the hospital? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How did she happen to leave? A.—She had her clothes on early one morning and started out walking, and I ran down and said, "Ida, what is the matter?" She said——

(Objected to.)

* * *

Took Woman Home in Buggy.

Q.—State what you did. Did you take her home? A.—I told her she must not leave in her condition, that I would send her on the ambulance, and I offered her the ambulance, and she would not take the offer of the ambulance, and started off walking. In the meantime the buggy came that my son and I were going down town in, and I got him to get out and I put her in the buggy and took her home, and she told me——

(Objected to.)

Q.—Did she leave voluntarily? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you seen her the last day or two? A.—I saw her about four days ago.

Q.—What is her condition now? A.—Sick.

Q.—Confined to her bed? A.—She was when I saw her last—when I was at the house; I didn't see her.

Q.—Dr. Menefee made insinuations or stated something about typhoid fever, and you told him you had been a druggist for twenty years and you knew, as a matter of fact, all about typhoid fever patients. That was in connection with the charge that the institution ought to have separate wards for the typhoid fever patients to keep them quiet. Did you ever have any such conversation? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell us about that? A.—He did say that, and I gave the reply, he said as near as I went on to explain, and can explain, that the reason of that is that we have this test room and we have three night employes right under it and it has a bare floor. Possibly there might be a case or two of a patient that might be moved into the test room, but it is not used for that purpose.

Q.—What is that room used for? A.—It is a passing room going from one ward to the other.

Q.—If a person were placed in that room could the patient receive the same attention as in a ward without an extra nurse? A.—No sir; we could not possibly give him the attention he would receive in a regular ward without an extra nurse.

* * *

No Means of Separating Cases.

Q.—Has the institution enough nurses to give a separate nurse to typhoid fever cases, etc.? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Something was said about a baby suffering from some affection of the eyes, gonorrhael opthalmia, and Dr. Taylor said the treatment should be washing the eyes out every fifteen minutes, and complained to you about it because it was not done and you would not correct it. A.—I told him I didn't think those orders could be carried out during the night for the simple reason that we didn't have the nurses; that a nurse could not possibly be there to give these irrigations every fifteen minutes, and I never heard from the staff on that, whether he wanted that done or not.

Q.—Is that any fault of yours? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Something has been said about not allowing Dr. Menefee to go to the female surgical ward after 8 o'clock. Tell us something about that. A.—The doctor went on the female ward three consecutive nights. I did not know what his business there was. One day he said he had been on the ambulance that day and had some important work. I think that was the second night, and the third night he again went in the ward, and I understood he had been in the ward, and I just called him down like I would any other interne. I did not do it offensively.

Q.—Tell us the rule on that subject; state whether or not there is any rule that in an emergency a doctor is not allowed to go in after 8 o'clock? A.—The rules are in the rule book.

Q.—He is not allowed in a case of necessity? A.—Yes, sir; but he has to be called by the night superintendent.

Q.—Is that a good rule, that the doctor should not be allowed in the female wards after reasonable hours unless in case of necessity? A.—I think it is a very good rule.

Q.—Was that rule in force when you took charge of the institution? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The same old rule? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—No rule of yours? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Something was said by Dr. Taylor about the oil cloth; the condition of the oil cloth on the operating table in the colored ward; tell us about that. Was ever any complaint made to you about that? A.—No, sir; none whatever.

Q.—Did you ever hear of that matter? A.—We had plenty of supplies in the supply-room, and if they called for them it would have been furnished them.

Q.—Something has been said about patients being allowed to leave the hospital without the permission of the interne, and particular reference was made to Sam Houston. Tell us about patients leaving the hospital, and why they did it, and when? A.—We have had patients leave the hospital of their own accord. We cannot help that. We cannot compel anyone to stay here or to come here.

Q.—You cannot take a club and force them to stay? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Some reference was made to Pete Browning? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You knew Pete? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You knew his family very well? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell about his sister-in-law, who said she came here and said she saw these ants. A.—I was surprised at that. From the general talk and conversation I have had with his sister—

(Objected to.)

Q.—Was any complaint ever made to you about Pete? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see Pete Browning after he was dead—was there anything the matter with him, as she said? A.—I didn't see anything the matter with him at that time.

Q.—Is there anything else you remember or any statement you desire to make? A.—I think of two items; there may be small items.

* * *

Man Who Jumped From Window.

Q.—The small ones seem to be the matters of most importance. A.—One is the dying man with the blood-stained shirt. We have that occur frequently in operative cases. They very often die in blood-stained shirts. The other is a man named Cox jumping out of the window. I cannot recall that case.

Q.—Do you remember what doctor had that? A.—Dr. Abell.

Q.—He will be here to tell us about that. A.—I can recall the case. The man was here some time, and I heard that he had gone to the bathroom and climbed down outside and jumped, and he was brought in. He was a very nice fellow, and I put him to washing windows after that. He worked for me about three days, and I would go up there and speak to him every morning, and I was wondering what he was in the cellroom for. They had him in the cellroom. I suppose some nurse asked Dr. Abell to put him there.

* * *

Cross-Examined by Mr. Bruce.

Q.—You are the Superintendent of the institution, as I understand? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What are your duties as Superintendent? A.—I have charge of the building, going through the building, seeing that things are kept in neat condition, and the building kept warm and lighted, and things of that kind.

Q.—You are not a doctor? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Though you were formerly a druggist? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Of course, you are not in charge of the patients, so far as giving them medical advice is concerned? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have charge of the building, and it is your duty to see that the wards are kept in proper order, so far as it can be done? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is your duty to provide the necessary supplies for the institution? The doctors, of course, cannot do that? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have to supply clothing for the patients and beds? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have to supply the food for the patients, and for the internes and officers generally of the institution? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is part of your duties? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is in a general way your duty to look after all of those things? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Makes Rounds Each Day.

Q.—Do you rely simply upon complaints made to you by others of deficiencies or improper conduct of the kitchen or anything of that kind, or do you consider it your duty to look into those things independently for yourself? A.—I make my rounds every day and if there is any complaint to be made it should be made to me.

Q.—Do you simply rely upon complaints made by various persons for your information as to how much clothing is necessary for the wards? A.—Those things go through the matron's hands and if the lists are properly gotten up they will be well supplied.

Q.—That is not the question. the matter is under you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are the superintendent of the whole establishment? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You simply rely upon complaints made to you by the nurses, whether head nurse, internes or otherwise, for your information as to what the institution's necessities are in the way of clothing? A.—I go through the building and if I see anything wrong I am glad to rectify it at any time.

Q.—You keep yourself posted on the number of patients here from time to time? A.—I try to do to the best of my abilities.

Q.—Of course, you understand as well as anybody else that there is not the same number of patients here all the time? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Sometimes the number falls off and sometimes it increases? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—An institution of this kind has to provide for all conditions? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you times when it is full and then times when it is comparatively empty? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is your duty to see that those conditions are cared for? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You know how many patients may likely be here? You know what have been here at different times? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the number of patients that may have to be cared for? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You never know just when you are going to have a full house? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It may come to-day or next month? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And those are the cases that a careful, prudent provider has to take into consideration and provide for? A.—That is true.

Q.—If you know the number of patients that have to be provided for you, in connection with the matron, asking advice from her, must know how much clothing is necessary to provide for that number of patients? A.—The clothing is always there.

Q.—If you know the number of patients from your long experience in looking after the patients and you know the number of changes of clothing they are liable to have, you must have a pretty good idea, especially with advice from your matron, as to how much clothing is necessary to care for the number of patients you are liable to have? A.—I do not go into the detail of the patients at all.

* * *

Inventories Supplied.

Q.—What do you mean by do not go into the detail of the patients? A.—I mean if the head nurse furnishes the inventory, the goods will be there.

Q.—That is not answering my question. My question is, don't you know from your long experience and your knowledge how many patients you are liable to have, and the extent of the clothing you will need, don't you know from those facts about how much clothing ought to be on hand to provide for those patients? A.—The clothing is there if sent for.

Q.—Don't you know how much clothing ought to be there? A.—I have answered that question. The clothing is there if they will call for it. If the proper requisition is made, the clothing will be there.

Q.—The question I want you to give an answer to, if you will, is to whether or not you, yourself, know about how much clothing ought to be provided to care for the number of patients you are liable to have? A.—That is different. We have different numbers of patients at different times.

Q.—But you know the number of patients you are liable to have? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You know how many you have had in the past and how many you are liable to have in the future? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Don't you know how much clothing ought to be provided to care for that many patients? A.—I never figured that out. We have had 235 patients at one time and we have had ninety-eight at another.

Q.—You have never figured that out? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who does? A.—We have the nurses on the wards to furnish requisitions every month.

Q.—You see those inventories from time to time? A.—I do not, the matron does.

Q.—The matron sees them and the matron is supposed to inform you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The matron is Mrs. Vogt. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What I want to ask you is simply this: If your experience in the past and your long connection with this institution as Superintendent, have not taught you about how much clothing ought to be on hand to properly care for such a number of patients as you know you are liable to have? A.—I have answered that question.

* * *

Supplied When Asked.

Q.—If you have, it would be very easy to answer it again briefly. A.—Requisitions are made from the wards for clothing absolutely needed on the matron, and it is all supplied and it is all there if it is taken care of.

Q.—You state that thre is a sufficiency of clothing there? A.—I do.

Q.—You know how much ought to be there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If the proper amount of clothing for the institution, as a whole, is not there, it is your duty to get it there? A.—If I am informed of it; yes.

Q.—Is it not true that you know how much clothing is necessary for the number of patients you have, and don't you know how much clothing you do have? A.—It is very hard to determine how much clothing we will need. We have some patients who soil clothing so much more than others.

Q.—That runs along from week to week and month to month and year to year, and I will ask you if you do not have to provide for emergencies? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Therefore, a careful, prudent man would provide for emergencies? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You would not expect simply to provide for conditions where all the patients were such that they did not need much clothing, but you must provide for cases that need frequent changes of clothing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you must take this into consideration? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often do you go through the wards? A.—Once or twice every day.

Q.—Each ward? A.—Except the obstetric ward; I do not go there.

Q.—If a ward is dirty, you certainly can see it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If it be true, therefore, that the colored ward, for example, is not kept clean, you do not have to have somebody complain to you of that fact? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You know that yourself? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is as much your duty to see that it is made clean as if an interne or nurse were to come to you and complain that it was not clean? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So as to these other facts, concerning which it has been said again and again that no complaints were made to you, it is just as much your duty to provide a sufficient amount of clothing for patients here as it would be if somebody were to come to you and complain that you had not done it? A.—I repeat that answer. I say if the clothing was called for, it would always be there. We have a seamstress and a matron, and if they send in proper lists, the clothing would be there.

Q.—Can you imagine any reason why a nurse, the young woman, a decent, respectable woman, a humane woman, would go to the dirty clothes hamper and take out dirty clothes and put them on a patient in place of clean clothes if she had the clean clothes to put on them? A.—I judge that is the fault of the head nurse on the ward; bad management.

Q.—Can you imagine why even an under nurse, or a head nurse, would allow a condition of that kind to exist and would time and again go to those dirty clothes hampers and dig down into that filthy stuff and take these dirty clothes out and put them on a poor sick wounded man or woman when she knew by simple application she could get clean clothes to put on? A.—They never complained to me, and if they do it they do it on their own accord.

Q.—Can you imagine why a respectable woman would have patients going walking through a ward naked, save for the wrapping of a blanket around them, if she knew she could get clothes to put on them? A.—I think that has been exaggerated. A great many of those patients have short skirts, and in going to the bathroom put a blanket on them.

Q.—Do you stay in the ward? A.—I have seen them time and again.

Q.—Seen what? A.—Seen them go to the bathroom with a blanket around them.

Q.—I asked you this question: Can you imagine why a decent woman in charge of a ward as under nurse or head nurse would let a man or woman who was able to be up and around walk around simply with blankets around them rather than giving them decent clothes to put on if they could get those clothes for the simple asking? A.—Those clothes were never abused, and if they made out proper lists and brought them in they would have had them.

Q.—That is not answering my question.

Mr. Forcht—You asked him for a reason why a person would do that, and there are reasons. There are many reasons why persons would do that.

Mr. Bruce—Then let Mr. Vogt give the answer, and not you.

Q.—Do you know any reason why one of these nurses, who I suppose have an ordinary amount of humanity, would keep a patient in bed naked without proper clothing if she knew by the simple asking for the clothing she could get it to be put on the patient? A.—I do not know. It has never been reported to me.

Q.—Now in the matter of food, do you ever go into the kitchen? A.—I do.

* * *

Frequently Inspects Kitchen.

Q.—I suppose you go in very frequently? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If it be true that the food is prepared and served in the same way in which you have heard the nurses describe it, you didn't see it? A.—I never saw that.

Q.—But you saw the food in the kitchen; you go into the kitchen? A.—I have seen the food in the kitchen.

Q.—Passed through the wards, I suppose, at meal times? A.—Once in a while.

Q.—Does it ever occur to you to look at the food? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you ever go into the scullery? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is the room to which the food is brought from the kitchen before it is carried up into the wards? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You saw the food there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If it be true that that food is not prepared in an appetizing way, you saw it? A.—I have seen the food, and it always looked all right to me.

Q.—And the nurses saw you going through there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They saw you look at the food? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They know you go into the kitchen? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you consider it necessary to correct anything on your own initiative, or only when some nurse or interne makes complaint? A.—I have heard more complaint—in fact, all the complaint during the investigation. I think that is a matter of the nurses. They have never complained to me going through the wards.

Q.—I know that you recognize that is not an answer to my question. What I asked you, is do you take any steps on your own initiative; do you before correcting any evil wait until somebody comes and makes complaint to you? A.—No, sir; I do not. I try to run the food just like everything else.

Q.—You look into the food yourself? A.—Yes, sir; every now and then.

Q.—You do not wait for persons to come and make complaints to you before you correct troubles about the institution? A.—If they have complaints to make, they should make them to me.

* * *

Rectifies Anything That Is Wrong.

Q.—And you have an opportunity to see the very facts they have talked about here; it is your duty yourself to correct it? A.—I rectify anything that is wrong. I do my very best.

Q.—Do you ever observe the manner in which the food is served? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When I say serve, I make a distinction between the character of food and the manner of serving, how it is put on the plates or waiter? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have seen that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The nurses know you saw it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is not necessary for them to complain to you of a thing you yourself see and know?

(This question was not answered.)

Q.—A good deal has been said about an inventory of the clothing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—My understanding of an inventory is that it is simply a list of things needed. Is that what you mean? A.—No, sir. I would rather leave that question to the superintendent of nurses. She has the full detail of that.

Q.—You have said a good deal yourself bout the inventories and demand for clothing. I would be glad for you to tell us what you know about the character of the inventory? What is the inventory expected to show? A.—The amount of goods on hand and to specify it.

Q.—The inventory is expected to show and specify what goods are on hand? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How often is that inventory made? A.—Once a month.

Q.—Then if you have an inventory made on the first of January, when the inventory is made again in that ward on the first of February you expect the February inventory to tally with the January inventory, or if it don't tally you see how much it lacks? A.—The shortage is reported, and if the nurses think they will need extras they mark it and we supply it.

Q.—I thought you said awhile ago that lately they have been asking for extras. A.—It has been sometime.

Q.—When was that started? A.—I could not say. The superintendent of nurses can answer that.

Q.—Prior to the time the extra list was started, all the nurses did was simply to furnish the inventory monthly, that is to show what was actually needed in the ward? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You spoke of the fact that a great many patients of a low class of humanity are brought into this institution, and that they are often covered with vermin, and that it is necessary to clean them. That is true of all public institutions like this? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—An institution like this is expected to be prepared to take care of that identical situation? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is a part of the duty of the institution as much as supplying medicine or supplying a bathroom or anything of that kind? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Preparation should be such as to take care of vermin thus brought in without allowing them to perambulate over the institution? A.—We take care of that.

Q.—So then the fact that they are brought in in this way is no excuse for bugs, etc., appearing in and around the institution? A.—We have never had that class of bugs to trouble us. We take their clothes off and if they are too full to be run through a bichloride solution they are taken to the furnace and burned up.

Q.—I only allude to that class of bugs because you did on your direct examination, and I did not know your point.

Q.—By Mr. Forcht—This bath, do you mean a bichloride of mercury? A.—They get a bichloride bath when they are very bad.

* * *

As to John Almond.

Q.—By Mr. Bruce—John Almond has been here how long? A.—I think he came here three years and three months after I did. He has been here two and a half years.

Q.—You said in your direct examination that Dr. Menefee was the only person who ever complained to you of Almond. Now, just to refresh your recollection, is it not true that Dr. Lee complained to you of Almond? A.—It may be, but I cannot recall it.

Q.—To refresh your recollection a little further, was not Dr. Lee with Dr. Menefee when the complaint was made, and did not Dr. Lee and Dr. Menefee both complain at the same time? A.—Really I cannot recall that.

Q.—Reference has been made to the fact that patients, people coming here, are sometimes abusive and use profane language. Of course, you do not think that is any excuse for Almond, a representative of the institution, talking back in the same way to them? A.—No, sir; if I had heard it I would have reprimanded him as any other employe around here. I do not think it is right.

Q.—If it be true that Almond uses language of this character when the young ladies, nurses, are in the adjoining room where they can hear it, that is very reprehensible? A.—But the question is, has it come up since I reprimanded him?

Q.—That is not the question. A.—It is

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not a question for you, but a question for the board.

Q.—But if it be true that John Almond has indulged in very rough language in the receiving room when the door was open between there and the O. D. room where the young lady nurses are stationed, don't you as superintendent regard that conduct as very reprehensible? A.—I think it is wrong.

Q.—You have made reference to orders about keeping out of the female wards after night. There is no special order about the female wards; don't they have to stay out of all the wards? A.—Yes, sir. They are supposed to be all done at 8 o'clock.

Q.—That is not on account of the supposed or expected improper conduct, but is required for the good of the patients, not to be interfered with after those hours. A.—Yes, sir; it is a general order.

Q.—Now, with reference to bringing Ida Ransom to the institution. Of course, you were not there when she got into the ambulance, and you do not know anything about her condition at that time? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You do not know whether she was hysterical at that time or quiet? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Some reference was made about somebody not being allowed to come with her? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is it not customary not to allow persons to ride in the ambulance with those you are bringing? A.—We have made allowances time and time again. It was supposed that no one else but the doctor should ride, but there was no rule to that effect.

Q.—I don't mean printed rule. That was the understanding? A.—It was understood, but not given in strict form.

Q.—You do not know the conditions at the other end of the line when the young woman was put in the ambulance? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You do not know the doctor's reason for refusing to allow her to be accompanied by somebody else? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You said something about a person in this test room not being able to receive as good attention as a person in the general ward? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Location of Test Room.

Q.—Now, how is that test room situated with reference to the general ward? A.—There is a little hall which divides the female medical ward proper from this room. You have to go through a little hall to get into the test room, and the test room has another door into the colored ward.

Q.—To go from the white to the colored ward you pass right through the test room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The same nurses attend to both the white and colored wards? A.—Yes, sir; but they could not give the attention if the patient is in there as if she was in the ward.

Q.—But as they pass from one ward to another, they pass through the test room? A.—I think they have different nurses on the colored and white wards.

Q.—But one head nurse has charge of them all? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They are a very short distance from each other? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which do you think would be preferable, I ask you, as a man of experience, to have a patient who was extremely nervous, suffering from a trouble that noise and the presence of others in affliction and suffering, would affect badly—to have that person remain in the general room or to put him or her in the test rooms, where possibly a nurse would not see them every minute but where she would have quiet? A.—She would receive the best attention in the ward.

Q.—You mean to say that the nurse would have her eye on her all the time in the general ward? A.—Yes, sir; and we have a place in that ward very much more quiet than the other places; at the extreme end of the ward they are just as quiet as in the test room.

Q.—There is this great, big ward, and a woman awake sees them, and must hear what is going on and see them moving about? A.—I understand that, but at the same time she does not get the direct attention in the test room that she would in the regular ward. We have not sufficient nurses to allow a nurse to that room.

Q.—Of course, but it would be easy for a nurse to step in every few minutes to see what was going on. A.—We have another reason: We have three employes that sleep below, and that has a bare floor.

Q.—A nurse walking around don't make much noise. A.—They make considerable noise preparing ice.

Q.—She could do that somewhere else? A.—They do that considerably.

Q.—If there is any special noise of that kind, she could do it outside? A.—They would have to leave the other patients a good deal, and that is the principal object in having them there in that large general ward.

Q.—Of course, you would not put patients in the test room ordinarily, but I speak of an extreme case; of persons to whom it is very harmful to have any kind of confusion or the sight of misery around them, and where it is essential to their welfare to be excluded? A.—During my time we have had some of the very worst cases, that got along very well in that ward, and also on the male side.

Q.—And you have had some very bad cases that didn't get along well? A.—Yes, sir; and had some on the other side of the house.

Q.—Is it advisable and sensible and humane to treat individual cases as individual cases require? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Miss Shafer Takes the Stand.

Miss Anna M. Shafer, being duly sworn and examined by Mr. Forcht, testified as follows:

Q.—What is your age? A.—About thirty-four; I cannot say positively.

Q.— You are superintendent of the nurses at the Louisville City Hospital? A.—Superintendent of the training school.

Q.—How long have you occupied that position? A.—Since the 23d of April, 1905.

Q.—I believe you graduated in this institution as a nurse? A.—Yes, sir; in 1903.

Q.—As superintendent of the nurses, what are your duties? I have heard so much about you that I would like to know. A.—They are threefold; first, to the hospital; second, to the patients, and, thirdly and not least, to the young women for whose training in the school I am held accountable.

Q.—These young women who come here to learn to be nurses, have they any experience when they come here? A.—No, sir; in most cases.

Q.—There are some exceptions? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are they prepared when they come here to render or give assistance to patients? A.—A pupil in training is never a competent head nurse because she is only in training, and, consequently, only stays in the same ward six weeks; that is the average, sometimes less and sometimes more, at a time, and she never reaches that service in the same ward.

Q.—Why is that? A.—Because she is in training; she is not a trained nurse, and they have the rules of the training school. In those rules the board furnishes and certainly in the text books—these text books are rules, are they not? We recognize the fact that all text books on nursing hold that a capable, competent trained nurse should be the head nurse of a ward and not a pupil nurse.

Q.—Taking the situation as it is, are you compelled to rely upon these young ladies to come here to learn to be nurses as nurses? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Nurses Should Report.

Q.—State whether or not after they become head nurses or seniors what their duties are with reference to seeing whether there is a sufficient amount of clothing on hand? A.—They never become a head nurse until the last six or eight months, and possibly they are head nurse from four to seven weeks in each ward, and their duties are to assume all responsibility for the ward as to cleanliness, clothing, food supply and drugs, and if they find any deficiency, that is in the line of clothing, that is to be reported to me and through me to the matrons. Anything else in their line it is their duty to report it, if it is a junior nurse to her head nurse and if it is a head nurse to me.

Q.—Something has been said about the institution not having a sufficient amount of clothing on hand and experiences have been given where people have been required to walk around with blankets pinned around them. Tell us about that. A.—They are taught——

Q.—Tell us the reason for that? A.—Incompetency of the head nurse of the ward.

Q.—Is there any excuse for any such thing? A.—There are excuses.

Q.—What is it? A.—She is not a trained nurse, and in many instances not a competent woman to assume responsibility; in many instances being a young girl, only twenty-one, who has been at home where her mother assumed that responsibility.

Q.—If a head nurse sent an inventory would the things be supplied? A.—Generally speaking, if she was a competent head nurse and assume all the responsibility of a head nurse, her ward would never be in extremes. There are times of the year when we get patients in bunches. You get a run in on patients and it is absolutely necessary to change them many times a day and also at night, and if you have many patients at such a time naturally they have to be very economical; but if they are the head nurse that they should be they would never put in their beds a patient with filthy clothing, and they would not have cause to.

Q.—Is there any reason or cause why a nurse in this institution when a patient came in would be required to go to a hamper and take out dirty clothes to put on them? Q.—None other than their incompetency.

Q.—State what provision there is here in the way of clothing and seamstress and preparing such things? A.—They have a seamstress and always have goods on hand in the supply room, and a deficiency anywhere has never been reported to me that has not been filled, possibly not right immediately, possibly the garment had to be made, but they have received it. I depend on these head nurses to turn me in a list.

* * *

Assisted Other Nurses.

Q.—Do you assist them in getting them up? A.—Many times. It is not my place, but I do it. If you would care to look I can show you here where I have assisted both Miss Bohannon and Miss Offutt because of their deficiency.

Q.—Something has been said also about the food supply furnished the patients being filled with roaches and the coffee made out of boiled grounds and some eggs being decayed and milk being sour; tell us something about that? A.—In many instances I know it to be fact that the dummy elevator will go to a ward and stand there a long while before the food is removed. It is put on at the lower floor and elevated from ward to ward, and the food removed at each ward, and often there is such a racket or they are doing something else, that that food is not removed until the man downstairs raps the rope against the sides to call attention. How long that has stood there I could not say.

* * *

Ants and Roaches in Old Building.

Q.—Would that cause the potatoes to be cold if they stood there? A.—Time will make potatoes cold. As far as the roaches are concerned, I think over the door it says 1822 instead of 1832. I have lived in a brick the greater part of my life—an old one—and I know that bricks are made of dirt, and ants will take to dirt and so will roaches.

Q.—Did you ever see any food served to patients with insects? If so, could they have gotten other food in place? A.—I have given orders on the ward that in any case where anything was needed, if it was things out of the ordinary, if it were anything needful it would be supplied, but I did not want them to waste things. On the other hand, I think in our own private families you will get your oatmeal, especially this time of year before the new flour comes in, with weevil in it. I have reported that to Mr. Vogt and I have heard him in turn report it to the grocer, and the material was either sent back or other sent in its place. I have eaten the same oatmeal as the patients and I know the oatmeal following that did not have the weevil in it.

Q.—Is the food you eat as a nurse of the same character and prepared by the same cook as that furnished for the patients? A.—It is prepared by the same cook who cooks for the whole house except the doctors. The food in the wards is not put on a tray and there are no white napkins nor is it served in delicate dishes and it is not served by the nurses. We have not any ward maids who usually do such work in other hospitals, but the food itself, if they would take it off the elevator before giving the ants, following molasses that some shaky man has spilled down the dummy elevator, a chance to get to it—if they would get it in time they would get a meal such as would cost fifteen or twenty cents downtown.

By Mr. Forcht—Here is a bill of fare I want to introduce. I forgot to ask Mr. Vogt about that.

Mr. Bruce—You can introduce it when the witness gets through.

The Witness—I have been in other similar institutions and their food was just about the same as we have here.

Q.—Something has been said about Beula White being required to lie in bed without clothes. Did you ever see that occur? A.—I do not remember it. I never heard the name before. If such an instance occurred I do not remember it, and if it occurred and I came along and saw it I know I certainly would have called the head nurse of the ward to order for it.

* * *

No Cause for Nakedness.

Q.—Is there any reason why a patient should do that on account of insufficiency of clothing in the hospital? A.—Not if the head nurse was competent.

Q.—Something has been said about your treatment of nurses, particularly by Miss Bohannon and Miss Offut, both of whom are not connected with the institution, about you using such expressions as "I will see you two ducks when your company leaves," and you calling them "street walkers?" A.—I have had cause to reprimand them many, many, many times without any good derived therefrom. About this particular night you speak of: I require that there should be three older nurses always in the house, who are on the surgical wards, to answer in the operating room, if necessary.

Q.—State whether or not that is necessary. A.—It is necessary, an instrument nurse, a dress-room and a sponge nurse. There are five older nurses and two of them should act as dressing-room nurses, whom I could show how to be sponge nurses. Of those five I require three to be in the house all the time. They can relieve each other, but they must always leave me three. This night Miss Offut and Miss Bohannon came to my room and said that the other surgical nurse had gone out, but that she just wanted to go to the corner and would be back in a few minutes. I said very well. They went. I think it was 9:10 that Miss Conroy came to my room and said—

(Objected to.)

* * *

As to Misses Bohannon and Offut.

Q.—State whether there were three nurses here? A.—She stated the case to me and I made the rounds in the nurses' rooms, and I found that I had only one surgical nurse in the house. At 9:15 these three young ladies came in. I was at the top of the steps waiting. Between 9:5 and 9:15 another nurse appeared on the scene, the one who had gone out and returned contrary to what she expected, but I had not seen her on my rounds through the rooms. When these two came in they had evidently met the other, and they wanted to know if they could not take extended time that the other party was here. I found out in the meantime enough—they admitted that they were not at the corner, but at First and Walnut, and it has been positively against the rules of the house to leave the house in any form—through the order of the board—in fact, they sent word to keep certain nurses out of certain places, and if not to keep them from using their uniforms, they wanted them as a protection to the school. They wanted extended time. I said it is now 9:15 and neither of you have homes in the city, and why you want late time and to walk around the streets until 11 o'clock at night I cannot see, and if you are going out, you cannot go out in those darned stripes. I did not use the expression they said I used.

Q.—Is that the end of that matter? A.—Yes, sir.

* * *

Denies Kicking Miss Bohannon.

Q.—Something was said by Miss Bohannon about an operation on a woman by some staff physician, that the drapery fell from the woman and you kicked her? A.—That statement is absolutely false. I never kicked or lifted my hand to anybody in my life other than a child at school.

Q.—Something has ben said about a man jumping out of a window, and about you saying if he had not any better sense, let him jump out? A.—If I made any statement anything at all like that statement it was long afterward, when Miss Offut said she could see that man to-day going out of that window, and she believed she could see him as long as she lived. I had nothing to do with putting him in that room or taking him out, but came in just after the accident, and Dr. Abell and Dr. Spalding were in there, and possibly they can tell you something about it, but I judge it was an occurrence something similar to the one that happened the other day, when the board was up here.

Q.—What was that? A.—A young woman was in a cell room, and the nurse took her to the bathroom and left her about two minutes. While she was left the young girl crawled out of the bathroom window and seated herself on the pole at the west end of the building.

Q.—Something was said about Carter, the baggageman, that you said if he didn't carry the clothes basket over he would have to get out. Do you remember of seeing that man before? A.—I do not remember him.

Q.—He said you made that statement. A.—I did not make any such statement to the patient. I may have said to the head nurse: "Your floor is dirty, and I want you to clean it, and get everybody able to help you."

Q.—Have you ever given any orders about particular patients sweeping? A.—If it was one permitted to sweep. I may have said, not forcing them to sweep, but asked them to sweep this hall or the stairs down to the next landing. I have done that, and have never been refused, but I never give orders to patients.

Q.—Something has been said by someone about patients lying on rubber sheets, and you said let them lie there and they would get out sooner. Did you make any such statement? A.—I cannot think that I did. I have made some inquiries since that came out in the paper as to where that could have originated.

Q.—Do you know personally anything about that? A.—Will you give me the names?

Q.—Of the patient? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There was no name given. A.—A thing of that kind would depend on the kind of patient. If it was a drunken man for whom a physician had ordered apomorphia, which acts as an emetic, and a most violent one, I would want them on rubber sheets.

Q.—Something has been said about the union and the scabs. Have you been subjected to any slurs and insults by the nurses since you have been here—how have you treated them, and how have you been treated? A.—I have treated them most impartially, so far as I know.

* * *

Persecuted by Nurses.

Q.—Without mentioning any names, what has been the treatment of you by the nurses, whether or not they have disobeyed orders? A.—It has not been treatment at all. It has been persecution.

Q.—Something has also been said about you acting as a spy, and in particular one case of Dr. Menefee, something published in a newspaper but nothing brought out in the evidence. In justice, I think you should state your side about Dr. Menefee and you looking in the room. A.—If they will refer back to Dr. Menefee's own statement he said the nurse was Miss Bott. It was Mrs. Bott. I have never opened my mouth to Mrs. Bott about the occurrence and consequently the statement in the paper must be false.

Q.—Did you ever spy on the nurses? A.—Not any more than I thought it was my duty as a protection to the school and the house and the nurse herself.

Q.—Tell about that one time. A.—I had been in the swing until twenty minutes of ten. I went upstairs to my room, which is directly opposite and a little above this room where the night nurse is supposed to hold her headquarters. I turned on the lights and went to the window to draw the blinds down preparatory to retiring. I saw Dr. Menefee, Miss Conroy and Mrs. Botts at the table in this room. I knew before going upstairs that a woman had just come in and gone to that ward.

* * *

Night Scene in Ward.

Q.—You mean a patient had been brought in? A.—Yes. I prepared for bed, and in no particular hurry about it, and I turned out the lights. Before I turned out the lights I had pulled my bed over to the window. It was a warm night and I pulled it over to the window where it would be cooler; the room is not well ventilated. I turned out the light and went to the window to let the blind up, and when I did so I saw Dr. Menefee still sitting at the table. At 10 o'clock it was Miss Conroy's duty to make her rounds and see that the nurses are in, other than those who have extended time and are registered out. It was no spying on anything, but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that Dr. Menefee was sitting there laughing and talking; I could tell from the movement of his mouth; I could not hear, and Mrs. Bott was well pleased, from her appearance. I stood there a while. I said to myself, I reckon Miss Conroy will soon be back. I knew the patient who had come in was a walk-in patient, and I knew he was not waiting for the temperature to be taken, for the nurse was there. I knew he was not examining the patient, because the patient was not in there. I do not say the man was doing any harm, or the nurse, but I did say to Miss Conroy that he started to go and she stepped along, still kept talking, and he came back and sat down on the bed, and they talked a while longer, and Miss Conroy did not come, and was not there as she should be as per order to always be in a room when a doctor is there with a nurse—not that she needs protection from the doctor, but she does need protection from insinuating remarks made by a majority of the patients. Finally, at twenty-five minutes to 10, he started to leave the room, and I thought he had gone because he had gone out of that room and I could not see other than in that room. When Miss Conroy made the rounds on the nurses floor to see that those who have extended time are in at 11:30, I told her what I had seen. That, by the side of other things that I know, was sufficient for me to tell her to keep her eyes on that ward; not that I knew anything detrimental to Dr. Menefee or anything detrimental to Mrs. Bott other than she does not always use judgment. I did make the remark to Miss Conroy that she did have her sleeves rolled up nearly to her armpits. Whether it is necessary to follow that I do not know.

Q.—You saw that from your own room? A.—Yes, sir; and it was part of my duty to report that to Miss Conroy, as she is in charge of the girls at night, and it is her duty to report to me everything that goes on in the wards when a physician is there and report what looks wrong to me.

Q.—How long was Dr. Menefee there, according to your knowledge? A.—It was fifteen minutes to 10 when I pulled the curtain down until twenty-five minutes after ten when I saw him go out. Miss Conroy stated when she came down in the ward that he was there still——

(Objected to.)

Q.—You are familiar with the rule that a doctor is not allowed in a ward after 8 o'clock except when actually waiting on patients or operating? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any treatment being given this patient? A.—There could not be with him sitting at the table or on the side of the bed. Of course, it was necessary that he should go to the ward from the fact that there is a rule—it is not in those rules, but these pupil nurses study a text book by the name of Hampton, and in this text book it is taught the nurse to always call a physician when a patient arrives, never to rely on her own judgment as to the co[illegible]on of a patient. She is also taught if they have been here and are under the treatment of a physician if the physician has made his rounds previous to 8 o'clock unless there is a change one way or the other there is no need to call the physician to the ward, but if there is a change, and if there is an emergency she has a right to send the orderly after the physician and then to go on and notify the night superintendent, who is there, to come to that ward, the physician being notified first.

* * *

Inventories Not Correct.

Q.—If I have forgotten to ask you about anything and you recollect anything I wish you would state it to the board. A.—We have been speaking about that inventory. I am not here as head nurse alone, but I am here to try to enforce rules in this training school. I have tried to enforce these to the extent that I have even gone in a ward and helped these women take the inventories myself. I know that I have helped Miss Offut and I know that I have sat on a chair two beds from her in the female surgical ward and have taken down numbers and with only two beds apart she would not give me the correct number of things on that bed. Consequently I do not think these inventories are correct. I know that this particular inventory was wrong from the fact that I took a sheet of paper and went right after her on the same beds and counted the same pieces of clothing.

Q.—What was her object in failing to give a correct inventory. Was there any trouble in the institution at that time? A.—A lack of interest in her ward duties. I would like to say one other thing. That is what I have done and certainly no man could expect me to go in the wards and take the inventories myself, though I have helped, the best that I can get is reports from the nurses of the five wards. There are five head nurses. I will read this if you will allow me.

Q. By Mr. Bruce.—What is that?

A.—The following is a summary of the linen inventories of the five wards wherein the pupil head nurses of the training school are held responsible, same having been taken by the pupil nurses about July 25, 1906.

Will state that these five wards have a daily average of 114 patients, 440 blankets, 469 sheets, 329 counterpanes, 411 pillowcases, 445 women's gowns and men's shirts, 122 pairs men's trousers, 120 women's dresses, 44 women's chemise, 20 children's dresses, 66 baby dresses, 30 children's and baby's flannel skirts, 111 bedside screen covers, 21 roller towels, 55 ward towels, 176 dressing towels, 65 abdominal binders, 62 T binders, 245 operating room towels, 65 operating room sheets, 61 surgeons' gowns, 60 surgeons' caps, 9 surgeons' coats, 7 laparotomy sheets.

Q.—State whether or not there was in the supply room, ready to be furnished if called for, and made up by the seamstress, anything needed? A.—I have never gone in there that I have not found what I wanted, if it were an ordinary-sized garment, already made and ready, that I might mark it and take it out. I have never been refused the privilege of going and getting it. I have never refused any nurse who came and stated that they needed a garment and showed why they needed it. I have never known of an instance that they didn't get it, and if it was not here of the size, it would be made. Some few weeks ago they had a man who weighed over 200 pounds, and we had nothing in the house that would fit that man, but the seamstress went to work and made two extra-large shirts particularly for him. I do not know whether she has made any since, but I know she made those two, and I know Mr. Vogt was told to get larger trousers. Other than that I do not know.

* * *

List of Supplies.

Q.—What other list of supplies have you? A.—I will repeat to you what I repeated to the head nurses. (The witness here read from a paper as follows): The head nurse of each ward is notified about the 20th of each month to take a correct inventory of all ward furnishings, to make out a list in her matron's supply book of all wornout garments and all extra garments needed, said list to be dated and signed by the head nurse of the ward and turned in to the matron, with her exchange bags, containing all condemned garments, for inspection. For same list, some two or three weeks later, the head nurses of the wards receive new garments, and are expected to check off each article on the list previously sent in. The head nurse of the ward is instructed to make out a correct list of all instruments, rubber goods and other articles, and all things needing repair, and to turn same in to the superintendent of nurses on or about the 24th of each month.

Each head nurse is supplied with—

Mr. Brude: I did not object to the lady using a paper where it was a matter of numbers, which are always hard to remember, but I do object to this.

Mr. Forcht: Those are the rules.

Mr. Bruce: Are they the printed rules?

Mr. Forcht: They are special rules.

By Mr. Bruce—Have you written rules of that kind? A.—They are printed in Hampton's Nursing.

Q.—By Mr. Forcht—The nurses have access to that book? A.—Each one has a copy of this book. It is gotten up by the superintendent of nurses at Johns Hopkins University.

By Mr. Bruce—I am not talking about the book, but I object to the witness taking a paper prepared in advance and reading off of that paper her statement of facts. If she means to say the printed book is given to the nurses, she can say that and we can see what the book is. I did not object to her reading the figures, because you cannot carry them in your mind, but I object to her reading from a paper practically her testimony.

Mr. Forcht—We have a right to show certain rules of the institution, and that those rules are furnished to these head nurses and if they failed to carry out these rules there is no excuse or reason for any insufficiency of clothing. You object to these rules and these rules are taken from the rules of the Johns Hopkins. If you want to read that book, read it, but I will go out and take a nap while it is being done. Miss Shafer, at my request, has gotten up these rules and put them in that form.

Mr. Bruce—That is exactly what I object to, the preparation of a paper of that kind for the purpose of coming here and reading it. She does not pretend to say that those rules have been written out in the shape she is reading them.

The Witness—It has been given them personally, verbally each month, because each month there is a change of head nurse.

Mr. Bruce—I understand. If the instructions she has given are merely verbal instructions she can tell us what the instructions were. The thing I object to is her writing down what she intends to say.

The Chairman—I think that is right.

The objection was sustained.

The Witness—I think I can repeat without the paper.

Mr. Forcht—Go on and state it. A.—Shall I repeat the whole thing. Prompt me if I make a mistake.

* * *

Repeats the Rules.

Mr. Bruce—Has he learned it in advance, too? He must be very apt. Have you been teaching him? A.—I have not been teaching him. The head nurse of each ward is notified by the superintendent of the training school on or about the twentieth of each month to take a correct inventory of all ward furnishings, to make a list of the requirements needed for her ward in the way of linen in the matron's supply book, both of the garments worn out and of the extras which she needs, and take it in to the matron with the book containing old discarded garments from the ward. These garments after having been inspected by the matron, those worth mending are mended and returned to the ward and the rest of the list for which she has asked is returned to that ward some two or three weeks later, and the same is expected to be checked off by the head nurse of that ward each article as she has written it on the list which she presents; that a list of all instruments, all rubber goods and other articles and all things needing repair is to be signed by the head nurse and given to the superintendent of nurses on or about the 24th or 25th of each month. That a list of grocery supplies needed is to be entered in the grocer's book by the head nurse of the ward and sent to the steward of the house each morning from 9 to 10, and on that list they may order eggs, lemons, sugar, molasses, soap, sapolio, mops, brooms, candles, matches, tubs, pearline, and the same may be gotten from the hour of 9 to 10 at the grocery kept by the steward in the house. In addition to that she is to send in a slip of paper noting correctly the number of regular diets and the number of light diets and the amount of sweet milk, buttermilk and broth which she needs for the patients of her ward that day, and bring it in the morning before 8 o'clock to the private office, with her patients' list, the patients' list having the correct number of all the patients who have been in her ward on the previous day, also another yellow slip, which is correct, or supposed to be, and should be a correct statement of those patients who have been discharged from that ward that day or died that day, and who had been admitted that day. In addition to this she has been also notified by the superintendent of nurses that any special things in any line ordered by her physician as being needed for his ward she is to report same to me, and if she cannot find me in the house to report it in the private office of Dr. Moore or Dr. Vogt.

Q.—What do you mean by extra things? A.—In case of hemorrhage or gastric ulcers they need gelatines and awhile back those things, such as gelatines, had gone out promiscuously and there was great destruction in that line. Consequently when things of that sort, expensive, were needed, they should report it to the office. It is not often that they are needed. I don't think any doctor really cares much for gelatine except where it is a hemorrhage or a delicate stomach where nothing else will lie on it. I don't think a doctor usually prefers gelatine. I think gelatine is counted as a special food, but it is always gotten when asked for. Of course, under that heading would come anything else they demanded.

Q.—There was something said about hampers up there and about the clothes all being thrown in one hamper. Tell us about that. A.—When I was in the training school—will you allow me to go that far back?

Mr. Bruce—I don't know how far back that is.

A.—When I was in the training school they had more room in the laundry. Since I have been here they have put in larger boiler apparatus. I am not a machinist and I cannot tell you exactly about that, but they have put in larger machinery to give more heat in the house and in putting that in they have taken off space from the laundry. I do not know how much. I was not over there before that, but that kept us from sending all the soiled linen from the house down to this laundry house each day. There is a written order placed over the hampers in each ward. I give it from memory as it has been some time since I put it up: "All white clothing is to be sent down Monday morning. All colored clothing Wednesday. All bed spreads are to go down Saturdays." Finding last summer in the heat of the year that those things caused an odor Mr. Vogt and I were really bothered and tried to rectify it, and by a great deal of urging we got them to take a little more of those things out of the wards on Thursday, and since then all white clothing except bed spreads have gone down on Thursday. That makes all white clothing on Monday, colored on Wednesday, all white clothing except spreads on Thursday and all spreads—I don't know whether anything else goes with the spreads on Saturday. I will say that in addition to that to rectify this as far as we could and to get them from where they had been at the top of the steps adjoining each ward Mr. Vogt had the wash bowls and stands taken out of the little anteroom which adjoins the bathroom in each ward that the hampers might be put in there and the doors closed between it and the ward and the window opened outside to the air. That is the case now in every ward except one.

Q.—How many hampers are in each ward? A.—Two and three. Another order: I have told the head nurse of each ward whenever she possibly could those hampers were to be cleaned and disinfected.

* * *

When Nurses Struck.

Q.—Tell us something about the trouble with the nurses last November and December, and Miss Bohannan and Miss Offutt and Miss Williams, and in what condition they left the hospital when those that were in the union went on a strike. What became of the patients and what had to be done for them? A.—I know there was an operation ordered for the clinic. I detailed the nurses, and I know I had to bring all the night nurses I had on to day duty. I was probation nurse, general ward nurse, head nurse, superintendent of nurses, and also the subject of investigation at the same time.

Q.—The night nurses who had been up all night were compelled to stay up all day? A.—To the best of my recollection. Another thing, will say that I make rounds in every part of the house where a pupil nurse is supposed to be on duty at least three times a day, unless some urgent case demands that I be some other place, like it has in the last two or three days.

Q.—How many nurses in the institution do not belong to the union? A.—I think I can call their names.

Q.—Just give us their number. A.—I won't be positive, but, I think, thirteen at the present time.

Q.—So the minority are the ones that caused the troubles? A.—You must remember as one goes out, one comes in.

Q.—You never know which side they are going to be on, union or scab?

The question was not answered.

* * *

Care of Nancy Elkins.

Q. by Mr. Fortch—Miss Shafer, I forgot to ask you about the case of Nancy Elkins, where the patient laid on a rubber sheet. Tell us about that. A.—I think I told you that such might have been the case in a case of a drunken person. Nancy Elkins was an old woman possibly seventy-two years old, in the female ward, decidedly masculine in presence, masculine voice and a decided mustache. Dysentery, I think, was the trouble. I do not know just how long she was here, possibly two or three days or maybe four months, but I know the nurses and internes, or at least one nurse and an interne, and possibly everybody tried to get this—or, rather, not tried to get her, but, in a way, influence this woman to go home. She had some people uptown some place. I do not know where—but to go to these people. And I think all sorts of inducements were put before her because she was, I believe, not strictly a hospital case. She had been here so long. I think possibly every time I stepped in a ward almost she had some complaint to make of her condition or what had been done to her. In a way she is one of those you would call a chronic growler. I can honestly state I never made any such statement to her. It is possible that I made such a statement to Miss Bohannon, who was at that time head nurse on the ward. However, it did not have the desired effect, for later, I think, she accepted one of—some better inducement—she was taken home in the ambulance by Dr. Lee.

Q.—Has any of the nurses ever complained to you about Dr. Menefee? A.—About this other matter? If it was said to Miss Bohannon at all it was not said to the patient. It was said to Miss Bohannon. It was in the way of a joke, because jokes were being carried right along in connection with this woman because she was an oddity in her way.

Q.—Any complaint ever been made by the nurses of Dr. Menefee, and if so, what are they?

By Mr. Bruce—I object to that. I do not understand that Dr. Menefee is on trial.

Mr. Forcht—If you object to it I will withdraw it. I want all the facts to come out.

Mr. Dale—Just withdraw the objection.

The Witness—Miss Bohannon.

Q. by Mr. Forcht—Any other nurse at any time? A.—Well, if so not as much as Miss Bohannon; if so, it does not come to my mind at this time.

* * *

Dr. Abell's Testimony.

Dr. Irvin Abell's testimony followed that of Miss Shafer. He is one of the staff physicians at the City Hospital. He was asked about the man who jumped from one of the hospital windows and killed himself, and said that no one connected with the City Hospital should be held responsible.

Mr. Dale wanted to know if the man had not jumped out of the window once before, and Dr. Abell replied that he had.

"How often did you make the rounds of the City Hospital?" was asked.

"Daily," replied Dr. Abell.

"Do you think the Louisville City Hospital is conducted in as good a manner as other hospitals in cities as large as Louisville?" was asked.

"I do," he replied.

* * *

Food and Treatment Good.

E. C. Ashcraft, who for sixty days was a patient at the City Hospital, testified that the food furnished patients was good, and that he was accorded the very best treatment.

Dr. R. T. Pirtle, a staff physician at the City Hospital, said the place was kept cleanly and that it was as well managed as any similar institution in the country. When asked about the equipment at the City Hospital, Dr. Pirtle said he had trouble once with an instrument in the operating-room. He reported the defect in the instrument and it was immediately fixed.

A. P. Dick, a former patient at the City Hospital, said that all patients were well treated. Everything was kept clean, he said, and the food was good.

Lon H. Mosley, who was a patient in the male medical ward for four months, testified that he never saw a patient mistreated. The wards were kept clean, he said, and the food was sufficient and wholesome. He enjoyed his food.

* * *

Hospital Druggist on Stand.

L. P. McDaniel, druggist at the City Hospital, testified that he had been a druggist for twenty-eight years. He has been druggist at the City Hospital two years. Mr. Forcht said it had been charged that he had used inferior drugs in the preparation of medicines.

"I used no inferior drugs in filling prescriptions," said Mr. McDaniels. He said that occasionally a young interne would order an expensive proprietary drug in a prescription and that sometimes he would not have it in stock. As a rule he would not use the patent, or proprietary drug in the preparation of a prescription without first consulting the superintendent, he said.

Mr. McDaniel said that very frequently expensive medicine was wasted by the internes. He said that he never refused medicine called for by an interne, except in the case of patent medicines, when he generally consulted the superintendent before filling the order. A part of his testimony follows:

What came up about the phosphate of soda was simply this: We have phosphate of soda and we have epsom salts. The epsom salts, of course, is used as a purgative, and phosphat of soda is sometimes used the same way. When a physician—a new physician—comes into the house, I make it a point to try to use such articles as can be used that do do not cost very much—to use them in place of other articles that might cost a good deal more, if they will answer the same purpose. It is not that the phospate of soda costs so much, but in the aggregate it amounts to a great deal. When they prescribe phosphate of soda, I simply ask them the question, "Now, Doctor, are you especially anxious for phosphate of soda; if not, won't the epsom salts answer?" If he says, "No, I want the pohsphate of soda for a special purpose"—for instance, Dr. Taylor said he wanted it, or some of them said they wanted phosphate of soda for liver trouble, there is never another word said. I simply fill it with phosphate of soda, and there are no more questions asked.

Q.—There has been something said about prescriptions that come for phosphate of soda and you give them epsom salts or magnesium sulphate, what about that?

* * *

Never Substituted Drug.

A.—I want to say this much, that I have never given anybody sulphate of magnesium when phosphate of soda was ordered.

Q.—Is that charge true or false?

A.—If that charge is made that way, it is absolutely false.

By Mr. Dale— I want to say that that charge has not been made by any witness.

Q.—State whether or not there is a rule in the institution that no patent or proprietary medicines should be filled by the druggist upon the order of the interne alone; that it must be upon the order of one of the staff physicians? A.—That has been the rule ever since I have been in the institution.

* * *

Useless Medicines Would Accumulate.

Q.—Was that a good rule? A.—I should think it was a very good rule, because you turn a man loose fresh from school, or anybody else when it comes to that, and you let him order anything he pleases, and the first thing you know you have got a very large stock of stuff in the drug store that there has been very little use made of, and you will accumulate one bottle after another until the shelves are crowded with proprietary and patent medicines, and they may not be used once in a year again.

Q.—Tell us about how some of these bottles come back from the wards to the druggist; are they sent back to you—to the druggist? A.—It is very often the case that prescriptions have come back to me when apparently the cork hadn't been taken out of it. They were apparently full. There didn't seem to be any taken out of them at all. They were mixtures, and I could do nothing but throw them in the sink. They were mixtures and perfectly useless in any other case.

Q.—Were they large or small bottles? A.—They come in all sizes, from six ounces down, possibly as much as eight ounces. I would say six ounces down. When it comes to expensive drugs, I put in it, maybe—oh, possibly four ounces, or two ounces, and if they want any more they are to send for it.

* * *

Wastful Prescriptions.

Q.—Is there much waste in the drug line caused by that? A.—I should think there was quite a good deal of waste. Sometimes drugs will go up there and set there with the stoppers out of the bottles, and come back deteriorated. Even drugs that are not mixtures become deteriorated or discolored, and we throw them out.

Q.—Is that merely an occasional thing? A.—That happens quite often. I would not say it is an occasional thing, because it happens quite often.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, if things were attended to properly, would there be any occasion for those things, throwing expensive medicines into the sink, without the stoppers hardly being taken out of them? A.—It seems to me that it is unnecessary. Of course, occasionally it might be sent up there and the patient might die. It is so seldom that they would need a large bottle of a mixture of that kind. Of course, that is my opinion. I don't know about that.

Q.—I will ask you this question: Have you upon any occasion, at any time, refused any interne or staff physician of this hospital any medicine that they asked for? A.—Never except on the first call. I might refer them to the superintendent. Whenever the superintendent said get it, he got it without another word.

Q.—State whether or not that was the rule governing patent and proprietary medicines? A.—Patent and proprietary medicines, too, unless I didn't have it in stock. He might order something I didn't have in stock and I would have to get it, and sometimes they would say: "Never mind, give me something else."

Q.—That will occur in the best drug stores in Louisville, won't it? They don't have everything? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—These preparations spring up like mushrooms, don't they? A.—Yes, sir; they are liable to call for twenty articles a day that I didn't have.

* * *

Buys Best Drugs.

Q.—Where are these drugs purchased from? A.—They are principally purchased from the Robinson, Pettit Company and some from the——

Q.—Are they reputable drug houses? A.—They are one of the best houses in the country—as good as any house in the country.

Q.—What character of drugs is ordered from these houses, the best or inferior grades? A.—There has never been an inferior drug ordered since I have been in the house. I order the best of everything that can be had.

* * *

Woman Praises Hospital.

Miss Alice Franklin testified that her sister was in the City Hospital for six months, and that she called to see her during that time twice a week. She said the bed clothing was always clean and that the food was good and wholesome. She generally remained two hours on each visit, and she never saw a patient mistreated.

Charles P. Frick, secretary of the Robinson-Pettet Drug Company, was asked what quality of goods he handled, and replied: "Good, of course. He testified that he furnished all drugs to the City Hospital.

Dr. Yandell Roberts testified that he was a member of the staff of physicians at the City Hospital. He said he had ordered expensive drugs for patients, and never had a prescription "turned down." He said on one occasion he was treating a patient who cost the city $20 a day. Everything about the hospital was always kept in the best possible condition, he said.

J. H. Bryant, proprietor of a dye works on Fourth avenue, testified that one of his employes was injured and taken to the City Hospital. Mr. Bryant visited the patient daily, and sometimes twice a day, and always found everything clean and neat. He saw no mistreatment of patients. He said the food was good and wholesome, so far as he could see. "My employe got what he asked for," he said.

At 5:30 o'clock the board adjourned until 8 o'clock last night.

NIGHT SESSION.

Witnesses of High Standing Praise Mr. Vogt's Administration.

When the investigation was resumed last night E. J. Nightingale, a dry cleaner, testified that he had visited the City Hospital repeatedly, and that it was kept surprisingly clean. The food was very wholesome, just as good as he ot at home. The employes treated the patients very well. He saw no one mistreated.

Philip Baumgarten, a former patient at the City Hospital, observed the treatment of the patients by the employes of the institution, and said it was of the best.

"The first four or five days I was put on liquid food, and later I was put on solid food. For dinner I had a bowl of soup with rice in it, potatoes and a piece of chicken. The food was very good," he said.

When asked whether the City Hospital was kept clean, he said it was. He saw no patient who was compelled to work.

"I was confined to a cot for several weeks, and after that I was able to sit up," he said. "I was in the emergency ward, and I saw none of the patients who were required to work. Some of the patients did a little sweep."

Father Peter, a Catholic priest, was the next witness. He is connected with St. Boniface church, and often visits the City Hospital to look after the spiritual needs of the Catholic patients. He has been making the visits almost daily since last fall.

"I certainly have nothing to criticise about the City Hospital," he said. "From my observation the hospital attaches always speak very kindly to the patients. I have been present when food was served, and so far as I could see the food was all right. I saw no roaches or anything of that kind."

Dr. A. D. Wilmuth, a practicing physician of Louisville, said he had visited the City Hospital every day for two months. He said he had been through the wards and that he had no fault to find with them. He never saw a patient unable to work compelled to work.

* * *

Physician Says Food Was Good.

"I observed the quality of food served patients. Of course there was not a variety of food, but it was clean and wholesome. I never had a patient to complain to me about the food. It was served in a plain manner. One time in particular, I noticed that they served at the noon meal, potatoes, meat, hominy, molasses, eggs and milk. The dishes were clean.

"I visited the colored ward," continued Dr. Wilmoth, "and found it to be in good condition. The City Hospital now is in a better condition than it was six years ago. It is above the average, as compared with other public institutions of a similar character."

* * *

Praise from Dr. Griffiths.

Dr. George W. Griffiths, for many years a prominent practitioner of Louisville, said he had had occasion to observe the City Hospital at all hours of the day and night. He found it in a sanitary, up-to-date condition. The attaches are humane, and he never heard a patient complain of mistreatment.

"I can smell a roach a square, sir," said Dr. Griffiths, "and I never saw a roach in any of the food.

"I think Mr. Vogt has handled the City Hospital admirably. I was sorry when he took charge, however, as I consider the Ciyt Hospital a Noah's ark.

Addressing his remarks to the Board of Public Safety, Dr. Griffiths said the City Hospital need aanother ambulance in addition to the one it has.

On cross-examination Dr. Griffiths was asked about the instruments in the operating-room and dressing-room. He said the instruments he had occasion to use were in good condition.

"It is a great pity that this investigation had to be held," he said. "It is seldom that you can get a man and his wife, like Mr. and Mrs. Vogt, to look after a public institution like the City Hospital."

Dr. Griffiths is one of the strongest Republicans in Louisville and one of the foremost surgeons in the South.

* * *

Sends His Best to Hospital.

E. N. Creel, a Main-street sugar and coffee dealer, testified that he supplies the City Hospital with the best quality of high-grade coffee and sugar. He said the wholesale price of the coffee varied from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound.

Miss Jackson Bondurant, seamstress at the City Hospital, said the patients are furnished all the clothing they ask for. She said she had never refused to make clothing at the request of a nurse.

"No complaint has ever been made to me that I was turning out dresses and gowns too slow."

Dr. A. A. Stewart, a physician by profession, is employed at the City Hospital, having been in charge of the dressing-room of the institution for the last two years. He said the wards were kept clean and that no patient, to his knowledge, had ever been told to work or leave the institution. He never saw vermin in the food served to patients, and he had seen nurses eat food that had been sent to the wards for the patients.

"I saw Miss Bohanon go into the scullery and eat food that was there for a patient. I have also seen other nurses eat patients' food."

"Did you have a conversation with Dr. A. O. Taylor in which he said he and Dr. Menefee were going to start an investigation in order to get a lot of cheap advertising?" asked Attorney Forcht.

"I did," said Dr. Stewart. "I was sitting in the window and Dr. Taylor was leaning against the wall. Dr. Taylor said that he and Dr. Menefee had come to the City Hospital to raise hell."

Albert J. Richards, a carriage builder, visited the City Hospital several times last December. He said that as a citizen and taxpayer he observed that everything pertaining to the City Hospital was in a cleanly condition.

* * *

Almond Takes the Stand.

John Almond, receiving clerk, was the next witness.

"I am about sixty years old," he said. "I am clerk in the public office. I have been very extensively advertised."

"It is charged that you have discouraged the entrance of patients."

"It is false," he replied. "I never mistreated a worthy person."

"Have you ever tried to dictate to the officer of the day as to whether a patient seeking admittance was a hospital case?"

"I have not. There are frequently men who come in, full of barrel-house booze, cocaine and morphine. They come in speaking profanely and vulgarly in the presence of innocent woman and children. I have felt like throwing them out of the office, but I never went that far."

When asked whether he had ever called a woman who applied for admittance a "hog" he replied that the man who swore to that statement was "guilty of perjury."

Mr. Dale took the witness and asked if he remembered the time when he said to Dr. Menefee: "Doctor, come in here and see if you can do anything for this old hog."

"I do not," he replied. "You must think I have a very limited vocabulary."

"Did you ever use this language: 'The damned old hog ought to be in jail?' "

"What? Another hog?" he asked. "No, sir, I did not."

* * *

Dr. Boggess Testifies.

Dr. W. F. Boggess, a former member of the visiting staff of the City Hospital, was the next witness. He said that the City Hospital, since Mr. Vogt has been in charge, has been i nas good condition as it was before he took charge.

"The City Hospital is not in the condition it should be," said Dr. Boggess. "It is not a credit to the city. We have tried for several years to persuade our municipality to separate the tubercular patients from other patients. About $3,000 would pay for an addition to the City Hospital in which tubercular patients could be kept. I think the City Hospital has been one of the greatest dissemminators of tuberculosis in the city, but I cannot blame Mr. Vogt for that. He is one of the best-hearted, kindest men I ever met. I have known cases where Mr. Vogt took patients from the City Hospital and placed them in private institutions, thinking the change might be beneficial to the patients. I can't say too much in his favor.

"One night last winter I called at the City Hospital to visit a patient. I told Mr. Vogt I was going to tell this, and I can't blame him for it. I turned the patient over, and found about 150 roaches on his bed. Mr. Vogt was very much surprised when he saw them, and immediately set himself to work to rid the bed of the roaches. The building is old, and about one year ago was almost overrun with roaches."

He said he had not been about the institution very much during the last year, and did not know what Mr. Vogt had done to rid the place of roaches.

Dr. Boggess said on cross-examination that the food service in the City Hospital was inferior to that served in more modernly conducted hospitals.

Speaking of the detention ward, Dr. Boggess said it was filthy, dirty and that it was almost barbaric to place a patient in the detention ward.

Dr. Boggess later qualified the word "barbaric," used in reference to the detention ward. He said the only way to remedy the conditions in the present detention ward would be to tear it away altogether. He objected to its location and poor ventilation.

R. C. King was the next witness. He is an orderly in the City Hospital. He said that a little sweeping is all the work any of the patients on his ward do, and they are not forced to do that.

Dr. Charles Farmer, a member of the visiting staff, testified that instruments in use at the City Hospital are of the best.

WHIZZING BULLETS

CUT THE HAIR FROM MERRIFIELD'S HEAD.

Mrs. Mayme Lafayette Arrested Charged With Shooting Without Wounding.

Mrs. Mayme Lafollette, wife of Edmund Lafollette, an inspector on the West Walnut-street car line, was arrested last night by Corporals Hammon and Davis on the charge of shooting at without wounding. It is alleged that she shot at Fielding Merrifield, a guard at Cherokee Park, who lives at 1106 Rufer avenue, at about 7:30 o'clock last night, and escaped wounding him by a hair's breadth.

According to Merrifield, Mrs. Lafollette had very little provocation to attempt to kill him. He said that the quarrel between them had its origin in the trivial quarrels which often took place between their children. Frequently, Merrifield said, Mrs. Lafollette had called her children away from his while they were at play, designating them as "big-headed Dutch" and "white trash." Though Mr. Merrifield had ignored the little quarrels that had occurred between the children, he resented very much that Mrs. Lafollette should teach her children to despise his, and Wednesday night he went to see her and asked her whether she had applied these epithets to his children and what she meant by this action. A heated conversation ensued.

Last night, Merrifield said, Mrs. Lafollette came to his home. Merrifield was sitting on the steps in front of his house with his youngest child in his arms. Mrs. Lafollette, he said, approached him and curtly asked him to apologize for what he had said Wednesday night. Merrifield said he refused and the woman jerked out a pistol and fired two successive shots at him. One of the shots passed through the hair of Merrifield and lodged in the door behind him.

Summoned by the sound of the gunshots, Corporals Hammon and Davis quickly arrived on the scene, and Mrs. Lafollette dashed up the street, but after several yards she stumbled and fell to the ground. The officers seized her and confined her in the home of O. H. Griffin, at 1102 Rufer avenue. Mr. Lafollette was informed of the shooting affray and several minutes later he returned home.

Corporal Hammon remained with Mrs. Lafollette, while Corporal Davis accompanied her husband to the City Hall, where the release of Mrs. Lafollette was secured on her husband's bond.

MIGHT HAVE TRIED THE UNDERTAKERS.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10.—Joshua Perrywickle, a farm hand, visited several places of business here to-day, and offered to sell his body for $200. He was unable to find any takers.

KILLED BY FILIPINOS.

SOLDIERS MAKE GALLANT FIGHT AGAINST ODDS.

Lieut. John F. James and Contract Surgeon Calvin O. Snyder Among the Dead.

Manila, Aug. 10.—First Lieut. John F. James and two privates of the Eighth Infantry with contract Surgeon Calvin Snyder and Internal Revenue Collector Williams, of Illinois, were killed yesterday afternoon in a hand-to-hand fight with a force of Pulajanes at Julita, Island of Leyte. The detachment, which consisted of ten men, was greatly outnumbered, but made a gallant fight. The Pulajanes captured three pistols, four Krag Jorgensen rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition.

News From Gen. Wood.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Wood, dated to-day at Manila:

"First Lieut. John F. James, Contract Surgeon Calvin D. Snyder, Privates William J. Gillick and Mathies Zock, Company F, Eighth Infantry, killed about 6 p.m., August 9, near Julita, Leyte, by Pulajanes."

Julita, where Lieut. James and others were killed by Pulajanes, is a bario or ward of the city of Burauen, which has been the scene of three serious conflicts between the regulars, the constabulary and the Pulajanes within a few weeks.

Contract Surgeon Calvin D. Snyder was born in Baltimore, Md., on July 15, 1878, and entered the military service on August 15, 1900. His father, I. W. Snyder, lives in Baltimore.

First Lieut. John F. James was born in Virginia on May 3, 1878, and entered the army from that State. He was graduated from the infantry and cavalry school in 1904, and from the staff college in 1905. Lieut. James enlisted as a Sergeant in the Virginia Volunteers in May, 1898, and served in that capacity until July 30, 1898, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was honorably mustered out on February 22, 1899. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry on April 10, 1899, and was made a First Lieutenant on February 2, 1901.

BARGAIN HUNTERS

CAUSE A CALL FOR POLICE PATROLS.

Women Rush Madly Over One Another and Smash Large Windows.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Scores of women bargain hunters formed a flying wedge at a down-town store, and, frantic over the prospect of procuring eleven-cent articles of embroidery for ten cents, rushed madly over one another, surging and crowding, until the large plate-glass windows were smashed.

Mrs. Lon G. Jones was removed to her Rayburn-avenue home, suffering from painful cuts, while others were slightly bruised. The pushing and shoving of the fair sex produced a call for the fire and police patrols, who, with the assistance of many citizens, restored quiet, not, however, until the doors of the store had been opened and the crowd admitted as per advertisement.

Acting Mayor Walsh, when notified of to-day's affairs, said drastic measures would be employed in the future, an order being issued at once to the Chief of Police to disperse future crowds as disorderly assemblages.

SULTAN OF TURKEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Vienna Hears That He Must Undergo Operation or Has Already Done So.

Vienna, Aug. 10.—According to a message received here from Constantinople, the Sultan's indisposition made necessary the cancelling of to-day's selamlik. The foreign representatives who had assembled to witness the ceremony withdrew when this became known, an dthe troops stationed at the spot were dispersed.

It is reported the Sultan must undergo an operation, and it is even declared he has already done so. This news of the Sultan's ill health has awakened deep interest here.

WILL RAISE FUNDS FOR BRYAN RECEPTION

Finance Committee Appointed Consisting of Samuel Avritt, James P. Gregory and W. J. Semonin.

Judge Samuel Avritt, Judge James P. Gregory and W. J. Semonin yesterday were appointed to constitute the Finance Committee for the Bryan reception. M. W. Neal was appointed treasurer for the Bryan Reception Committee. Circular letters will be sent out by the committee to the friends of Mr. Bryan, all of whom will be given an opportunity to subscribe to the fund which will be needed to carry out the reception. John Vreeland, chairman of the Reception Committee, who heretofore has done the money-getting, will leave to-day for the East.

Yesterday letters were written by Mr. Vreeland to each of the National Democratic Committeemen in the Southern States, asking each to constitute himself a committee of one to boost the reception. They are asked to take steps to organize parties of Bryan enthusiasts in the State which they represent, and to try to get these parties to Louisville for the reception.

COMMANDER TANNER IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Fortieth National Encampment of G. A. R. Has Informally Opened.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.—Commander-in-Chief James Tanner, of Washington, is in Minneapolis at his headquarters in the West Hotel, and the fortieth annual national encampment of the G. A. R. has informally opened.

Commander Tanner's party, which arrived to-day, consists of Adjutant General John Tweedale, Quartermaster General Frank Battles, Assistant Adjutant General W. P. Rogers, Surgeon General Hugo Piller, Frank Bulls, Chief of Staff; former Commander-in-Chief John Black, C. E. Foote, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Executive Councillor; the Misses Nellie and Ada Tanner, daughters of Gen. Tanner; Lieut. E. W. Tanner, Fourth United States Infantry, a son of the commander; Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. McDougall and John G. O'Connor, stenographer to the Adjutant General.

CHINESE

Will Be Employed On the Canal.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,500 OF THEM ARE WANTED.

WILL SECURE OTHERS IF TRIAL IS A SUCCESS.

MEN DIFFICULT TO GET.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Chinese labor will be given a thorough test on the Panama Canal. Contracts calling for 2,500 Chinamen for canal work have been prepared, and advertisements will be issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission in a few days asking for proposals from labor agents.

If the initial 2,500 Chinamen prove a success, it is likely that many more will be taken to the isthmus to do the work which is too hard for the Jamaicans now employed there in large numbers.

Organized labor has offered much opposition to the use of contract Chinese labor, but the Jamaican workers have proved inadequate, sufficient Spaniards cannot be had immediately to rush the work, and the Chinese are the last hope of the Commission.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and other men prominently identified with the canal work, are known to have delayed employing Chinese until it became evident that the other help available was not equal to the demands. The Administration has taken the position that the canal must be dug at any cost, and although the President urged that there be no haste in employing Chinese, he did not stand permanently in the way of the plan to try the coolies.

It is the intention of the Commission to ask for bids from labor agents who will arrange with the Chinese Government for the exportation of labor, transport the Chinese to the isthmus under contract to work for a fixed wage, and ship them back to China, thus relieving the Commission of all detail work and all responsibility.

A bond will be required of all contractors for satisfactory fulfillment of any contract they may enter into with the Commission.

There are said to be about thirty labor agencies which supply Chinese to contractors in all parts of the world. These agents are familiar with all the Chinese laws, stand ready to pay money to the families of men who are going into their service, and are ready on short notice to meet demands for an unlimited number of coolies.

Leroy Park, a labor agent in the employ of the Commission, is still in Spain negotiating with the Spanish Government for the employment of a large number of peninsular Spaniards on the isthmus. His efforts promise to be successful, and the Commission expects to recruit many high-grade workingmen from Spain. It is the desire of Chief Engineer Stevens to have several kinds of laborers on the isthmus. The employment of the Chinese will not displace the Jamaicans who are already there, but it is not likely that many more West Indian negroes will be hired if the Chinese prove a success.

The negroes are paid only 80 cents a day, as against $1.60 to the Spaniards, who are said to be capable of doing three times as much work.

If the contractors obtaining help for the Commission do not pay more on the isthmus than Chinese are paid in other parts of the world, it is believed the daily wage of the coolies will be less than that of the Jamaicans on the isthmus.

HEARST PAPERS DECLARE WAR

OPPOSE DEMOCRATIC TICKET NAMED IN CHICAGO.

NOMINEES DENOUNCED AS "PIRATE BAND."

ACTION MEANS THIRD TICKET.

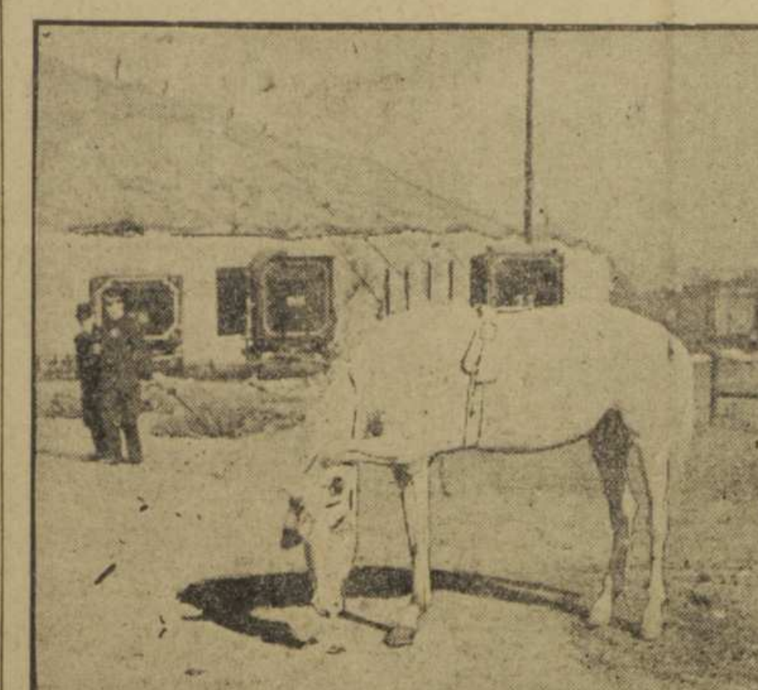
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—William Randolph Hearst through his papers here to-day declared savage war upon the local Democratic ticket and announces that the candidates are owned, body, soul and breeches by the National Committeeman, Roger C. Sullivan and William Loeffler. The candidates are referred to as creatures "born of the infamy of gas and tunnel politics."

This action means a third ticket in the field and the defeat of the Democratic party at the polls in November. After the Hearst faction abided by the decision of the convention yesterday and made no effort to bolt, the Sullivan-Loeffler politicians thought all was serene in the county Democratic ranks, but they have changed their mind to-day and realize now that whatever hopes they entertained for victory in November are shattered unless peace can be patched up in some manner. But the Hearst followers declare they will entertain no overtures toward peace and will fight to the bitter end.

The Hearst organs declare that the municipal ticket authorized by a law passed on the solemn pledge that nominations of the highest class be made, is composed of nine notorious justices of the peace and five aldermen. "The very men to get rid of whom the law was passed were nominated for the bench," they assert. "It is the richest freight of patronage ever put to sea in Western politics. If the freight of patronage comes safely to harbor in November, the pirate band would own the whole of Cook county, the whole municipal bench and the sanitary district. With that start the 'gas tunnel' freebooters would go after the earth."

Members of the Chicago Bar Association declare the judicial nominees are "a sorry lot." Two members of the Board of Directors to-day checked up the list of candidates. In the Republican column out of twenty-eight names, only seventeen were marked as "known." The Democratic list fared worse as only fourteen were "known." One of the directors said the association would like to get better acquainted with the candidates before recommending them to intelligent voters.

White King Is Contortionist Horse.



Human contortionists have become more or less common, but it is rare to see such an example of animal contortionism as is seen in the above picture. White King, the horse, with his front leg wrapped around his head, is one of the pets with the Hagenbeck circus, which will be seen here next Monday.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Bryan Good As Nominated, Says De Armond.

DECLARES HE WILL MAKE GREAT RACE FOR PRESIDENT.

TARIFF TO BE IMPORTANT QUESTION IN CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Congressman F. J. DeArmond, of Butler, Bates county, Mo., was in New Albany yesterday and held a joint debate on political questions at the Glenwood Assembly last night with the Hon. Charles B. Landis, of Indiana. Mr. DeArmond readily gave his views on the national political situation. In regard to the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for President, he said:

"I think Mr. Bryan is as good as nominated for President, and for me, he is a most desirable candidate, as he is to the majority of the Democratic party. He will make a great race before the people and his prospects for election are fine. Above all other men in the party he is the choice of the people and is certainly the strongest man in the race. His elements of strength are his high character, great ability, attractive personal qualities, broad views that look to the welfare of the whole people, his complete freedom from all influences that are contrary to the general welfare of the people, his undoubted honesty and his courage in adhering to and advancing his convictions. His agreeable manner among all classes is another element that adds to his popularity.

* * *

Has Confidence of People.

"He retains fully the confidence of all who supported and believed in him from his first appearance in the arena of national politics and he has gained greatly from those who were formerly indifferent or opposed to him. These will create an almost invincible following. There are many thinking men of the country who have heretofore supported the Republican party, who have become dissatisfied with it and many of these will support Bryan in the presidential contest. These will be from the best element of the party, the thinking and conscientious men, the independent voters who place the welfare of the country above partisanship. Mr. Bryan was very strong in the West and from all accounts has increased throughout the Eastern States and his nomination is a foregone conclusion. In regard to the second place on the ticket there has been no discussion and the question will largely be determined by events in the next two years.

* * *

Thinks Taft Will Be Nominated.

"The Republicans will probably nominate Mr. Taft. This is, however, purely a guess. They are impressed with the great strength of Mr. Bryan, and the choice is likely to fall on Taft, who is a man of ability and character. It is assumed that President Roosevelt will not be in the race, taking him at his word, and the probabilities are that his influence will go far toward determining the nominee.

"The tariff will be an important matter in the campaign, as will the trust question, which is necessarily associated with it. Another vital question will be the fact that the extravagance of the Republican party has been so great that economy in public affairs will necessarily receive much consideration. The indications are that the campaign soon to be engaged in will be one of great interest, and the Democrats look forward to it with much hopefulness."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PERSIA TO HAVE ONE FOR FIRST TIME.

Is Indicative of the New Grand Vizier's Progressive Ideas.

Washington, Aug. 10.—For the first time in her history, Persia is to have a National Assembly. This information was conveyed to the Persian Minister here late to-day in a cablegram from the Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stated that in view of the desire of his imperial majesty, the Shah, for the extension of national tranquillity and for the welfare of Persia and all its inhabitants, and in order to fortify the Government, it had been decreed necessary to give certain reforms and a Constitution durable for the country and for the Administration. The immediate organization of a National Assembly for the realization of these reforms accordingly was organized.

According to the dispatch the Assembly will be composed of equal parties, namely Princes of the blood, clergy, chief of the reigning dynasty, Cadjar, high dignitaries and personages, merchants and representatives of corporations. The Assembly will meet at Teheran, and it is provided that all civil and constitutional laws shall originate in the Assembly and after the signature of his majesty will become effective.

The cablegram concludes as follows: "In order to thank his imperial majesty for this happy initiation, the people were authorized to celebrate this happy event by rejoicing, and this day was declared a national holiday for the people."

The Persian Minister to-night expressed his pleasure at the news and said it had come to him as a great surprise. The legation flag instantly was flown to the breeze.

It was pointed out by the Minister that to-day's action, following within one week of the appointment of the new Grand Vizier, is indicative of that official's progressive ideas and that much good is expected to result from his leadership.

GERMAN SOCIETIES PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY CLOSING.

Send Petition to Evansville's Mayor Objecting to New Ruling.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The German societies of this city have united and are having petitions signed which are to be presented to Mayor Boehne and the Common Council, protesting against the Mayor's recent announcement that beginning with the first of next year he intends to strictly enforce the saloon-closing law on Sundays. This has never been done here.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10.

Stations.	Flood Stage.	Height in ft.	Change 24 hrs	R'fall 24 hrs
Louisville	28	3.9	−0.1	T.
Frankfort	31	6.7	+0.2	T.
Evansville	35	7.0	−0.1	T.
Paducah	40	8.4	−0.6	.06
Nashville	40	9.4	−0.1	.04
Chattanooga	33	5.8	−0.4	.02
Cairo	45	17.1	−0.1	.16
St. Louis	30	10.5	+0.1	.02
Memphis	33	10.8	....	.30
Helena	42	15.2	−0.4	...
Vicksburg	45	18.4	−0.7	...
Shreveport	29	5.8	−0.7	...
New Orleans	16	6.3	−0.2	.01
Little Rock	23	13.0	+0.7	...
Kansas City	21	12.6	+0.1	...
Davenport	15	6.0	+0.2	...

+Increase. —Decrease. T—Trace.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended August 10 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
New York	74	T	Cairo	88	.10
Pittsburg	86	.32	St. Louis	88	.02
Washington	82	T	Cincinnati	86	T
Charlotte	90	.32	Indianapolis	84	.01
Atlanta	90	T	Chicago	82	.00
Jacksonville	96	.00	Davenport	84	.00
Montgomery	92	.66	Marquette	70	.02
New Orleans	90	.01	St. Paul	86	.02
Galveston	88	.00	Bismarck	86	.00
Cor's Christi	86	.00	North Platte	88	.01
San Antonio	92	.02	Omaha	86	.01
Shreveport	94	.00	Kansas City	86	.00
Palestine	86	.06	Dodge City	92	.44
Vicksburg	94	.00	Oklahoma	88	.00
Little Rock	90	.08	Amarillo	86	.16
Fort Smith	92	.60	Abilene	86	.00
Memphis	88	.02	El Paso	88	.00
Nashville	82	.04	Modena	88	.01
Chattanooga	86	.16	Yello'ne Park	86	.00

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Aug. 10, 1906.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.94	29.86
Temperature	74	82
Dewpoint	67	70
Relative humidity	82	67
Wind velocity	7	5
State of weather	Pt.cl'y	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Aug. 10, 1906.

Maximum temperature	87
Minimum temperature	72
Mean temperature	80
Normal temperature	78
Departure for day	+2
Departure for month	−32
Departure since March 1	−112
Prevailing winds	SW
Mean barometer	29.90
Mean relative humidity	74
Character of day	Pt.cl'y
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.12
Departure for day	−.12
Departure for month	−.64
Departure since March 1	−2.25

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Indiana from and to Cincinnati; Helen M. Gould from and to Carrollton; Falls City from and to Kentucky river; Morning Star from and to Evansville; Chattanooga from and to Tell City.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Cincinnati, Capt. Lindenbern, for Cincinnati on her low-rate excursion trip, at 5 p. m.; Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton, at 4 p. m.; Tarascon, Capt. Zoll, for Evansville and all way landings, at 4 p. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was on a stand last evening, with 3 feet 9 inches in the canal, 1 foot 7 inches on the falls and 7 feet 7 inches at the foot of the locks. Business good. Weather clear and cloudy; pleasant.

DRIFTWOOD.

The City of Cincinnati leaves for Cincinnati at 5 o'clock this evening on her usual delightful low-rate excursion trip, and as the season is fast drawing to a close for these cheap and charming trips she will have a crowd....The Chattanooga had a fine trip in from Tell City and the coast yesterday. She goes out again Monday at noon....The Helen M. Gould will bring down a crowd of round-trip people to-day....The Indiana, leaving at 9 o'clock for Cincinnati to-morrow morning meets the City of Cincinnati seventy-five miles above here, and a crowd will go up on one boat and come down on the other....A bridal party goes up on the Cincinnati to-day....The Pittsburg Gazette-Times says: "The threatened strike of the locktenders, who refused to obey an order of Maj. W. L. Seibert concerning their work, was broken yesterday when three men returned to work, after being off a day. They argue they are only employed to raise and close the locks, and come under the civil service laws, which provides for them. They claim they cannot be employed for more than eight hours a day. The two men who have returned to work are located at lock No. 2. The ones who are still out claim they will appeal their case to Washington."....Agent Billy Brandenberg, of the Lee line, has gone to Blue river fishing....There is a noteworthy improvement in river travel during the summer months and if we are to judge other places by local conditions, then the increased travel can be accounted for on the ground that the people are spending their vacations on the steamboats instead of taking long trips by rail. There is no doubt as to the steamboats having all the best of it on the score of comfort and convenience. One can find all the comforts of home on the boats. There is no heat nor dust, and one can enjoy life to the fullest extent from the time on board the boat to the end of the trip....The Pittsburg Gazette-Times says: "The Pittsburg Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company is getting ready to build a dock alongside its South Side warehouses, which will be a great convenience to the Monongahela river interests. The dock will be at least 200 feet long and will have a front wall of concrete some ten feet wide at the base. Just inside this dock will be erected a four-story brick and steel unloading station or warehouse, for which plans are now being prepared by Architect Charles Bickel. The elevators alongside this building will be so arranged that freight can be unloaded onto them direct from the decks of the boats by means of short gangplanks, thus avoiding any extra handling. The cargoes will be hoisted to the required height and then taken by a conveyor to terminal way, the main street of the big warehouse system. The company is now considering some additional improvement along its river front, which wait for final consummation only upon the assurance of a nine-foot stage of water, for which the river interests are steadily contending"....The Cumberland and Tennessee have been falling lately....Who will be drowned to-morrow in the river? One every Sunday lately....The Tarascon had a fine trip out to Evansville last evening....The Chattanooga leaves for Tell City to-morrow at noon. She is doing fine in her new trade....The rock bed of the falls is showing up....A big lot of brick is being unloaded on the lower wharf...Both the wharfboats have been busy all the week and the business increasing....Several coal tows were to leave Pittsburg for this city yesterday....There is a rise at Pittsburg and in the upper Ohio. This is good news....Rain and a rise at Pittsburg Thursday....The Enterprise and Tornado left Pittsburg Thursday with tows of coal....The city wharf is going to be very much improved....There is a big sand barge on the ways at Madison ....Capt. Tom Waldron, of Vicksburg, is visiting relatives in Indianapolis....Capt. Job Whysall was here yesterday and took the Bellevue to Madison. He has been on a visit to his family in Ohio....O'Donnell's pump boat, at Portland, is afloat ....No low water in the Ohio this season—too much rain throughout the country.... A number of coal tows left Pittsburg yesterday....The harbor boats will soon be busy and the harbor look lively.... The Columbia force are pulling off their coats and rolling up their sleeves. There will soon be "something doing"....The Fulton with a tow of empty barges arrived from Cairo yesterday.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bushels of coal will be sent South on the rise now on the rivers. This is a most unusual shipment of the month of August. Over 4,000,000 bushels left this afternoon and this evening. The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company sent out eight towboats, with twenty-two barges each, and two towboats with seventeen light coalboats. To-morrow they will send out tows with the Henry Lowry, Joe B. Williams and Raymond Horner. C. Jutte & Co. sent out the G. W. Thomas, Crescent and Oakland, with about 600,000 bushels. The A. R. Budd Company sent out the Reaper with about 210,000 bushels, and the Frank Gilmore will probably be sent to-morrow. The W. H. Flint and Helen White left with tows yesterday. There was 9.6 feet of water at Davis Island dam to-night, and the river was slowly rising. It is expected that there will be over 10 feet at the dam to-morrow. Coal boats will be sent out with tows if the river gets that high. The shipments were started without serious accidents. The Pittsburg and Cincinnati line has not started operations. The Ben Hur and Kanawha have been started up the river, and will reach here Monday. The work on the locks and dams has been stopped on account of flooding of the cofferdams and the interference of high water with the work.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 9 feet and stationery. To-day's arrivals were: Tacoma from Maysville, Greenwood from Charlestown, and City of Cincinnati from Louisville. Clear, warmer.

Madison, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—River 8.2 feet; stationary. Hot.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—River 7 feet; stationary. Clear, warmer.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—River 16.9 feet, falling. Rain, warm. Arrived: T. H. Davis, Upper Ohio, 11 a. m.; Charlotte Boeckler, lower Mississippi, 11 a. m.; Sadie Lee, Memphis, 3 p. m. Departed: T. H. Davis, upper Ohio, 12 m.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—River 10.5 feet, a rise of .10 in twenty-four hours. Arrived: City of Savannah, Tennessee river. Departed: Stacker Lee, Memphis. Fair and warm.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—River on a stand with 10.8 feet on the gauge. Ferd Herold arrived from St. Louis and returned at 7 p. m. Towboat John A. Wood, with a tow of empty coal boats, passed up for the Ohio river. Government steamer Sachem, with the dredging boat Delta in tow, passed up for the upper bends. Pilot Joseph Gibbons arrived here to-day from New Orleans on his way to Paducah to take the steamer Natchez to New Orleans.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS RECORDED YESTERDAY.

Activity of the Market Shown By Deeds Filed In Courthouse.

John M. Moffett to Sallie B. Schopp, 20 feet west side of Nineteenth, 80 feet north of Magazine	$1
Tennant Land Company to D. K. Haycraft, lot 607, Tennant Land Company sub	308
J. W. Slaughter to Louis Babenecker, 50 feet north side Kentucky, 450 feet east of Twenty-eighth	600
C. J. Clore to Fannie S. Meyer, 5 acres, Jefferson county	1,000
Sam Olson to Wolf Glazer, 15 feet north side Market, 50 feet east of seventeenth	1,500
Henry Jones, etc., to W. A. Winand 40 acres, Jefferson county	1
Neville Bullitt to Julia G. Bohannon, 55 feet west side of first alley west of Fourth, north of M	1
Fidelity Trust Company to John Merker, 30 feet north side of Kentucky, 442 feet west of Preston	1,050
Fidelity Trust Company to Bettie Nissen, 30 feet north side of Kentucky, 412 feet west of Preston	1,050
Adolph Rasch to Katie Blankenbaker, 25 feet south side of Dumesnil, 338 feet west of Eighteenth	610 etc.
W. H. McClure to C. A. Miller, 40 feet south side Breckinridge, 460 feet east of Underhill	2,550
Spalding E. Michot to Marie A. Michot, 49 feet north side Portland, 96 feet east of Thirty-second	1 etc.
Henry M. Johnson to William A. Jenkins, 35 feet north side of Kentucky, 190 feet east of Brook	1,400
T. H. Whayne to James L. Gribble, 47 feet west side of Fifth, 26 feet north of Walnut	18,000
Edw. C. Shirtwell to Ella G. Esary, 35 feet east side of Thirty-fourth, 30 feet north of Main	175
W. B. Foster to John Bush, 4 acres, McCawley's creek. Edw. L. Davis to E. L. Davis Lumber Company, 169 feet southeast corner Ninth and Zane	1
J. P. Shively to George F. Middendorf, 1 5-100 acres Jefferson county	1
Joseph H. Peter to William M. Acuff, 25 feet south side Woodland, 25 feet east of Twenty-sixth	1
William E. Ward to Frank Kleber, 30 feet north side of Bank, 80 feet west of Twenty-ninth	1,900
Emil Hochstrasser to J. T. Epperson, 30 feet northeast side of Milton, 270 feet northwest of Hoertz	1,000
William Kitzman to Charles Koebke, 26 feet north side of St. Catherine street, lot 3, square 11	1,000
J. L. Heuser to H. Fuechtenicht, etc., 42 feet southwest corner Twentith and Madison	1
S. Passafiume to Sebastian Passafiume, 26 feet north side of Jefferson, 210 feet west of Shelby	1
Sebastian Passafiume to S. Passafiume, 26 feet north side of Jefferson, 210 feet west of Shelby	1

"I Rented My House

To a gentleman from Pittsburg because I advertised my house in the Courier-Journal. He came here a stranger, and knowing the standing of the Courier-Journal went to it for a home. I was offering just what he wanted. He took it."

This is the every-day story of successful advertising in the Courier-Journal.

Get In To-morrow.

Are You Fixed For the Winter?

Fill your coal bin now, before the price of coal goes up. You will get your money's worth if you buy our 4th Pool

HAND SCREENED

Pittsburg Lump Coal, 100 bus. $13

Atlas Coal Co.

Office, 436 West Jefferson.

CHAS. L. CRUSH, President and Gen'l Mgr.

AMUSEMENTS.

FONTAINE FERRY PARK

"The Park Beautiful."
Afternoon and Night.
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Famous Nelson Family; Mazuz and Mazette; Charlotte Ravenscroft, Herbert and Willing; the Great Westin; Kinedrome.
FREE BAND CONCERTS
Afternoon and Evening by Cook's Military Band.
IDEAL ROLLER RINK.
Unexcelled Floor Space
—Two Sessions Daily.
Coming—Week of August 12—
ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND.
60—Musicians—60.
Two FREE CONCERTS Daily.

JOCKEY CLUB PARK

One Week, Commencing Aug. 12,

THE BLACK DIKE BAND

The World's Greatest Brass Band.

Popular Concerts. Rain or Shine.

BASEBALL.

2 P. M.—TO-DAY—2 P. M.
2—GAMES—2.
St. Paul vs. Louisville

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Rooms neatly furnished and well ventilated with all modern conveniences, electric lights, hot and cold water, janitor service; also both telephones. 714 W. Chestnut.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, all improvements. 6 Jefferson Terrace. •

FOR RENT—First-class furnished rooms. 733 Third st. Home Tel. 4621. •

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The best location in the city for a coal yard; about 100x300, with railroad switch, Seventh and Magnolia. Apply to HENRY J. LEWIS, 226 E. Magnolia. •

FOR RENT—Desk room and desk; $4 month. 562 Fourth, room 3. •

BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—Large pleasant room, for couple, excellent table; MRS. MAXWELL, 1329 Second. •

BOARDING—Furn. rooms, with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st. •

RESTAURANTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

THE NATIONAL RESTAURANT,
239 Fourth ave. Regular meals 15 cents. Our special—choice cut meat or chicken. Three side dishes, pot of coffee, dessert, 25 cents.
Large dining-room; quick, neat service. •

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—FARMS—The following have dwellings, all outbuildings, fruit, grass, water, timber, etc.; convenient to city by electric and steam lines: 160 acres, $7,500; 210 acres, $6,300; 225 acres, $11,000; 350 acres, $17,000; 125 acres, $3,750; 225 acres, $12,000; 275 acres, $13,500; 300 acres, $9,000; 167 acres, $7,000; 200 acres, $10,000; 200 acres, $8,000; 200 acres, $7,500; 225 acres, $5,500; 150 acres, $3,750; 235 acres, $34,000; 338 acres, $16,000; 172 acres, $6,000; 63 acres, $3,500; 94 acres, $1,500; 48 acres, $2,100; 78 acres, $1,750; 73 acres, $2,250; 83 acres, $1,250; 78 acres, $2,900; 105 acres, $3,500; 70 acres, $2,000; 86 acres, $3,100; 70 acres, $2,100; 86 acres, $2,000; 87 acres, $2,000; 108 acres, $2,500; 123 acres, $2,250; 73 acres, $1,550; 14 acres, $750; 10 acres, $850; 15 acres, $800; 33 acres, $1,200; 7 acres, $1,650; 5 acres, $1,200; 22 acres, $1,800; 5 acres, $1,500. Don't phone; call or write for particulars. ROBERT J. SNYDER, Real Estate, Board of Trade. •

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved city property, a beautiful home, handsomely furnished, on Grand Traverse Bay, Omena, Michigan, containing 8 large rooms and attic, with closets, bath, windmill, tank and icehouse; lake view and virgin forest shade; drives and trails; neighborhood fine, pretty homes and good people and bathing beach; never vacant in summer. Six per cent. net investment on $5,000; will sacrifice on account of going to California. EDW. METZNER, 347 Fifth st. Both phones 881. •

FOR SALE—Farm 110 acres, 18 miles from city; good house, well water; all fenced; 2 miles from electric car; $3,000. A Floyd-st. home, 6 rooms, $3,200; nice lot. Cottage on Lynn st. at a bargain; $700. 2-story, 6-room, First and Ship, $2,750. HARRY W. MIDDENDORF, 416 Fifth. •

FOR SALE—Nice 6-room cottage, 3 miles from car line on pike, consisting of 2 acres of land, plenty of water and all necessary outbuildings; all practically new. Box 125, Beards, Ky. •

FOR SALE OR RENT—A modern 10-room brick house, 1501 Frankfort ave., "Clifton;" electric lights, gas and furnace. EDWARD F. WEIGEL, Home phone 2825 or 900.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Thriving drug business, well located and doing nice business, and on electric and L. and N. R. R. lines; will sell cheap owing to bad health. S 156, this office. •

FOR SALE—The best bread on earth, just like mother used to make—MOTHER'S BREAD. Save the labels and get premiums and cash prizes. Read the big ads. •

FOR SALE—Typewriter ribbons for 50c each; guaranteed. CHAS. A. ROGERS BOOK CO., 434 W. Jefferson st. •

FOR SALE—Saloon, 1103 Baxter ave.; good reason for selling. Inquire within. •

FOR SALE—A1 wines and liquors. AUGUST HOLLENBACH, 248 Third. •

FOR SALE—Fine lot Ohio river pearls. Address L., 320 Ky. Title Bldg. •

FOR SALE—One pair nice draft horses. 110 E. Burnett. •

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Latest model visible writing and tabulating Underwood typewriter; 10 days' trial free. Call or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., n. e. cor. Fourth and Main. •

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—
If looking for a home,
see my large list
of "For Rents."
BRUNER, Rent Agent, 255 Fifth. •

FOR RENT—A new 8-room house on Coral ave.; is modern in every manner, in a beautiful location, $30 per month. EDWARD F. WEIGEL, Home phone 2825 or 900. •

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Cherokee apartments, fronting the driveway to the park. 6-room apartments ready for occupancy about September 1; hot-water heat, hot and cold water, laundry, with dryers, gas ranges, blinds, janitor's service, etc.; the rooms are splendidly arranged with closets and every convenience. For full information apply to BURTON-WHAYNE COMPANY, Agents, 237 Fifth st. •

FOR RENT—Highland-ave. apartments; 6 new thoroughly modern flats of 5 rooms, reception halls, bathrooms, linen closets and front and rear porches; hot-water heat, hot and cold water, laundry and janitor's service; 2 car lines within one-half block. BURTON-WHAYNE COMPANY, 237 Fifth st. •

FOR RENT—APARTMENT—One center apartment, Third, near Kentucky. J. BORNSTEIN, 733 Third st. •

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Massage and baths. MISS McCLELLAN, 634 4th. Tel. Main 3539. •

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—The names and addresses of each man, woman and child INTERESTED IN HOLINESS OR WANTING TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT, OR TO LEAD A GOOD OR BETTER LIFE, living in Louisville, New Albany or vicinity. THIS MEANS YOU! Write your name and address plainly and send or mail it at once to H. M. TAYLOR, SR., Silver Hills Camp-meeting Grounds, New Albany, Ind. •

WANTED—STOCKS OF GOODS—
Highest spot cash prices paid for entire retail stocks of clothing, men's furnishing goods, hats, caps, shoes, merchant tailors' woolens, dry goods, carpets, furniture, groceries, cigars, tobaccos, etc.
Address with full particulars,
THE EZEKIEL & BERNHEIM CO.,
334 Main street,
Cincinnati, Ohio. •

WANTED—To buy old feathers, furniture and carpets. AMERICAN FEATHER AND FURNITURE CO., 137 E. Market st.; Home phone 727; Cumb. Main 3181-Z. •

WANTED—To press your clothes; suits sponged and pressed, 40c; pants, 10c. Called for and delivered. A. FRANKENSTEIN, Masonic bldg. Both 'phones. •

WANTED—To rent building or large room or cellar for storage purposes. Address SMITH-HENRY COOP. CO. Both phones. •

WANTED—To buy bicycles, all kinds. 'Phone 5614. SMITH BICYCLE COMPANY, 513 Third st. •

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—By old-established mfg. and jobbing house, 5 specialty salesmen to call on grocery and kindred lines. Salary and commission. Only men of clean record need answer. Address C. H. D., 42 So. Water st., Chicago, Ill. •

WANTED—Salesman; general trade, good proposition to right party. SHOE POLISH MANUFACTORY, 1706 Portland ave. •

WANTED—2 more salesmen; good proposition, with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson. •

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—MOLER SYSTEM OF BARBER COLLEGES, located in fourteen leading cities, wants men to learn barber trade. Scholarship includes tools, tuition, positions and board. Few weeks completes. Little expense. Write nearest branch, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, O. •

WANTED—Agents; salesmen; rapid seller; large profits; automatic self-cleaning curry comb; write for introductory offer to first from each locality. CLEAN COMB CO., Racine, Wis. •

WANTED—At once, good, steady white union barber; $10 guaranteed and 65 per cent. over $15; steady job to good man. Address O. W. CANTRELL, Princeton, Ind. •

WANTED—Pinless clothesline; lightning seller; every family customers; one agent sold 100 in 3 days. MARTIN CO., 234 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O. •

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—BEST PAYING POSITIONS are to be found at 551 Fourth ave., where leading business firms come for competent and reliable bookkeepers; if you are seeking high-grade employment you will profit by training to be a gilt-edge accountant. Call for particulars, W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant. •

WANTED—Expenses advanced and $18 paid weekly for a man or woman (now employed preferred) to travel; no experience required; no books nor canvassing. WALTER E. DEWEY, Louisville P.-O., general delivery.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes; positions waiting graduates; top wages paid; the rush for barbers never so great; special offer now. Write nearest branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, Ohio. •

WANTED—For the U. S. Marine Corps men between ages 21 and 35. An opportunity to see the world. For full information apply in person or by letter to 230 W. Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. •

WANTED—Lithographic, commercial and color pressmen and commercial and color transferers. Good wages to competent people. Open shop. THE WERNER COMPANY, Akron, O. •

WANTED—GO TO SEA! If you are between 17 and 25 years of age, or a mechanic under 35, call at the Recruiting Office in the Federal building, and investigate positions in the navy. •

WANTED—Experienced hand sewers on pants; steady position and excellent salary. For full particulars write THE GLOBE TAILORING CO., Cincinnati, O., Textile bldg.

WANTED—Two boilermakers, also two machinists, at once; permanent positions to right parties; out-of-town work. Apply to W. H. KOCH, Willard Hotel. •

WANTED—At once, flour packers; steady work, good pay. WASHBURN CROSBY MILLING CO., Floyd and H sts. •

WANTED—10 men to carry signs for Black Dike Band. Apply to M. J. WINN, 517 Fourth, 10 a. m., Saturday. •

WANTED—Man with scythe to cut grass. Apply TENNANT LAND CO., Twenty-second and Garland ave. •

WANTED—Men to interest their wives and families in the MOTHER'S BREAD contest.

WANTED—Four men to distribute bills Saturday morning. 419 W. Walnut. •

WANTED—Painters. JEFFRIES, 217 Sixth st. •

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Cooks, housekeepers and maids to order only MOTHER'S BREAD. Then save the labels and get premiums and votes in the big cash contests.

WANTED—Three good girls; steady work and good salary. Apply 528 Fifth st. •

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, white or colored. 714 W. Chestnut. •

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO.,
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS.
LOANS ON SALARY OR ANY SECURITY.
LOWEST RATES. YOUR OWN TERMS.
UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO.,
413 WEST MARKET STREET,
SECOND FLOOR.
HOME PHONE 1516. OUR AGENT WILL CALL.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
FALLS CITY LOAN COMPANY.
Oldest and most reliable firm in Louisville loaning money on furniture and other chattel security. Phone Home 2916, and our representative will call.
FALLS CITY LOAN COMPANY.
407 Fourth St. Cor. Fourth and Jefferson. Over Tea Store.

$5.00 to $200.
WE LOAN ON FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.,
Without Removal.
LONGEST TIME — LOWEST RATES.
Easy Payments—Strictly Private.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
421 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

FIDELITY LOAN CO.
MONEY LOANED ON
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
SPECIAL RATE, TIME AND PAYMENTS FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.
FIDELITY LOAN CO.,
502 FOURTH AVE., SECOND FLOOR.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names, without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 60 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg.

WE LOAN THE PEOPLE
On Furniture, Pianos or Salary.
Low Rates. Private and Confidential.
KENTUCKY LOAN CO.,
Room 1, 423 Fourth. Home 2495.

PATRONIZE HOME CAPITAL.
WE do all that others claim to do.
LOUISVILLE LOAN CO.,
Room 1 Courier-Journal bldg., 515 Fourth.

PLATING AND BRASS WORKS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

HAIGHT & CO., 644 Fifth, brass castings and nickel plating; chandeliers refinished; tableware silverplated. Try Mexoline. •

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office corner Main and Fourth streets. Both 'Phones 258.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday, S, Sunday
a Stops at Fourth street on signal.
x Stops at Baxter Avenue.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 3:15am	a* 2:30am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:20am	a* 9:30pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:30pm	a* 2:45pm
Cincinnati and East	x a* 6:30pm	xa*11:40am
Mobile and New Orleans	* 9:20pm	* 8:20am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:30pm	* 8:20am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 9:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:30pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:00pm
Bowling Green Accommo.	† 5:35pm	†10:00am
Knoxville Express	* 8:00pm	* 8:00am
Knoxville Mail	* 8:10am	* 6:10pm
Frankfort and Lexington	xa † 7:40am	xa†12:05pm
Frankfort and Lexington	xa † 2:30pm	xa† 6:30pm
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:30pm	† 7:45am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:25am	† 3:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:05pm	†10:00am
LaGrange Interurban	xa † 7:40am	xa†12:05pm
LaGrange Interurban	xa † 2:00pm	xa† 6:30pm

Sunday Trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Frankfort and Lexington	xa 6:30pm	xa 10:20am
Bowling Green Accommo.	6:10pm	10:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	6:00pm	9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	6:30pm	10:00am
LaGrange Interurban	xa 6:30pm	xa 10:10am

From First and Water-Street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:25am	† 7:35pm
Frankfort Accommodation	* 4:00pm	† 8:00am
Bloomfield Accommodation	* 5:00pm	† 8:25am
Bloomfield Accommodation	† 8:00am	† 4:50pm
Bloomfield Accommodation	S 5:00pm	S 9:00am

Anchorage, Pewee Valley and LaGrange.

Week-Day Trains. Leave.	Arrive.	Sunday Trains. Leave.	Arrive.
6:00 am	7:00 am	8:45 am	9:10 am
7:20 am	8:00 am	12:40 pm	1:00 pm
8:55 am	9:10 am	3:30 pm	4:20 pm
2:30 pm	1:00 pm	5:40 pm	5:50 pm
4:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:45 pm	8:30 pm
5:40 pm	7:35 pm	11:00 pm	9:40 pm
6:45 pm	8:30 pm		
11:00 pm	9:40 pm		

Shelbyville and Intermediate Stations.

Week-Day Trains. Leave.	Arrive.	Sunday Trains. Leave.	Arrive.
6:30 am	7:20 am	8:00 am	8:50 am
8:00 am	8:20 am	10:30 am	9:45 am
10:30 am	9:45 am	1:50 pm	11:20 am
1:50 pm	11:20 am	3:45 pm	1:50 pm
3:45 pm	1:50 pm	5:00 pm	4:50 pm
5:00 pm	4:50 pm	6:15 pm	7:00 pm
6:15 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	9:25 pm
7:30 pm	9:25 pm	11:10 pm	10:20 pm
11:10 pm	10:20 pm		

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 1 p. m. train to New York, on the 2:45 a. m. train to New Orleans and Memphis, and on the 8 p. m. train to Knoxville and Bristol, and on the 9:30 p. m. train to Memphis and New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY (Inc.)—Seventh Street Station:

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information, and are not guaranteed.

ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

"Southern Arrow," 9 a. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Returning arrives at 7:15 p. m.

Evansville Express, 7:30 a. m., daily, Evansville, Princeton, Huntingburg, Rockport and Cannelton. Returning ar. 5:40 p. m.

"St. Louis Limited," 10:15 p. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Solid train to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:10 a.m.

Evansville Limited, 5 p. m., daily, Huntingburg, Rockport, Troy, Tell City, Cannelton and Evansville. Returning ar. 12:35 p. m.

TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

Trains leave 4th-ave. crossing 20 minutes later.

No. 5—Accommodation, 6:30 a. m., daily, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles and Lexington, Harrodsburg and Danville. Returning ar. 6:25 p. m.

No. 1—"Florida Limited," 7:50 a. m., daily, Lexington, Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville. Returning ar. 8 p. m.

No. 23—"Atlanta Special," 7:45 p. m., daily, to Lexington, Harrodsburg and Danville, through service to Knoxville, and sleeper, daily, to Chattanooga, ar. 6:30 a. m., connecting with sleeper arriving Atlanta 11:59 a. m.

No. 9—Accommodation, 3:30 p. m., daily, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Lexington, Harrodsburg, Danville and Georgetown. Returning ar. 10:40 a. m.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—(New York Central Lines)—Depot, Seventh and River:

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mattoon, Chicago, Greensburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Wabash, Elkhart, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning arrives at 6:30 p. m.

Daily, 8:10 p. m., for Greensburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 7:30 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.

No. 46, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 26, "Twentieth Century Limited," daily 3 p. m., for Cleveland, Albany and New York.

No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 28, daily, 9:40 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 6, daily, 8:16 a. m.; No. 10, daily, 1 p. m., and No. 2, daily, 9:30 p. m., for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot, Seventh and river. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, April 29, 1906:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:31am	4:55pm
Central City Accom.	5:30pm	8:15am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:55pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	5:30pm	8:15am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:55pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

SUBURBAN LINES TIME TABLES—In effect July 1, 1906:

Pewee Valley Line ....To Beard, Ky.

From Fifth and Green—First car leaves 6 a. m. Every half hour thereafter until 7 p. m.; then on the hour.

Prospect Division—Cars for Prospect leave the terminal station at 5:30 a. m. and six minutes after the hour thereafter.

Jeffersontown Division—First car leaves East End barn for Jeffersontown at 5:20 a. m. Leaves terminal station at 6 and 7 a. m. and 15 minutes after each hour thereafter.

Salt River Division—First car leaves terminal station at 4:55 a. m. and fifty minutes after each hour thereafter.

Okolona Division—First car leaves terminal station for Okolona at 5:30 a. m. and 30 minutes after each hour thereafter.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway — (Station, Tenth and Broadway. Trains pass 14th and Main 14 minutes later):

No. 6, daily, 8:06 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Parlor and Dining Cars. Returning arrive 6:57 p. m.

No. 6, daily, 8:06 a. m., for French Lick. Returning arrive 6:57 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:10 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning ar. 10:30 a. m.

No. 4 daily, 8:21 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 6:50 a.m.

HENDERSON ROUTE—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway. City Ticket Office, 250 Fourth avenue. Effective April 1:

Daily Mail, for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 8:20 a. m. Ar. 7:35 p. m.

Night Express for St. Louis, Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville, leaves 9 p. m. Ar. 7:25 a. m.

Accommodation, for Evansville, Owensboro and Henderson, leaves 4:55 p. m. Ar. 12:35 p. m.

LOUISVILLE & SOUTHERN INDIANA TRACTION CO.— Leaves

First car from Louisville............5:50 a. m.

Thereafter every 15 minutes. Cars pass Jeffersonville for Louisville or New Albany at 12, 27, 42 and 57 minutes past the hour. Leaves

Last car from New Albany............11:35pm

Last car from Louisville...............12:35am

Silver Hill cars connect with interurban cars at First and Spring streets, New Albany.

LEXINGTON AND EASTERN RY.—Going East—Leave Lexington, No. 4, daily, 7:45 a. m.; No 2 daily, except Sunday, 2:25 p. m. Ar. Jackson 11:30 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.

Coming West—Leave Jackson, daily, No. 3, 2:25 p. m; No. 1, daily, except Sunday, 6:25 a. m. Ar. Lexington 6:05 p. m. and 10:10 a. m.

LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—In connection with Southern Ry. Seventh-street depot. Effective August 12, 1906.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville	6:30 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Versailles	9:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Richmond	11:15 a. m.	1:08 p. m.
Beattyville Jct.	Ar. 2:25 a. m.	Lv. 10:00 a. m.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

75c TO CINCINNATI
$1.00 ROUND TRIP
ON STEAMER CITY OF CINCINNATI

Saturday, August 11, at 5 p. m.; good returning August 12 or 13. Phones 141.

LOUISVILLE and EVANSVILLE PACKET CO. For Owensboro, Evansville and way points. Steamer MORNING STAR, Monday and Friday; Steamer TARASCON, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m. Freight received daily. Wharfboat foot of Fourth. Both phones 495-837.
C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Commissioner's Sale.

Atta R. Linthicum vs. Euphemia R. Webster, etc., Jefferson Circuit Court, Chancery Branch, First Division, No. 42840: Under judgment herein the undersigned will on Monday, August 13, 1906, about 11 o'clock a. m., sell at the courthouse door in Louisville, Ky., for $100 cash, and the balance on a credit of 3 months, with the privilege of paying the purchase bond before maturity, 60 feet on the south side of Virginia avenue, in Jefferson county, Ky., by 30 feet deep to alley, the east line being 330 feet west of Thirty-fourth. All State, city and county taxes to be paid out of proceeds of sale. Amount to be raised, $48.66. Purchaser for deferred payment will execute bond with good security. R. W. HERR, Commissioner Jefferson Circuit Court.
August 9, 10 and 11, 1906. •

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS.

CHAUTAUQUA--LITERARY AND OTHERWISE.

Mrs. Bishop's Readings—Addresses by Noted Divines—"Moses In Egypt"—Rallying Day—The Usual Summer-Resort Scarcity of Beaux, etc.

Girls Everywhere.

Even this place, enemy to fashion, devoted to sane and sensible routine, to the gospel of the "early bird," to the discouragement of the superfluous and false in life and the promotion of that healthy equilibrium resulting from the temperate, rational exercise of mind and body that would seemingly prove so attractive to men seeking rest and recreation, shows the overwhelming feminine majority common to all American summer resorts. There are scores of pretty girls here—girls in the first bloom and in the last, but—with the exception of the professors, the athletes and an occasional week-end husband from the nearer cities—the young man pursuing either recreation or study is rare. Yet if he did but know it, this is the place of places, offering something to fit every phase and grade of character, temperament and pocket. As usual the excess of femininity is made the opportunity of much good or indifferent wit. To which class belongs the following—purported to have been dropped by a beautiful but lonely maiden on the shore of the lake at the approach of a certain attractive, but disdainful Latin Professor, the reader must decide:

There is no pleasure in the trodden woods,
There is no rapture by the crowded shore,
There is no solitude where none intrudes
Either in lovely glen or Amphi's roar,
I love not woman less but man the more
In dear Chautauqua where man is so rare
That one must duty do for several score
Of maids, and where love's game becomes a snare
Which many a chance, yet only draws a pair.

* * *

Mrs. Bishop's Readings.

The most delightful hours of the past week were the readings by Mrs. Emily M. Bishop of "Monna Vanna," "Herod" and "In a Balcony." Mrs. Bishop has the gift of throwing her whole self into her readings so that her audience forgets all but the beauty and interest of the masterpiece she presents. So clearly does she bring out the thought of the author, so perfectly does she identify herself with that author's mood and aim that she seems like some wonderful new light having the power not only to illuminate, but to rouse the understanding of those who are trying to see the undreamed-of glories of the intellectual world. Mrs. Bishop is one of the most interesting members of the Chautauqua faculty, being not only a successful teacher, but a sympathetic, sincere friend. She is the author of "Health and Self-Expression" and "Interpretative Forms of Literature," two books that have received wide and favorable mention.

* * *

Eminent Divines.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the noted Presbyterian evangelist, conducted the devotional hours last week with his usual eloquent impressiveness. He was followed by President E. W. Gunsaulus, well-known here, who delivered six lectures on the general subject of "The Cry of the Soul and Its Answer." Dr. Gunsaulus is an ethical teacher who always helps and encourages the sincere truth-seeker.

* * *

"Moses in Egypt."

Rossini's Oratorio-Opera was given in full on Friday with nine soloists of exceptional merit and a chorus of over five hundred voices that did the best work of the season. As the work is somewhat long it was divided, the first part being given in the afternoon and the second and third in the evening after two hours' intermission. As a whole this little-known composition is not satisfying, having few original or distinctive traits, too light for an oratorio, too heavy for an opera—half Biblical, half romantic with a foreign, out-of-place love affair running beneath the woes and triumphs of the Egyptians and Israelites. The prayer, probably the only number with which the general public is familiar, was grandly rendered. The amphitheater music is under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hallam, an Englishman, educated at Rugby, now a director of several choral societies in Tarrytown, this and other Chautauquas. He is one of the most enthusiastic, energetic workers on the grounds.

* * *

Rallying Day.

Thursday saw a large gathering of the members of the C. L. S. C. (Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle). In the morning the delegates met in the Hall of Philosophy for organization and conference. At 11 addresses were delivered by Chancellor Vincent, Dr. Graham Brooks, Rev. William Channing Brown and others. In the afternoon the customary reception was held in the grove back of Aula Christi. This feature of the season, always interesting and pleasant, was unusually well attended. The various States were represented under the large trees by appropriate emblems and relics. Some of the displays were both ingenious and beautiful. Especially deserving of mention were the cotton States with samples of different products and pictures representing the cotton fields in full bloom—leaves, stalks, bloom and negroes all made of the plant. Poor Kentucky had but a poor show; a knock-kneed "United We Stand" done in charcoal on brown paper with a picture of Gen Grant (?) tacked to the bottom. Next year this will be changed, as the State is promised a bunch of tobacco, a lump of coal, a stalk of corn (or its equivalent), pictures of our great men and a copy of our greatest paper.

E. S. B.

The Belle of the Bluegrass.

"The Belle of the Bluegrass," is the title of a new book from the C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston, that is destined to meet with favor from booklovers generally and Kentuckians in particular.

The author, Mrs. H. D. Pittman, is already known in American literature, her most important contribution, "Americans of Gentle Birth and Their Ancestors," being a book of rare research in the history of prominent families of this country.

Mrs. Pittman, though for years a resident of St. Louis, belongs to the pioneer stock of Kentucky. Hers is a family which boasts such well-known names as Daviess, McAfee and Thompson.

The present story from Mrs. Pittman's pen, told with simplicity of narration, sympathy and clearness of character drawing, has for background the country around Harrodsburg and Lexington during the Civil War and the decade following; covering the period of chaos and crime of the so-called Reconstruction—a period marked by the passing of what John S. Wise, of Virginia, calls the "Extinct Race," the grand old cavalier men and women of the antebellum days.

In his book Mr. Wise calls upon those who still remember slavery days to put on record their knowledge and traditions for the benefit of posterity. This Mrs. Pittman has done, appropriately dedicating her work to Mr. Wise. The story is full of reminiscences of interesting people Mrs. Pittman has known, rare historical episodes, sociology, political economy, race problems and other subjects as they were viewed in those early days, and as Mrs. Pittman heard them discussed.

Many who read this book, and whose memories go back one or two generations, will recognize at once the familiar pictures of persons and events well known to them. Few of those will fail to recognize the gallant, big-hearted "Major" and his queenly "Maria"—the typical wife, mother and neighbor, known far and wide for her sumptuous hospitality, but even better known for her ministries of mercy to the poor, "without regard to race, color or condition—a notable type of "Extinct Race."

The author gives for the first time to the public the true account of the abduction from home and family of Rachel Robards by Andrew Jackson. The record, preserved and handed down by the Robards family, neighbors and friends of Mrs. Pittman's, is an account of the most shameless abuse and betrayal of hospitality extended to a stranger.

Absurd Novel.

A more absurd piece of fiction than this novel by Lilian Bell can scarcely be imagined. It conceals its aim under the guise of a love story, and as a consequence is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. That aim is to make converts to Christian Science.

Carolina Lee, the heroine, begins life as the petted and only-child heiress of Southern parents abiding in Paris. In course of time she loses her mother, her father, her fortune, her faith and breaks her hip. "Materia Medica" (used hundreds of times throughout the book) in the persons of eminent surgeons condemns her to a life on crutches. Then comes a Mrs. Goddard, who discourses on "mortal mind," "error," the "Source of Supply" and other equally lucid and logical subjects. Carolina is bidden to "deny her error"—i. e., her broken hip, and lo! she is healed and getting suddenly from her bed of pain, walks rapturously across the room into the faith.

Then comes a train of miracles. By means of Christian Science Carolina gets back the home of her ancestors, Guilford, restores it to sevenfold greater splendor, recovers the family silver that has been lost for years, brings sight to the eyes of a born-blind baby, restores normal feet to a crippled child and even remodels her Southern lover so perfectly that he is cured of his "error" and is willing to accept Northern capital and write a life of Abraham Lincoln.

Many tedious conversations lug in the articles of Mrs. Eddy's faith. A man, for instance, asks Carolina "how about waking up in the middle of the night to worry about your debts?" and she thus prescribes:

"At first you begin by remembering that as God is the Source of all Supply, if you are consistent, the way will be opened to pay your debts. And after you once master that comforting fact, it is easy to see that the next thing will be that you won't wake up in the night to worry or even to think." Small consolation in this for the poor creditors.

"Mortal mind" seems to have power to usurp the preogatives of the Creator, Himself. Carolina says it makes laws which we must overcome—if a baby is club-footed there is no reason why it shouldn't overcome "error" and be cured. When a mother says her child is born to bad luck Carolina very cruelly says she has made a law for her child that may ruin her for life. On crucial occasion such as when in danger of criminal assault from a brutal negro, Carolina "declares the truth," and is saved. This truth, by the bye is a whopper. She is "rigid with terror, a terror so intense and unspeakable that she realizes how it was that women can go mad from the effect of it." But, she says mendaciously to the crawling black horror:

"You don't know how you frightened me until I saw who you were. Then I knew you would catch Scintilla (her runaway horse) for me. Mr. Moultrie has told me what a way you have with animals." And in an instant the man becomes her devoted, loyal servitor. The author has evidently never read of the blind, unreasoning rages, which physiologists liken to the unreasoning instincts of wild animals, which urge black brutes to assault even aged women, who are unprotected. How soon the lynching question might be settled if women would but learn how to "declare the truth" and fill their hands with a "preventive." It sounds awfully easy.

There is really no limit to what the science can accomplish if properly managed. A convert and her escort run a heavy automobile over a baby, a crowd gathers round the lifeless body, and it seems for a moment as if the autoists will be mobbed, but both of them "demonstrate," the baby coos, unhurt and the crowd, instead of killing the pair goes with them to an ice cream saloon and gets treated.

In addition to these and a myriad other absurdities the author has filled her book with Southerners after the pattern of those in Uncle Tom making them dishonest, lazy liars without pride of the nobler sort and showing a monumental lack of the real characteristics and manners of Southern men and women. Indeed many of her attributes and deficiencies are common to human nature and human laziness everywhere. It is not peculiarly Southern for as small a town as Enterprise to have old houses without bath-rooms, and the sustitute offered to Carolina of the the large, portable tub will scarcely be looked upon as betraying a lack of cleanliness even by a majority of Northern readers. Indeed there are places in England, France and Germany where the tin bath tub is considered both more convenient and of greater hygienic attraction. The restored Guilford of course has a bath-room in every corner; they and it are superb and enticing demonstrations that should create converts by the bushel.

One of the most absurd features of the book is the negro dialect—half Irish, half Down-East with a smattering of "Uncle Tom" and the verbal peculiarities of the negro who has lived with Northerners. The negroes of Lilian Bell say "Glory be" like the veriest Paddies.

This bewildering author says that inertia is the heritage of the Southern-born which they can never shake off (except with the help of Christian science). She may be right insofar as inertia is the law of the world. Certainly it often clogs the brain of a mediocre writer and makes him incapable of writing sense. Having failed to produce real literature he strives for remunerative sensation.

As a novel "Carlonia Lee" is a failure; as a literary production it is childish; as an exposition of Christian Science it is ridiculous enough to make the thoughtful advocates of that religion ashamed of it.

CAROLINA LEE. By Lilian Bell. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

The Religion of Nature.

Mr. E. Kay Robinson, the author of this thoughtful work, refers to a common experience when he relates how his tender years were overshadowed by the belief that the end of the world and his own departure into everlasting torment were events to be expected any moment of every day. He was also taught by his well-meaning but erring elders, in answer to persistent efforts to obtain light as to the why and wherefore of such impending calamity that it was wicked to question concerning the fate of his own soul. This added another torturing doubt and the more he tried to reason the thing out unaided the more cruel, the more opposed to nature seemed the eternal damnation to which he was sure he was doomed. Fortunately the world being better (or worse) it is no longer wicked to question. "The more you ask the more truth you will find."

Mr. Robinson finds in the world a growing disbelief in a personal God and he thinks the reason lies in the recognition of an apparent widespread cruelty, in the eternal losing struggle in the brute creation for mere existence. How can a just God permit this? The cruelty is only apparent. He says that while the lower animals suffer pain it is not conscious pain—"they are consciously neither happier nor unhappier for the experience." An animal feels pain much as a plant is "sensitive." Yet men as well as animals act instinctively, what then is the difference?

Here the writer scores a vital point. "Animals are not sorry (or glad) for it afterwards." Animals are spared the conscious unhappiness following wrong actions. He deplores the tendency of many of the best authorities to treat animals as if they were human beings and thus fail to distinguish between instinct and reason. It seems an almost hopeless task to eradicate this belief. Take for instance the universal belief in the conscious intelligence of ants. Ants are "creatures of the year; therefore they can have no knowledge that autumn will be followed by winter, or that the aphis eggs will need protection in winter. Therefore their action cannot be guided by forethought." A detailed explanation of the probable chain of circumstances that has endowed the ant with an intelligence that would seemingly exceed human foresight and prudence, or as one of our humorists puts it an intelligence so great that an ant can hold political meetings and vote, is given in convincing language.

In many respects man is still at the mercy of his animal instincts, but by reason of his opportunity as a human being he has acquired the power of conscious thought, the ability to feel happy or unhappy and to distinguish between good and evil.

Under the heading "Some Popular Errors" Mr. Robinson cites the fairy stories for children as being unmoral. "Puss in Boots" is an example illustrating how a cat by cunning thefts and shameless lying won a fortune and happiness for his master, or "Little Red Riding Hood," which teaches that your grandmother may be eaten by a wolf and welcome, provided you yourself escape.

As at present taught, Nature study is all wrong. The stories told the child are invested with a false halo of human sentiment until the habit formed of investing animals with human motives, attributes to them remorse for wrong-doing, or, in other words, consciousness, which in the lower animals would be a serious disadvantage.

The reason why man alone has consciousness of pain is because that knowledge is essential to his existence. We are cultivating the feeling of pain to the utmost. There is nothing that shocks human beings more than the idea of pain. Even after our useful days are past we are "patched and mended by our doctors and we are surrounded with the shield of the law in such wise that wherever you look you shall see the old and feeble among us ruling the young and strong." These moral and natural safeguards are among the chief factors of our success—thus reversing nature's rules in the struggle for existence.

Consciousness is that which justifies man's claim of having been made in the image of God; that which will in time supersede and displace the animal in him. Unity is the great lesson to be learned—each successive generation—Mr. Robinson thinks—will see more clearly its relationship with God. "Thus the science of religion—or the religion of science, call it which you will—teaches that God exists in this world in the human mind and that each of us is a temporary vehicle of a spark of the Spirit."

The disagreement between religion and science has led many astray, but the author shows that the disagreement is not real and that when viewed aright the truths of science and religion are one.

THE RELIGION OF NATURE. By E. Kay Robinson. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The Elusive Finis.

Of course, there is no such thing as an absolute beginning or end to any human story, nor can the modern sophisticated story-teller even pretend to believe there is. He can no longer begin his story in the air, as it were, with a vague Once-upon-a-time, nor conclude, with the easy optimism of childhood, that They Lived Happily Ever After. He knows that every human act is the consequence of an infinite number of earlier acts, reaching backward through the centuries, and in its turn begets a series of consequences that stretch down through the coming years, far beyond the point at which he arbitrarily chooses to write finis. The most he can hope to do is to begin his novel at a point where the majority of readers will agree that the vital interest begins, a point behind which all that has been said and done is mere background and stage setting; and to end his novel at a point which has a certain semblance of finality, a point at which you may leave it with the comfortable assurance that there will be no radical change in the situation for a year or so at least. But this is precisely what the average Happy Ending fails to do. Take the typical novel of the lighter sort, in which a young man and a young woman quarrel and sulk and persistently misunderstand each other throughout twenty chapters only to become reconciled and firmly plight their troth in the twenty-first. Only the optimism of early youth finds either happiness or finality in such an ending. The probability is that within six months the man and the girl are either rejoicing in a broken engagement, or making preparations for a divorce. Or, again, take a more serious class of novels, based on a situation more common in French fiction than in our own, the ill-assorted marriage, husband and wife hopelessly incompatible, slowly but inevitably drifting apart. Here, the French novelist has more courage than the English; he is satisfied to end logically with a scandal, an open rupture, a permanent estrangement. Our writers, yielding to the alleged popular demand for the Happy Ending, arrange under one or another ingenious pretext a reconciliation, and leave the erring wife, the truant husband, clasped in each other's arms. An ending? No, merely an intermission, a fresh starting point for more flagrant transgressions.—[From The Happy Ending and Some Recent Novels. By Frederick Taber Cooper, in the August Bookman.

Slavery and Abolition.

The editor of the American Nation series, Prof. Hart, of Harvard, now writes the sixteenth volume of the series. He divides his subject into three phases. Slavery as a social and economic institution is first discussed. With comparative fairness the social combination in which master and slave lived together is depicted. Then the subject of abolition is taken up, with a tracing of its incipiency and growth in the intellectual life of America and in causes other than political, nearly a quarter of a century having passed before a national election turned upon the issue of the territorial extension of slavery. But once the early sources of abolition are indicated, the author proceeds to trace the controversy from the press and public meeting to the State governments and thence to Congress, as far as 1841, leaving the latter manifestations and causes of agitation to their proper setting in subsequent volumes of the series.

In his final chapter on the subject of slavery and abolition, Prof. Hart asks how far the abolotionists accomplished what they set out to do; whether, as they really believed, they had pulled the heavens down and let the freedmen escape. His response to his query is that their work can be estimated only in contrast with their aims, motives and results up to the breaking out of the Civil War.

"So far as the effect upon the conditions of the slave was concerned the abolitionist accomplished little of what he set out to achieve." The slave codes were more severe in 1860 than in 1830, the national fugitive act was more drastic, the law of the Territories more favorable to slavery. Other such conditions enumerated at length would seem to answer the question negatively. But it is shown that after all the main function of the abolitionists turned out to be to convince the Northern people that slavery was not only harmful to the South, but contrary to their own interests. "This process put a terrible torsion on the Federal Government, but it was in the end effective."

Prof. Hart says in his preface that it is hard for the son and the grandson of abolitionists to approach so explosive a question with impartiality. Yet it must be said he has not refused to regard the obverse of the medal. An excellant and copious critical essay on authorities supplements the volume.

SLAVERY AND ABOLITIONISTS. Vol. XVI, American Nation. By Albert Bushnell Hart. Publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York.

MOST SCRUPULOUS OF WRITERS IS MARY CHOLMONDELEY.

Author of "Red Pottage" Invariably Takes Years To Produce a New Work, and When Hard Luck Overtook Her Family She Burnt All Her Early Manuscripts Lest She Should Yield To the Temptation To Sell Them—"Rita's" Latest Grievance—She Calls Loudly For Copyright In Titles—Literary Gossip of London.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

London, July 25.—Mary Cholmondeley, it is safe to say, will not be found clamoring for a copyright law to protect her titles, as her fellow-authoress, "Rita," is at present. A new novel from her pen, entitled "Prisoners," is to be issued next month. Probably that title has been used a score of times before by authors of the unknown class. There is nothing remotely suggestive of originality about it. But Miss Cholmondeley's name is sufficient guarantee that anything she writes, whatever title it may bear, will be worth reading. She does not glitter on the forehead of popular magazines, and she is not given either to interviews or paragraphs.

When she publishes a book, then you hear of her; not at other times. She is too busy. She is one of the most painstaking and conscientious of modern writers. The book that first brought her into prominence—"Diana Tempest"—took her three and a half years to write, and on revising the tale she reduced it by a sixth of its length. "Red Pottage" occupied her almost as long as "Diana," and it is not surprising to learn that her new novel has also taken her years to complete. The opening scenes are laid in Italy, and the scene is afterward transferred to England. The theme is the revival of an early love affair by the heroine, after her marriage.

No one has a more acute literary conscience than Miss Cholmondeley. No offer can tempt her to publish anything that she is not satisfied represents the best that she is capable of. When her father, the Rev. R. H. Cholmondeley, was compelled some ten years ago, because of ill-health, to resign his living, and sell Condover Hall, the stately Elizabethan mansion in Shropshire in which she had been reared, she burnt all her early manuscripts "lest she should be tempted to publish them." Lest she should be tempted! Most modern authors would regard such an act as flying in the face of the Providence which has ordained that when a writer has achieved fame anything which bears his name will sell—for a time. They would eagerly have availed themselves of the opportunity to get square with the publishers who had rejected their earlier efforts.

There is something of the "noblesse oblige" in Miss Cholmondeley's blood. She belongs to the younger branch of that aristocratic house—a branch which separated from the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the reign of James I. Bishop Heber, the great hymn-writer, is one of her forbears. A nearer ancestor went to America in 1854 and became an intimate friend of Thoreau. She began writing in the nursery. Before she was fifteen she compiled a history of Greece and half of England's history. Her first romance, "The Danvers Jewels," the scene of which is laid in Condover Hall, was published anonymously when she was not long out of her teens. It was Miss Rhoda Broughton who persuaded her to publish it.

To return, however, to "Rita's" grievance, which, Rita-like, she is ventilating. Two years ago "Rita" published a novel on which she bestowed the title of "The Silent Woman." Previously to this publication she serialized it in several weekly journals. It is soon to be issued in paper cover edition. In its earlier forms it was extensively advertised and reviewed. From which, she argues, the title could not well have escaped the notice of those who deal in literary wares.

Despite this, to her sorrow and amazement, she discovered that the same title had been appropriated and advertised as that of a serial which is soon to begin in a cheap weekly publication with which the authors who have "arrived" would scarcely care to have either their titles or their names associated. She wrote to the editor of the cheap weekly, calling his attention to her prior use of the title, and suggesting that he should invent some other for his serial. He replied that there was no copyright in titles, and refused to alter it. She then wrote to the Society of Authors to see if she had any legal redress. She was told there was no absolute copyright in a title, but there is right of property. And if anyone could prove loss or damage by another person's use of it, one had a claim against the user.

"Was anything ever so preposterous?" asks the indignant "Rita." If the book is the author's property, surely the title, which really constitutes the existing form of the book, and is its exponent to the public, should also belong to the author. The fact of its being a portion of his or her published work should include it in legal rights with the work published. To prove damage or loss is a difficult matter, entailing also the publication of agreements and statements. The damage speaks for itself, I should say, in the stealing or appropriating of what is another's, and the consequent vexation and confusion caused by the theft.

"Cannot Miss Corelli preserve her right to 'God's Good Man'? Can Hall Caine lay no claim to 'The Christian,' or John Strange Winter to her well-known 'Bootle's Baby'? Have Dickens and Thackeray or Miss Braddon or Wilkie Collins no right to hold their celebrated titles as their own if some penny journal or provincial serialist chooses to steal them? It seems indeed as if the idiotic law of copyright was sorely in need of revision, and it behooves all authors to combine and insist upon such a revision of that law as would keep their property in their own hands."

On the face of it, it would seem that Rita makes out a good case for the granting of a copyright in titles. But there is another aspect of the question which, when considered, will probably deter well-known authors from responding to her appeal to join her in taking some steps "to amend this very serious wrong." Such a copyright would apply equally to the works of all authors—the stories of the obscure as well as the novels of authors of established reputation. And the difficulties which the latter now have to contend with to invent a title that has not been previously used by some popular writer would be infinitely increased. They would have to make sure that it had never been used by any of the vastly larger number of authors who never achieve reputations. It would necessitate a search somewhat similar to that which now has to be made before a patent can be obtained. Of the making of books there is no end, but of the making of titles—new titles, that is—an end would be speedily reached. The result would be that novels would have to be issued with no other titles at all than the names of their authors. The remedy would prove worse than the disease.

Besides, the really great authors stand in no need of such protection. The veriest hack would never dare, for instance, to appropriate one of Kipling's titles—"The Light That Failed," for example. As for Dickens, or Thackeray, "Rita" has really no need to worry lest the titles of their books should be stolen. "Great Expectations," "Vanity Fair" and all the rest of them are assured of protection against such desecration for all time.

HAYDEN CHURCH.

The Awakening of Helena Ritchie.

Mrs. Deland's new book is a story of the removal of the scales from the eyes of a sinner. Once again idyllic old Chester is employed as a setting. But this time not exclusively as a setting for idyllic characters and situations. Mrs. Deland has taken the opportunity to follow that maker of dramatic contrasts, Nature, who occasionally shocks one's sense of the congruities by allowing the ugly and the tragic to enter into an environment otherwise flawless.

Dear, simple Dr. Lavender with his infallible reading of the human heart and his tender ministries, is a most natural flowering of the human spirit in such an atmosphere of rural peace and beauty. Dr. Willie King, and Martha so aptly named after her biblical counterpart, Old Benjamin Wright and San Wright, with their respective obstinacies for righteousness' sake, are also logical evolutions produced by the isolated provincial life.

But with an alien element the dramatic contrast enters Old Chester. In the peace and seclusion of the old village, Helena Ritchie has sought sanctuary—sanctuary from herself and from the nemesis of Divine judgment whose searching no man may evade. One of those victims of that sad old inveterate longing of the human heart, especially the woman's heart, for happiness, denied it in her marriage to an evident brute, she has sought it in another, an unconventional, relation. In the Old Chester atmosphere of strict conventions of simple but relentless standards she learns in successive revelations the lessons of renunciation and true morality. It may perhaps be said by the preachers that the grace of vision comes in two ways—from within the heart and from without—as the blinding light fell against Saul's eyes. These two elemental modes of revelation Mrs. Deland has employed for the awakening of Helen Ritchie. The first agent illustrates the text "and a little child shall lead them." Helena Ritchie's motherhood, beggared of its rights by the death of her own child, finds in David Allison one of the dearest, most genuine little boys of the book world, at once its solace and a source of pain that becomes one of the instruments of her awakening. The other is that great octopus—society—which, ominous as it lours when individual desire strives to be free of it and its standards, relentless as a Spartan mother holds humanity in its conserving if stern and sometimes painful grasp. Through a most tragic episode Helena Ritchie is made to see "that when personal happiness conflicts with any human ideal, the right to claim such happiness is as nothing compared to the privilege of resigning it."

It were gratuitous to observe how true to truth and life Mrs. Deland has been in her presentation of the arousing of a dormant conscience. With verisimilitude she has set her characters forth in their distinctive flavors. The only quarrel to be had is with the manner. Crudeness seems a misnomer to apply to the writing of one who has had the success as a writer Mrs. Deland has had. Yet often her touch has not the distinction it might have. The use of the Biblical refrain at the end of the chapters is an illustration of a trick of literary manner that seems to have lost its effectiveness.

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RITCLIFE, By Margaret Deland. Publishers, Harper & Bros., New York.

The Girl Out There.

Of a restful, quiet quality is this sweet romance of a country town that was slow but brimful of the interest of real life.

A young newspaper man, Harry Hewitt, is ordered a month or two of rest in order to recuperate from the ravages of typhoid. His wise physician sends him to the small town of Wesley which he knows by personal experience and into the hands of the motherly Mrs. Hosea, whose friendship and whose table he himself has tested. One of the wisest of unlettered women, Mrs. Hosea disfuses strength and hope, morally and physically, to all who approach her. Her knowledge of convalescent young men, and the needs of the human heart not only brings health to Harry's weakened frame, but the dearest of country girls to his arms.

This sounds ordinary enough, but there is much that is notable about this pleasing story of humble life. First of all there is the absolute sincerity of the telling. Then the lesson of the refreshing and wholesome influence of the simple way of life and thought and its power to remake and to heal is both timely and true. The author has the ability to see below the surface and to give more than the mere record of small affairs. True heart-beats are there, the love of mother and father, of parent and child, of man and maid, and higher than all, the love of a friend, great enough to prefer the happiness of the loved one to his own, making the supreme sacrifice of all his dearest hopes in furnishing the means and opening the way to her marriage with another. Herb Jenkins is the real hero of the book and his strong character is both original and lofty.

THE GIRL OUT THERE. By Karl Edwin Harriman. Published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia and London.

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Additional Magazines for August.

In the matter of illustration and appearance, the August McClure's sets a high-water mark. Its cover design is by Maxfield Parrish and it has a generous number of pictures and colors—a dramatic frontispiece showing a hold-up by Montana road agents, painted by Wyeth, four powerful pictures by E. L. Blumenschein all in four colors; two full pages by Andre Castaigne illustrating Kipling stories; drawings by Frederic Dorr Steele, Glackens, F. Walter Taylor and Alice Barber Stephens.

* * *

As an earnest that there is to be no cessation of its campaign against child slavery, the Woman's Home Companion prints prominently in its August number the "Anti Child Labor Creed"—nine curt paragraphs clearly defining the faith and purpose of those who are fighting against the abuses of child labor.

* * *

President Roosevelt has set his seal of approval upon the great Chautauqua movement in saying, "I know of nothing in the whole country which is so filled with blessing for the nation."

In the August number of Lippincott's Magazine there is a most interesting and enlightening paper on this subject by Professor Paul M. Pearson, a man fitted to write it by reason of his deep and broad knowledge, and because he is persona grata throughout Chautauqua circles. In this Chautauquans will find much that is new, while for outsiders here is a valuable well of information which they can ill afford to miss at this season when "Chautauqua" is the general topic of conversation all over our land.

* * *

The portraits of twenty-eight beautiful women more or less prominently identified with the American theater, together with photographic fashion pictures and an illustrated department of the drama, constitute the features of the Red Book Magazine for August as distinct from the thirteen stories in the issue.

* * *

This issue of Tales is unusually rich in short stories, the total count including eighteen translated from eight different languages. Perhaps the finest of them all for art and dramatic interest is one called "The Little Postilion," from the Swedish of Sophie Elkan.

* * *

Not everyone can go to the ocean during the heated term, and so in its usual spirit of helpfulness The Pilgrim brings "A Breath of Old Ocean," a reproduction of one of Robert Hopkin's famous oil paintings, to its large constituency for its August cover. This alone is worth the price of the magazine.

* * *

Maxim Gorky's first public utterance since the avalanche of public disfavor that suddenly descended on his laurel valley is published in Appleton's for August. The article is as biting as vitriol and as brilliant as steel.

* * *

The August issue of Suggestion, a magazine for thinkers, devoted to mental science, thought power, practical psychology, hygiene, nature cure, etc., contains articles on drugless healing, life culture, osteopathy and practical hygiene. The magazine tells how to be healthy without drugs; how to form correct habits of thought, and how to live without doctors, worry or fear. It also deals with suggestive therapeutics and advanced thought topics generally.

* * *

The Augst Reader has an article, "The Curb Bit," which is one of the most lucid and enlightening pieces of writing that has yet appeared in the discussion or railroad rate regulation. It is by Ethel Hutson, and it tells, graphically, because simply, of what has been done by the Railroad Commission of Texas in the way of securing fair freight rates, car service, etc. The article has the indorsement of the members of the commission, and will let a world of light in upon a subject that has for months been obscured by the oratorical fogs raised alike by the enemies and friends of Government supervision of railroad rate-making.

* * *

"I am Buffalo Bill's Horse," is the opening sentence in Mark Twain's new story, "A Horse's Tale," in the August number of Harper's Magazine. The horse, Soldier Boy, tells the story, whose heroine is a very gallant little girl, orphaned and living with her uncle, Gen. Alison, commandant of the military post where the scenes are laid. Her relations with her elderly bachelor uncle, her adventures with Soldier Boy and with the soldiers in the garrison are captivating.

* * *

The August Wood Craft contains such technical articles as furniture design, the choice of wood for patterns, the chest, its allies and development, automobile patternmaking, extension clamps, the structure and growth of wood, chords and angles, glue in laboratory and shop, center-sawing, shop accidents and their causes, kiln-drying tupelo, coloring wood for inlaying, etc. An illuminating presentation of practical papers for all workers in wood. The Gardner Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

Georgia Wood Pangborn, who leaped into fame by winning one of the large prizes in Collier's Weekly's last contest, has written a story for the August number of Appleton's Magazine. It shows that her powers are growing and that she is likely to retain the high place she so suddenly achieved.

* * *

A distinguishing feature in the issue of Harper's Weekly is the double-page reproduction of a photograph taken from the top of a great tower of the Times Building, at Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, New York City, which rises to a height of 362 feet above the sidewalk. The photograph is taken looking directly downward upon the busy streets, and shows with marvelous distinctness, the life going on at this central point of the metropolis.

* * *

The Popular Science Monthly for August opens with an article by Mr. G. K. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "The Investigation of the San Francisco Earthquake," which is a contribution of special importance. The author is regarded as the leading geologist in the country. He experienced the earthquake, and made a special study of the conditions. Elaborate illustrations are given, showing especially the changes that took place along the line of the fault.

* * *

The August Bohemian, with a striking cover design by William G. Kreighoff, presents an attractive table of contents for summer reading. The opening story, "Silberstein's Wedding Gift," contributed by George Allan England, relates the history of a most remarkable wedding gift. "The Tenderfoot," by William MacLeod Raine, tells how an Eastern tenderfoot—who wasn't a tenderfoot at all—turned the tables and proved again that he "laughs best who laughs last." One of the most humorous contributions is that of "Bill Bowder: Fiddler," by Alonzo Jenks.

* * *

The Outing Magazine for August is a midsummer fiction number with some sterling American short fiction by such writers as Lawrence Mott, Clarence Edward Mulford, Sewell Ford, Adele Marie Shaw, and Ernest Russell, besides the new instalment of Jack London's "White Fang," which grows in interest as the story progresses. The number is notable, moreover, for its beautiful colored plates made from characteristic paintings by such men as Schoonover, Kemp, Kreighoff, and Wyeth, among others.

* * *

A full-page portrait of Bishop Bickersteth forms the frontispiece of the Homiletic Review for August. The Rev. James H. Ross, of Boston, a well-known hymnologist, contributes an excellent article on "The Hymns of Bickersteth." A present and pressing problem in social ethics is presented by Dr. James Morris Whiton in a discussion of unusual originality and value on "The Moral Crisis Confronting the Church."

* * *

The August Atlantic says concerning the colored supplement: "But the Sunday Comic goes into thousands of homes of the better sort and is handed to their children by parents whose souls would shudder at the thought of a dime novel. Alas, poor parents! That very dime novel as a rule holds up ideals of bravery and chivalry, rewards good, and punishes evil, offers at the worst a temptation to golden adventuring, for which not one child in a million will ever attempt to surmount the obvious obstacles. It is no easy matter to become an Indian fighter, pirate or detective; the dream is, after all, a day-dream, tinctured with the beautiful color of old romance, and built on eternal qualities that the world has rightfully esteemed worthy of emulation. And in place of it the comic supplement, like that other brutal horror, the juvenile comic story, that goes on its immoral way unnoticed, raises no high ambition, but devotes itself to "mischief made easy." Hard as it is to become an Indian fighter, any boy has plenty of opportunity to throw stones at his neighbor's windows. And on any special occasion, such, for example, as Christmas or Washington's birthday, almost the entire ponderous machine is set in motion to make reverence and ideals ridiculous. Evil example is strong in proportion as it is easy to imitate.

PUBLICATIONS.

RARE BOOKS—Fielding, Smollet, Sterne, Reynolds, "Moll Flanders," French Classic Translations, Voltaire, DeKock, Maupassant, Massuccio, Apuleius, Ovid. Flagellation. Any book. PRATT, 161 6th ave., New York.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY......AUGUST 11, 1906

"Business."

Friday Evening, August 10.—The New York stock market closed fairly steady after a day of irregularity. There was considerable trading in some of the more prominent issues, and a few fair-sized advances resulted.

The money market was active with the call rate around 3½ and 3¾ per cent. most of the day. Time loans were strong at unchanged prices. The Chicago wheat market was at times weak, the result of the assurance of a bountiful crop. Corn and oats were off in sympathy, though they showed spasmodic firmness.

The New York cotton market was in a nervous state, with more strength at the close than at the outset.

In Chicago cattle, hogs and sheep showed decided strength, with a tendency to higher prices.

Life Insurance in Kentucky.

The annual report of Henry R. Prewitt, State Insurance Commissioner, for the year ending December 31, 1905, relating to life insurance, has been completed and will soon be ready for distribution. It will constitute volume 2 of the Commissioner's full report, volume 1, relating to fire insurance, having already been issued. In his letter transmitting the report to the State Auditor, under whose department the bureau is conducted, the Commissioner gives a concise resume of all the business of the various companies operating in the State, including those which have retired and those which have begun operations in the State, since the last report. Being the first detailed report since the disclosures made in the investigation of the large Eastern companies by the Legislative Committee of New York, it will be read with more than usual interest, and the statistics presented have a special value to those interested in the subject of life insurance.

The Kentucky Bureau of Insurance was established by the Legislature and went into operation in 1870, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, a graduate of West Point and distinguished ex-Confederate soldier, having been appointed the first Commissioner by Governor Stevenson. Prior to that time the State exercised no special control over life insurance companies, and insurers had no safeguard against the operations of irresponsible companies. In fact the Bureau owed its existence to the fraudulent exploitation of a number of such organizations which, not long after the close of the Civil War, under specious representations and high-sounding advertisements, had succeeded in building up a large business and entailed heavy losses to insurers by proving to be insolvent when called upon to pay losses. Since the establishment of the Bureau under the law requiring the deposit of sufficient approved bonds to secure policyholders, and under regulations requiring thorough examination and approval of their assets by the Commissioner, policyholders have been practically exempt from such losses, and but few instances of rejection of companies for cause have occurred. The consequence has been that the business of life insurance has become a very large one, and the risk of those insuring from loss, through practices once common, has been reduced to a minimum, if not wholly safeguarded.

As indication of the large business done in Kentucky by the registered companies, the Commissioner shows that during the year covered by the report the total insurance carried in the State represented in life policies was $239,378,817. These policies were issued by thirty-six foreign companies whose combined assets amounted to $2,530,430,772.50, which had in force in Kentucky at the beginning of the year policies insuring $226,849,031. The number of policies issued during the year was 184,520, insuring $58,916,979. During the year there ceased to be in force 111,054 policies insuring $41,387,193, leaving in force December 31, 1905, 480,563 policies insuring, as first stated, $239,378,817. The premiums received by these companies in Kentucky amounted to $7,908,871.04 and the losses and claims paid were $2,962,119.85.

In view of the fact that the Legislature of Kentucky will not meet in regular session until January, 1908, the Commissioner makes no recommendations as to additional laws protecting insurers, the interval giving opportunity to study the effect of recent legislation in other States. By the time the Legislature meets again he thinks our Legislature may be able to adopt a code acceptable to other States, resulting in more uniformity respecting the regulation of the subject. He expresses the opinion, however, that the cost of insurance should be reduced, that annual accountings and an annual distribution of surplus should be required and that the issual of deferred dividend contracts should be prohibited by statute.

Murder Is Murder.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, noting some remarks in these columns touching the organized misrepresentation of Kentucky and the injury done its commercial interests as a result of the widespread belief that the Commonwealth is "the home and refuge of the bad man and a hotbed of feud and vendetta," has some good words to say for us. "Brawls, feuds and riots," declares The Press, "are the particular property of no section or community. Kentucky, perhaps, has had more than her fair share of feuds in the remoter mountainous regions, but it is unfair and unjust to brand a great State, foremost among all the States in some respects, with the odium that attaches to the lawless few."

As well might New York City or Philadelphia be branded when the criminal elements of either make themselves especially lively.

Pittsburg happens just now to be the mark for a peculiar line of newspaper commentation. As the center of the hothouse development of that thieving tariff, the Steel City has evolved some of the evils of sudden wealth. The nouveaux riches the world over and time out of mind have put even the Money Devils to the blush. Yet, it is not so much origin as environment and opportunity which work the sinister spell. Harry Thaw comes of good people—the self-willed, self-indulged spoiled child of a wise father, who sought to restrain him, and of a fond, foolish mother, who lifted the restraint to his and her own undoing. The Coreys, the Hartjes, and the rest, furnish the merest vulgar examples of that disregard of honor and duty, which so often attends the beggar-on-horseback. Pittsburg, as a Metropolis, remains untouched. It is, as it has always been, a Christian community, among the most alert and progressive of its time. The purse-proud parvenus who have come to grief and scandal have got their due and will stand in the present and the future, simply as so many horrid examples.

In the following, however, The Press, less just and philosophic than partisan, fails, we think, to discriminate.

"There is one feature which the "Courier-Journal" must in fairness confess has furnished a foundation in the public mind for an acceptance of the fakes, exaggerations and harmful lies which have found their way into the press of the country from Kentucky news centers, and it is the outrageous miscarriage of justice which has characterized the trial of some of her most famous feud cases. Two of these stand out conspicuously, the Caleb Powers case and the recent Marcum-Callahan trial. The Powers case, to fair-minded men, must ever stand as one of the most unfair, remarkable and regrettable in the history of criminal jurisprudence. It was ruled by bitter, deadly partisanship. Every avenue of justice, fair play and a square deal was barricaded by partisanship against the man who was fighting for his life. In the Marcum-Callahan case, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that the jury was terrorized and that the verdict rendered in favor of these wretched men was influenced by exterior causes, political or otherwise."

Here our esteemed contemporary breaks squarely upon party lines. Let us say at once that the Hargis faction has had little support which could be called partisan in the broader sense, or was either important or effective. That chapter is not closed yet. On the other hand, Caleb Powers, like Youtsey before him—until Youtsey turned State's evidence—has been adopted by the Republican party as a protege and elevated into a martyr. The Republican party stands between Taylor and arrest. Yet the case against both Taylor and Powers is overwhelming. We do not see how any impartial man can peruse the evidence and doubt the guilt of either.

That the prosecution has been unwisely conducted, affording a basis for the clamor of unthinking, or uninformed people, is true enough. The Hundred Thousand Dollar reward—though the fund is in responsible hands and but little of it has been spent—was needlessly, and, therefore, improvidently excessive. The employment of a lawyer like the late Tom Campbell offered just offense to decent people and furnished a cue to no little outcry and misrepresentation. It was done, however, not by the Commonwealth, but by the family of the murdered Goebel.

Three juries, thirty-six citizens,—none of them shown to be a person of doubtful character—have successively found Powers guilty. The partisan outpouring for Powers has been no greater than that for Youtsey to the very moment when Youtsey confessed his guilt. Meanwhile, the Republicans of Kentucky who must know who murdered Goebel, have given neither intimation, nor help, to the State in its effort to reach the guilty parties in case they be not Taylor and Powers.

As the Press knows, the late William Goebel was not a favorite of the Courier-Journal. He was a stern, unyielding practical politician during high—even hideous—party times. Many of his measures we earnestly opposed nor any of his methods approved. But, he was foully murdered, that murder was the offspring of a proved and indeed obvious conspiracy, and it will not down until its authors are brought to just punishment.

Long ago the passions of the conflict died away. We have returned measurably to normal conditions. Precisely as the Courier-Journal would hunt down the assassins of Marcum would it hunt down the assassins of Goebel; for murder is murder whether it seek to masquerade as a Democrat or a Republican.

The National Convention.

The citizens of Louisville, interested, as all should be, in the growth and prosperity of the city, should show, by their presence at the meeting to be held at the Board of Trade at noon to-day, their interest in having Louisville selected as the place for holding the next Democratic national convention. Nothing so tends to bring a city to the attention of the country and make known its capabilities as the holding of such a convention. It was the Democratic convention of 1876 which first gave to St. Louis the national prestige which she has since held. It demonstrated her accessibility and capacity to entertain such a gathering and accommodate it with a suitable hall, and led to its similar selection since by both parties. The objection to Louisville heretofore has been chiefly from its lack of a suitable building. In point of centrality to the population of the Union, the argument is in her favor, against all other cities. As regards transportation facilities there can be no contention, while our hotel accommodation is fully equal to such demands. With the erection of the Armory, with a larger seating capacity than that of any probable competitor, the last objection is removed.

In addition to this, there is another argument well worth considering. While accessible to all parts of the North, it is more accessible to the South than any other point named. The convention, being national in name, should be made so in reality by selecting Louisville for the forthcoming convention. This end can best be obtained by sufficient evidence that the people of Louisville so wish it. The way to demonstrate this is by a large attendance at the meeting to-day, with a show of the proper spirit.

New York, Chicago and Others.

The Census Bureau has discovered that, although New York is only about twice the size of Chicago, it costs nearly four times as much to run it. A New York newspaper is moved to give thirty reasons, of which these are samples, as among those that explain the greater cost of "running" New York:

"Because it is four times as good a place to live in.

"Because it has more and better policemen, firemen and a higher grade of civic employes.

"Because it has cleaner streets.

"Because it has better hotels, restaurants and cafes, and more than four times as many of them.

"Because it has Central Park.

"Because it has four times as many girls, each of whom is four times as pretty as those of Chicago.

"Because these girls dress better and wear higher-priced and more open 'peek-aboo' waists.

"Because it has Devery."

These explanations may be flippant and facetious, irrelevant and pert, and to some persons they may be even cute, but as to the cause of the wide difference in the expenses of the two cities, the public is left in the dark. Probably the Controller of Chicago threw light on the subject when he said that Chicago hasn't the money to spend on government that New York has. "We are barred by the old charter and the State constitution," he continued, "from increasing our bonded indebtedness. Chicago has only about $14,000,000 in bonds. Think of that, when cities of 300,000 population have upward of $50,000,000." He went on to say that Chicago has the finest system of parks and boulevards, and one of the best fire departments in the world. The Mayor of Chicago, too, said Chicago was compelled by law to be economical. At any rate, this Chicagoan frankness and simplicity is more satisfactory to the truth-seeker than the metropolitan frivolity and superciliousness illustrated above. The question still arises as to whether the enforced economy of Chicago is but a partial reason, with the extravagance of New York furnishing the rest of it. New York spreads over 209,218 acres, and Chicago covers only 114,932, but in spending more than four times as much as the Windy City to operate not quite twice as much territory, New York lays itself open to suspicion. Perhaps when the two cities have debated the matter thoroughly and fought the issue to the finish, the interested spectators of the nation will be enlightened.

The Census Bureau's bulletin presenting this difference between the two cities offers information of 151 American cities for the year of 1904, those comprised in the document being places of a population of 30,000 or more.

The running expenses of the 151 cities aggregated $554,440,216, of which New York spent $167,060,171, or three-tenths. The next six largest cities of the country, including Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore and Cleveland, spent, altogether, less than New York to keep themselves going, though their combined population exceeds that of New York by a very large figure. This circumstance would abet the suspicion of extravagance in the conduct of New York affairs.

Of the total running expenses of the 151 cities 61.7 per cent. went for salaries and wages. Taxes and other sources of revenue brought in $472,423,858, and the rest $121,752,140, was obtained by means of loans.

The aggregate debt of the 151 cities at the close of 1904, less the sinking funds, was $1,228,216,933—more than one-fourth greater than the national debt of the United States. The per capita debt of New York is $113.25. Boston comes next with a per capita debt of $108, but both are exceeded in indebtedness by Newton, Mass., which for every one of its inhabitants owes its creditors $125.58. The average debt per capita of all the cities was $56.97. The aggregate value of all municipally-owned property or municipal industries was $790,570,726, on which more than half of the value was still owing. Boston had the greatest per capita tax levy, which was $30.16.

Favoritism and Crime.

"It will be shouted from the stump in the coming campaign by men of both parties who had most to do with the tricks and treacheries of the Hepburn act," so the New York Press avers, "that therein is a long step toward solution of the railroad and trust problem." In a more or less bitter tone our contemporary proceeds:

"'Republican' railroad Congressmen will tell you what wonders the Hepburn law does in rate and rebate legislation. 'Democratic' railroad Congressmen will demand their share of the credit for what has been done, and will accuse the Republican party of having carried out a policy belonging to the Democracy by right of prior caveat, if not by practice. But learn from one of the soundest and most accomplished lawgivers in the land (this reference is to Justice Gaynor) that he is deluded who lets himself be led to believe that the wrong of the rebate has been destroyed by the Hepburn act."

The Republican exhorter waxes more stentorian still. Quoting Justice Gaynor as saying that "nothing is more certain than that the people will take any course necessary to stop this favoritism in freight rates, this greatest crime of our day and generation," the Press continues:

"The day of Government operation of railroads will not be averted or postponed indefinitely by pretending that the Hepburn act is anything more than a beginning of the movement to suppress the crime of favoritism in freight rates. Campaign orators who try to delude the people with that idea are enemies of their country. So little has been accomplished, and so much remains to be performed, that even for party capital it is wrong to point to the record of what has been done save as earnest of what shall be done."

Thus, kindly observe, the emphasis is still being laid in certain quarters upon the crime of the secret railroad rebate, the club by which favored interests are enabled to drive competitors out of business and run amuck in the commercial world. They call the secret rebate a "crime" because there are laws on the statute books seeking to prevent it. There is another species of rebate, another manifestation of favoritism, by which the trusts prey upon the masses; they do not call this favoritism "crime," for the reason that it is created and maintained by law. This one is not called "the secret rebate," but "the protective tariff." The protective tariff has for its aim the legalizing of robbery. By shutting out of American markets foreign competition, it enables the trusts to sell their products to the American people at exorbitant prices—products which they can and do ship abroad and sell at lower figures and yet make a handsome profit. Why not harp on this a bit?

Speaking of favoritism and crime, if the Dingley Bill would look in a glass, it would see both, with a vengeance.

"How many Democrats really believe that Mr. Bryan was 'cheated out of two elections?' And why should any well-informed man believe such a thing?"—[Washington Evening Star.

Nevertheless, there are many intelligent people, nor all of them Democrats, who, in view of recent revelations touching the millions of money used by the Republicans in 1896 and 1900, have their doubts about what might have elsewise come to pass in the elections of those years. There is every reason to believe that, if the Democrats had been possessed of those millions, they, and not the Republicans, would have carried the country, and some reason for believing that if they had been able to lay down dollar for dollar beside them, they might still have carried it. Partisans are always cock sure. But, as a general proposition the belief that the Republicans have been buying the people with their own money is not ill-founded, and may exercise considerable pressure upon the popular mind in 1908.

The dispatches from San Francisco say that the powerful lumber trust of the Pacific Coast comes to the "relief" of the stricken city by raising the price of lumber $3 per 1,000 feet, and it is expected another advance will soon be announced. It may be remembered that during the recent session of Congress a resolution for the remission of the duties on building materials for San Francisco's use was introduced and that Congressman Hahn, of California, opposed its adoption in the Committee of Ways and Means on the plea that the lumber trust would do the fair thing by the city. The standpatters had their way, and the trust is now having its way.

Percy Wilson, a defeated Republican candidate in Tennessee, is sore against the "man and brother" as a suffragist. "'The negro,' complains Percy, "is the most vicious element in Tennessee politics. To-day he talks one way; to-morrow he has been purchased. He continues to talk the same way, but when he votes his ballot is in accordance with the deal made when the price for it was paid. Clean politics, speaking locally, demands the entire elimination of the negro." There has been a heavy traffic in Tennessee poll-tax receipts for the negroes, and Percy seems to have been, like others engaged in the business, unwise in his investments.

President Roosevelt has sent in his dollar to the Republican campaign fund. So has Gov. Higgins. So has Addicks. When it comes to campaign funds Addicks is not to be left out of the pot.

CANCER FATAL.

Growth Began On the Arm Thirty Years Ago.

DR. J. W. FERGUSON DIES AT SHAWHAN.

FACED CERTAIN DEATH, BUT PRACTICED PROFESSION.

HAND CUT OFF IN MACHINE.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. J. W. Ferguson, a widely-known physician, who lived at Shawhan Station, died yesterday morning at his home from a cancerous growth which began on his right arm nearly thirty years ago. While a young man his right hand was cut off by a mowing machine, and soon after the cancer appeared on the mutilated arm. Every method known to science was used to stop the deadly growth, and an operation was finally resorted to. This proved unavailing, and since that time the death of the unfortunate man has been only a matter of time. Dr. Ferguson was about fifty years old, and was born at Williamstown, but had lived at Shawhan for the past sixteen years, and notwithstanding the deadly disease from which he suffered, led an active life, both as a physician and a citizen. He was a prominent churchman and was an elder in the Mt. Carmel Christian church, where the funeral services will be conducted at 10 o'clock Saturday morning by the Rev. W. E. Ellis. The burial will be in the Battle Grove cemetery at Cynthiana. Dr. Ferguson is survived by his wife, Mrs. Maria Scott Ferguson.

* * *

L. and N. Trains Diverted.

During a freight wreck on the Short Line between Cincinnati and Louisville, trains on that division of the Louisville and Nashville this morning were transferred to the Kentucky Central division, and sent from Cincinnati to Louisville by way of Paris and Lexington. It is stated here that no fatalities resulted from the wreck, but the track was torn up for a considerable distance.

* * *

Lexington Notes.

John England, a young man who was arrested here several days ago on a charge of mule-stealing, was arraigned this morning before Magistrate Graves and ordered transferred to Bell county for trial.

* * *

The R. H. Wilson farm, situated about two miles from Lexington on the Georgetown pike, and containing fifty acres, was sold at auction to-day to Edward Rosen for $10,000.

* * *

The body of Mrs. Mary Gilmore arrived here this morning from Flemingsburg on the 11 o'clock train, and the burial took place in the Catholic cemetery. The funeral services were held at Flemingsburg this morning at 7 o'clock.

* * *

The funeral services of Mrs. John Wood took place at the church at Spears, Ky., this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The burial was in the family graveyard at Jessamine.

* * *

Mrs. Eva Lewis, of this county, filed suit to-day for divorce from her husband, Walter Lewis, who now lives in Woodford county. She alleges they were married in 1904, and that he left her in March of this year. She asks a divorce on the ground of abandonment and cruel treatment, and petitions that he be restrained from visiting or molesting her. She asks for the restoration of her maiden name of Eva Watson.

* * *

The funeral services of James P. Lewis will take place to-morrow at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Annie Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m. Burial in Lexington cemetery.

James Crabtree Dead.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—James Crabtree, aged eighty-one years, one of the wealthiest citizens in this region, died to-day at his home near Crofton, of senility. He had been confined to his home for two years. Mr. Crabtree was a native of Hopkins county, and the body will be taken to St. Charles for burial under a handsome monument which he had erected several years ago. A widow and two sons, one of whom is cashier of the Crofton Bank, survive him.

Strange Woman Recovers.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jennie Latta, the strange woman who has been ill at the Morehead House, in this city, for several days, has almost recovered, and says to-night that she had just returned from a visit to her aunt near Frankfort, and that she formerly lived in Franklin county. She claims to be related to some of the best people in that county, and also to a number of Louisville people. She leaves to-night for Memphis.

Cows May Not Roam Now.

Central City, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The City Council of Central City at its regular monthly meeting passed an ordinance prohibiting the running of stock at large upon the streets of Central City. Mayor W. D. McElhinny drew his salary for the entire time that he has been Mayor and presented it to the town for the purpose of purchasing new furniture for the City Hall. This generous act on the part of the Mayor is appreciated by every citizen of Central City.

Leg Crushed in Runaway.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Henry Leichty, a German farmer living in North Christian, was the victim of a serious accident to-day. He was driving a wagon, and the team ran off. In attempting to leap from the seat he was caught between the wheels of the wagon and a stump on the side of the road, and his right leg was crushed. Surgeons reduced the fracture.

Child Burglar Caught.

Danville, Ky., Aug. 10.—Henry Alcorn, aged eleven years, was caught last night robbing the grocery store of J. M. Harmon in this city. Money had been missing from the store, and one of the proprietors stayed in the store after closing up, and the youthful burglar was caught by him.

He entered the window and went directly to the cash register, where he was caught.

Homicide Acquitted.

Richmond, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The examining trial of Frank Daniels, of Bear Wallow, who on last Tuesday shot and instantly killed Calvin Hopper in this city over a horse trade, took place to-day before County Judge N. B. Turpin. Daniels was released. The testimony showed that Daniels acted in self-defense. Daniels is but eighteen years of age.

Lived Eighty Years.

Lancaster, Ky., Aug. 10.—Rufus Moss, Sr., aged about eighty, died at his home here this morning after a lingering illness. He was an extensive land owner. He is survived by his wife and several grown children among whom are Dr. Moss, Williamsburg; B. F. Moss, Middlesboro and Circuit Judge M. J. Moss, of Pineville.

Young Man Drowns.

Fulton, Ky., Aug. 10.—While picnicing with a large number of friends yesterday near Columbus, twelve miles from this place, Milton Lewis, a prominent young man, was seized with cramps and drowned during a swimming contest. His body was recovered this morning and will be interred to-morrow.

Buried in Old Home.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The body of James V. Leathers arrived here from Madeira, Cal., and was buried in the Lawrenceburg cemetery this afternoon with Masonic ceremonies. He was born and reared in this county and had been making his home in the West for the last fifteen years.

Appointed Deputy Marshal.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Samuel Jackson, of Bath county, has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal for this district, to succeed Press Jackson, resigned. The appointment takes effect at once. Jackson will make his headquarters in this city.

ANOTHER REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF SEATS BY HORSE SHOW MANAGERS.

Ring Has Been Enlarged and a Twelve Foot Promenade Will Surround It.

The management of the Horse Show to be held at the Armory the first week in October has decided upon an additional reduction in the price of seats. This has been determined by the increased seating capacity of the Armory in comparison to that of the old Horse Show building, and also the desire to make the Horse Show a popular place of entertainment.

The prices for the best reserved seats will be $1.00; the next best row seventy-five cents and four of the best rows of seats in the house will be reserved at fifty cents. This price will put the Horse Show within the reach of all and should prove to be exceedingly popular.

Plans are being completed for the erection of boxes, ring and stalls. A twelve-foot promenade will surround the ring, being between the fence and the boxes. The boxes will be on an elevation of about four feet above the ordinary floor, which will give the occupants a clear line of vision from their seats to the ring. The ring has been increased in size to two hundred by one hundred feet, giving ample space for the exhibition of four-in-hands, which of necessity require considerable space.

The architect has so arranged the boxes, fence and other improvements so they are bolted together and not nailed and are to be taken down and stored after the exhibition.

The stalls will be located in the basement. The box stalls will be 10x10 and open stalls 7x10, making most commodious quarters for the aristocratic equines to be quartered there. No expense is being spared to make the building comfortable for both man and beast and everything points to a pronounced success for the Horse Show of 1906.

NO SUNDAY GAMES.

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY ANNOUNCES DETERMINATION.

Tebeau, However, Will Play Double-Header To-day and No Arrests Will Be Made.

The Board of Public Safety announces that no more games of baseball will be permitted in the city on Sunday. Chairman James B. Smith said yesterday that any attempt to play ball to-morrow on the part of the management would result in the arrest of the participants and the stopping of the game. However, it will not be necessary for any of the arresting officers to go to the ball park to-morrow for the reason that there will be no game. Instead a double-header will be put on to-day and to-morrow the gates will be closed according to instructions received from George Tebeau, owner of the Louisville Club.

Constable Robert Bartholomew also announced yesterday that he would take a hand in stopping the game if any attempt was made to play to-morrow. In regard to Constable Bartholomew taking a hand in stopping Sunday ball, James B. Smith, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, said:

"Of course, there is nothing to prevent Constable Bartholomew from proceeding against the ball managers and players under the statute, but he will have nothing to do in the way of stopping the game at Eclipse Park. The Board of Public Safety will see that there is no game at the park Sunday."

PARDONS TOO SWIFT FOR MAGISTRATE HOFFMAN

William Voettler Presents Pardon Twenty Minutes After He Had Been Arrested.

Twenty minutes after he was arrested William Voettler, the druggist, produced a pardon in Magistrate Hoffman's court yesterday morning. Voettler had been arrested several times on the charge of violating the Sunday-closing law and as usual he kept his place of business open last Sunday. Yesterday morning, though a warrant had not been served on him, he accompanied several other druggists, who had been summoned to appear in Magistrate Hoffman's court. When he arrived at the court he was placed under arrest by Constable Bartholomew and then the Magistrate proceeded to try the various cases. Voettler's case was tried last and when it was called Chesley Searcy, attorney for the Druggists' Association, presented a pardon for Voettler granted by Gov. Beckham. The Magistrate looked mystified and, after looking over the pardon, said:

"Well, that's the limit. Twenty minutes after a man is arrested in Louisville he produces a pardon from Frankfort. Guess Gov. Beckham is sending these pardons by wireless airship."

The cases against Theodore Rectanus, Charles I. Albus, Benjamin Sauter, Taylor Brothers, William Helzer and C. A. Dralle, were called for trial and in each case a pardon was presented. The cases against Fred J. Renz and F. W. Kaiser were continued until Monday.

MISS STELLA MANLEY DIES OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Miss Stella Manley, daughter of Frank Manley, stationkeeper of the Fifth district police station, died of typhoid fever at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital. Miss Manley was taken to the hospital from her home, 208 West Walnut street, last Sunday. She was seventeen years old and is survived by her father and one sister, Miss Mary Manley. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the residence. The burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

Points About People.

Miss Letty McDonald has returned from Henderson, where she spent two weeks with her cousin, Miss Cornelia Lyne.

* * *

Mr. Augustus C. Hone, of New York, will arrive to-day to join his wife and little daughter, who are visiting Mrs. Hone's parents, Gen. John B. Castleman and Mrs. Castleman in Castlewood.

* * *

Mr. Max Barker has returned from Lexington, where he has been taking a summer course at the Lexington college.

* * *

Mrs. Junius Woolfolk and son, Arthur Woolfolk, have returned from Estill Springs after a month's stay.

* * *

Miss Mina Bullard Davis, who has been the guest of Miss Katherine Hughes for a week, returned home Thursday accompanied by Miss Hughes, who will remain here for several days.

* * *

Mr. William Hamilton has returned from Chicago, where he visited relatives for two weeks.

* * *

Mr. Scott Frost has gone to Petoskey, Mich., to spend three weeks with his mother, Mrs. Homer C. Frost, at her cabin.

* * *

Mrs. Samuel A. Miller has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Americus Franklin Callahan, at Winetka, Ill.

* * *

Mr. William Davis Hopper, of Charlestown, W. Va., is spending several days at The Seelbach and will return home Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Pearce Dodd and Mrs. Clarence Mengel are at Sagaponac, L. I., and have been joined by their sister, Mrs. Olin Wilson, of Brooklyn.

* * *

Miss Hilda Hays, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of Miss Annie Hodgson Long at Bashford Manor.

* * *

Mrs. Hundley Cunningham McGoodwin, of Evanston, is spending a few days in the city and is stopping at The Seelbach.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lister Witherspoon, of Versailles, have returned home after a short stay in town.

* * *

Mr. John Hundley has returned home after a three months' absence in Europe.

* * *

Mrs. Walker Wright has gone to Pittsburg, where she is the guest of her daughter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Bannon and family, of Eminence, will move to Louisville in September to live in future. Mrs. O'Bannon is now in the city selecting a house to occupy.

* * *

Mrs. Julius Winter, Jr., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Gerald Wilbur Peck, in Chicago.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Gaither has returned from from New York and other points in the East after an absence of two weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Laban Phelps will leave to-day for New Castle to visit her father, Judge William S. Pryor, until September.

* * *

Miss Eloise Wooldridge has returned from Chicago, where she visited Mrs. Gerald Wilbur Peck.

* * *

Mr. Donald McDonald, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Penton are visiting Mr. Bijur O'Sullivan at Pewee Valley.

* * *

Mr. James Helm, Jr., left yesterday for the East to remain until September 1, and will come home for a short visit before returning to Yale.

* * *

Miss Fanny McDonald, who is visiting Mrs. Ernest High Noyes, in Chicago, will return home Monday.

* * *

Dr. E. L. Pearce and Dr. Robert Pirtle have returned home after a short visit to Harrodsburg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Driver and son William left Thursday for Atlantic City to be gone two weeks.

* * *

Messrs. Edward Lex and Harry Nehan have gone to Atlantic City for a stay of ten days.

* * *

Miss Ethel Beaver is visiting relatives in Washington, Ind., for two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hurrne have gone to Lily White Sulphur Springs, Ind., for two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haas, of 1408 Second street, have returned home after an extended trip through Yellowstone Park and California.

* * *

Mrs. John C. Strother has returned to Bellwood from Trimble county, where she went to see her mother, Mrs. C. M. Greenwood, who is ill at the home of her niece, Mrs. George W. Buchanan.

* * *

Miss Mary Garrity and Miss Jane Casey, after spending several weeks with their friends at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, returned home yesterday. During their absence they visited Dayton, Hamilton, Newport and Covington.

* * *

Miss Ruth Bird has returned from Bardstown after a visit of two weeks to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Allen. She was extensively entertained during her visit.

* * *

Mr. Henry Gray and family, Miss Fannie Todd, of the Highlands, and Prof. Harry Brownell and Mrs. Brownell are spending the summer at Tiouga Springs.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Rosevear and Miss Ethel Rosevear left the city yesterday for Lake Geneva, Wis.

* * *

Miss Emma A. Malvern, of Waverly Court, has gone East on an extended trip.

* * *

Miss Lena Hensley is spending several weeks at Grayson Springs.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Clore, of Avoca, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Smith, of Kokomo, Ind., returned Thursday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Daisy Belle Smith.

* * *

Misses Annie and Agnes Walesby are visiting Mrs. Hagan at Chapeze.

* * *

Dr. D. D. Sparks returned from Grayson Springs, where he spent several weeks.

BROWN ARMY WINS THEORETICAL VICTORY.

Michigan Troops Invaded by a Rapid March the Blues' Stronghold.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 10.—The Blue and Brown armies continued their maneuvers to-day, the positions being reversed. To-day the Blues defended their camp while the Browns with all the cavalry attached to their forces made the attack under the command of Brig. Gen. Harrah, who commanded the Michigan troops. Yesterday's maneuvers, though attended by much hard work, were most gratifying to Gen. Carter. The men sustained themselves with credit and no serious illness has been reported.

The Brown army crossed Fall creek under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles Harrah, of Michigan, and marched three miles north of the stream, when it turned and made a dash back toward Fort Benjamin Harrison to try to invade the Blues' stronghold. In this the Michigan troops were successful, and they theoretically captured Fort Benjamin Harrison late this afternoon.

The Michigan men will cease active work to-morrow evening and will prepare for the trip home Saturday night.

THE REV. G. E. WALK DIES AT DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 10.—The Rev. George Edward Walk, dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral, the largest Episcopal church in Texas, died this morning of peritonitis.

ON THE FUNNY BONE

Change of Position.

When past the wharf a stroll I took
I did not think it queer
To see the heiress and the dook
Were sitting on the pier.

But holy smoke, I had to stare
On later drawing near,
To notice that the damsel fair
Was sitting on the peer.

* * *

In a Dry Town.

"Doc, what's the best thing for snake-bite?"

"Ammonia's the best thing, but I always prescribe whisky."

"'Nough said, Doc. Purceed to examine me."

* * *

All Trouble-Makers.

"The newspapers are away off."

"About what?"

"That original Floradora sextette. The original was composed of Delilah, Helen of Troy, Sappho, Phryne, Cleopatra and Madame Dubarry."

* * *

Served 'Em Right.

"She declared she couldn't sing, but we kept after her."

"Well?"

"She finally proved it."

* * *

This Is Awful.

He tried to drink them out of beer—
It proved a foolish plan;
And now he is, it doth appear,
A sad, budweiser man.

* * *

Not a Bad Scheme.

"Whence come these twenty dollars per week you get?"

"They are my royalties," answered the girl addressed.

"Your royalties? Have you written a book?"

"No; papa pays me twenty a week not to."

* * *

All Depends.

"It is said that the Emperor Constantine had a thousand cooks. Most remarkable, eh?"

"That depends. At once, or during his lifetime?"

* * *

Sour.

"One can be one's self in the summer time," babbled the vacuous youth.

"Quite so. It's the silly season," retorted the acidulous maid.

WAITING ON OLLIE.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES WANT HIS POSITION.

Wheeler Campbell and Others Will Enter Race for Congress if James Steps Out.

[Paducah News-Democrat.]

Paducah streets and public offices were full of rumors to-day of prospective announcements in State and local politics. Many of these announcements, it is said, will depend upon the action of the Hon. Ollie James, who, it is said, will soon decide whether he will make the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

If Mr. James decides upon making the race Judge Lightfoot will in all probability enter the race to succeed him in Congress.

State Senator Wheeler Campbell is also considering entering the race for Congress in the event that Mr. James decides to run for Governor.

Still another rumor has it that Hon. W. M. Reed, Judge of the McCracken Circuit Court, intends to make the race for Congress. This rumor could not be verified for the reason that Judge Reed is spending a few days at Dixon, Ill.

Probably the greatest rumor current, and one which is attracting more local interest than any other, is that Hon. John K. Hendrick will announce his candidacy for Attorney General of the State to-morrow.

It is said that this announcement will be made from Louisville to-morrow.

Judge Hendrick went to Mayfield last night and could not be seen in order to verify the rumor.

Before he left several friends told him they heard he was going to run for the attorney generalship. Judge Hendrick laughed and told them he had heard the same thing himself, but gave no intimation as to whether the rumor was correct.

Judge E. R. Puryear has decided to make the race for Police Judge to succeed himself. Hon. David Cross has also decided to enter that race, and so has Hon. L. K. Taylor, who is now absent from the city.

F. E. Graves, who was County Attorney for three terms, is said to be considering entering the race for Police Judge, while Magistrate Emery says he may decide to wait two years and then become a candidate for County Judge.

Other political rumors are flying thick and fast, but none could be verified. It seems certain the local field will be full of entries.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER NEGRO BICYCLE THIEF.

Before Fleeing the Culprit Bit His Pursuers Severely on Their Hands.

The people living in the neighborhood of Eighth and Jefferson streets were startled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by the spectacle of three men on bicycles in pursuit of a negro. Their shouts and rapid riding attracted a crowd, which joined in pursuit, and after chasing him through alleys and abandoning their wheels to climb over fences after him, they lost sight of him and he escaped. His name is said to be Alex. Johnson, while two of those who pursued him were A. F. Walters and Lawrence Hawkins.

Hawkins conducts a furniture store at Eighth and Jefferson streets, and Johnson brought a bicycle to him to sell. The wheel looked familiar to Hawkins, as did the negro. The man had brought the same wheel to him several months before, and a few days later George Simpson, of the Prince Wells Automobile Company, had claimed it as one stolen from him in front of the store on Fourth avenue. The negro had stolen the same wheel from him again and had brought it to Hawkins. He seized the negro, who was accompanied by two others. Walters tried to strike Johnson, who broke away from Hawkins, and the negro seized his hand and bit it very badly. One of the others drew a revolver and threatened to kill Hawkins, who, however, seized the man again and was himself bitten. His hand is badly lacerated.

The negroes dashed out toward Eighth street and Johnson was kept in sight while the others escaped. He, however, soon outwitted the pursuers and escaped. They recovered the bicycle, which awaits its owner.

Prominent Farmer Dead.

Boonville, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Orson Seely, aged seventy, a prominent Warrick county farmer, died to-day.

QUEER SITES

Laid Off For Towns Seventy-Five Years Ago.

GIVE EVIDENCE OF FUTILE BOOMS IN CLARK COUNTY.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH TO SPEAK IN PENITENTIARY.

LOUISVILLE MEN ARE FINED.

That town site booms existed in Clark county, Ind., more than seventy-five years ago is shown by the old records at the courthouse in Jeffersonville, and the plat book contains maps of many places that have long since been forgotten and no trace of them can be found. At this time there is not a stone to mark what was once the thriving town of Springville, which lay near where Charlestown now is, and was the county seat. It was a trading center, and a number of fine houses for that day were to be found, but where the courthouse once stood is now a meadow.

There was evidently considerable rivalry as to where towns should be located, and the plat books show that the town of Jacksonville was laid out on July 5, 1830, but there is not a line to indicate where it was situated, and several pioneers who were approached yesterday said they never heard of the place. The map of the town does not even show what township it was located in. If there was ever a lot sold no one could be found who knows of it, and the records show no evidence of it. There were freak towns galore, and the original plan of Jeffersonville was in the form of a checker board, each alternate square being a park. Thomas Jefferson is accused of having suggested the plan, but this is not believed to be true when the model is studied.

What was to have been a real freak town was Harrisonville, and this was laid out in the form of a cross, in the center of which was to be a public square 200 by 200 feet in size. The town was to contain sixty-four lots, with one street running due north and south and the other one east and west. According to the plat, each lot was to have a frontage of eighty-five feet and a depth of 200 feet. One street was to be forty-five feet wide and the other forty. Along the side of every second lot there was to be an alley eight feet wide, excepting those that fronted on the public square.

The site of the town was in what is known as No. 195 of the Illinois Grant, which is in Oregon township, a locality so remote from travel that it can hardly be found at this date. The town [illegible] laid out by Robert Sheppard on [illegible] 24, 1830, but there is no record to [illegible] any lots were sold, but there [illegible] ter on indicating Sheppard [illegible] site and some other land [illegible] joining it for a small sum. [illegible] hin a mile of what was to [illegible] onville, the town of N w was established, and it lacks [illegible] ble of being as large to-day as fifty years ago, but it killed [illegible] spirations of Sheppard and his Harrisonville, which never had [illegible] in it.

[illegible]. BALLINGTON BOOTH

[illegible] dress Inmates of Penitentiary To-morrow Morning.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, who is to be the attraction at the Jeffersonville and New Albany Chautauqua Association assembly at Glenwood Park Sunday afternoon, will arrive in Jeffersonville early to-morrow morning, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whittaker until she goes to New Albany. At noon a dinner will be given in her honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, at which there will be only a few invited guests present, among them Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Edgin, and the Rev. and Mrs. George B. Asbury.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Mrs. Booth will address the inmates of the Indiana Reformatory, and the 1,100 men and boys there look upon her coming with the greatest of interest, as nearly all of them have formed a liking for her, and some have come in contact with her. Copied from a print in the "Little Mother," one of the inmates has painted an excellent portrait of Mrs. Booth on a canvas four by five feet in size, and the arrangement now is that this will be given a place on the platform from which Mrs. Booth will address the prisoners.

Louisville Men Fined.

Fines and costs aggregating $80.25 were assessed yesterday by Magistrate B. J. Ferguson, of Jeffersonville, against Charles K. Ramp, John Mehringer and Lee Weisert, each of whom is 19 years old, and all of them belong in Louisville, on the charge of assaulting William Long, who is employed as an officer by the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company, to keep order on the excursion boats. Each was fined $10 and costs, $26.75 in all. Ramp succeeded in raising $10 by putting his watch up as security for the balance, and was allowed to go, but Mehringer and Weisert went to jail, and unless some one comes to their relief they will have to remain there twenty-seven days.

NOTES OF THE NEWS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

—John Howard Madara, mail clerk at the Indiana Reformatory, has gone to Chicago, where he will spend the better part of his leave of absence in sight-seeing.

—Mrs. W. C. Pfau will leave Sunday night for Asheville, N. C., where she expects to make an extended stay and before returning home she will be joined by her husband.

—The bonded indebtedness of the town of Charlestown, which amounts to $750, has been ordered paid by the town board, the funds to meet the principal and interest being in bank.

—Freddie Doerer, who has been in a critical condition for several weeks and was taken to the Deaconess Hospital several days ago, has improved to such an extent that he was brought home yesterday.

—For the first time in the history of Scott county, more than 100 negroes are in its territory, they having been taken there to work on the electric line. There is but one permanent negro resident of the county.

—John D. Ingram yesterday qualified as administrator of the estate of Patrick C. Donovan in the office of George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, by filing bond in the sum of $2,000, with T. J. Lindley and N. H. Myers as sureties.

—Mrs. C. P. Ferguson, Jr., of St. Louis, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. William Revel, at Indianapolis, will arrive this morning for a stay with Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ferguson, and will be joined to-morrow by her husband.

—William Kligus will go to Henryville Monday to arrange for the annual opening of the canning factory in that place, which was purchased some time ago by the Jeffersonville Canning Company, and the packing of tomatoes will be begun.

—A large barn owned by Jacob Bolly, who lives in Monroe township, was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown, the loss amounting to about $2,000. Two horses and two mules were burned to death and a large quantity of feed was lost.

—The estimates of the various county officers for their expenses during 1907 have been filed with George B. Parks, Auditor of Clark county, and vary but little from last year. They will be submitted to the County Council at the annual meeting next month.

—At the weekly drill of Company M, Indiana National Guard last night, between forty-five and fifty of the sixty-two members gave notice that they had arranged their business affairs so that they could attend the encampment which begins at Indianapolis Monday.

—Clark Assembly No. 48, Union Fraternal League, has elected officers as follows: Clyde Sparks, past speaker; A. M. Colvin, speaker; Mrs. W. Sparks, vice speaker; J. D. Hoffman, treasurer; J. Bosley, clerk; W. Sparks, sergeant-at-arms; Floyd Miller, inside doorkeeper.

—It has been decided to have a day and night meeting of the Clark County Old Settlers' Association at Charlestown on September 6, which will be the twenty-fifth annual gathering. The daylight meeting will be at the fairgrounds, and the one at night on the public square.

—When the drug store of William C. Pfau, 329 Spring street, was opened for business yesterday morning, it was discovered burglars had paid the place a visit during Thursday night, an entrance having been gained through a cellar, and two cash registers had been looted of $6.

—Dr. W. H. Sheets, City Health Officer, yesterday notified the Board of Public Works that the streets and gutters were in an unhealthy condition from the uncleanliness of the former and the rank growth of weeds in the latter, but it is claimed there is no money available to remedy the trouble.

—Charles B. Landis, of Delphi, who is a Representative in Congress from that district and who met Congressman De Armond, of Missouri in joint debate at the Chautauqua last night, was the guest of his former fellow townsman, W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, during the better part of yesterday.

—The pallbearers selected for the funeral of Patrick C. Donovan this morning are John D. Ingram, Capt. J. B. Murphy, James E. Burke, George H. Voigt, Clarence Thickstin and Ben Neudyke. There will be two additional from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who had not been announced last night. Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 32, of Elks will assemble this morning at 8 o'clock to turn out in a body.

—The costs in the damage suit of Bonnie L. Jones against the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal Company, amounting to $5.35, were paid yesterday by the defendant, and it is supposed a compromise has been made. Mrs. Jones sued the coal combine on account of the death of her husband, William A. Jones, who was drowned while employed by the defendant and the case was taken to the Federal Court.

DIES IN CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE C. HALL FORMERLY LIVED IN NEW ALBANY.

For Many Years Secretary of the Old New Albany Insurance Company.

George C. Hall, a former resident of New Albany, died at Passadena, Cal., Thursday, a telegram to that effect having been received by New Albany friends. Mr. Hall had been engaged in business in New York, and went to California in the hope that the climate might be of benefit to his failing health. He was fifty-six years old, and is survived by two daughters, his wife and son having died last year. Mr. Hall while a resident of New Albany was engaged in the flouring mill business, being associated with the late Peter Mann. He was married in that city over thirty years ago to Miss Lida Danforth, daughter of the late Thomas Danforth, secretary for many years of the New Albany Insurance Company, which at one time was the leading financial institution of the city.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—Miss Eva Rough and Vinton Nunemacher, well-known young people of the city, are to be married Wednesday, August 22, at the home of the bride, 517 East Eleventh street.

—Miss Fanny M. Eve and William J. Ott are to be married next Tuesday morning in St. Mary's Catholic church, at Navilleton. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father O'Donaghue.

—Miss Della P. O'Brien, of this city, daughter of Mrs. Mary O'Brien, 1226 Ekin avenue, was married last Tuesday at the Cathedral, in Chicago, to John McAvoy, a wealthy business man of that city.

—Louis J. O. Groh and Miss Eva O. Reibel were married Thursday night at the home of the bride, 211 Olive avenue, North Side, the ceremony having been performed by the Rev. C. W. Oocher, pastor of the German Evangelical church.

—Company C, of the First regiment, Indiana National Guard, has made all of its preparations for attending the army maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, and will leave for that city next Monday morning over the Pennsylvania line.

—Edward V. Fitzpatrick, of Portland, Ind., the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was in the city yesterday, and left last evening for English. He will attend the Crawford-county Republican convention, to be held this afternoon at Grantsburg.

—A sunset excursion will be given to-night by Post Q, Travelers' Protective Association down the river and return. The boat will leave the city wharf at 5 p. m. and return about 10 o'clock. The committee having charge of the affair is composed of T. E. Crawford, Alexander Hartman and Walter Ott.

—In compliance with the law, it is probable that a meat inspector will be appointed shortly. His duties will be to inspect and pass upon all fresh meat offered for sale in the meat markets of the city. Complaint has been made that in several instances of late meat has been offered for sale that was unfit for use.

—Eno Heineken died at his home near New Market, Va., of typhoid fever, after an illness of a few weeks. He was twenty-seven years old and unmarried. Mr. Heineken spent several weeks in New Albany last spring, being engaged at the time in purchasing fine horses in New York city and for export to Europe.

—Mrs. Annie Bly and her daughters, Misses Edith and Helen Bly, have returned from Boston, Mass., where they have been living for the last three years. Miss Edith Bly was graduated from the Conservatory of Music that city, in June, with high honors, and is considered one of the most promising musicians the school has produced.

—Two alarms of fire were answered by the firemen yesterday morning. A gasoline explosion at the home of Jacob Neville, on Chartres street, caused the alarm from Box 41. There was no damage. The other alarm, from Box 42, was caused by a slight blaze in the house at 247 Jackson street, occupied by Van Mitchem. The loss was $25; fully insured.

—John A. Leffler, a farmer living in Posey township, Harrison county, near Elizabeth, was arrested on a charge of having stolen a bushel of corn from his cousin, Thomas Leffler. He was held in bond of $300 by Magistrate Rush, and, being unable to give surety, was placed in the county jail to await trial at the September term of the Harrison Circuit Court.

—Mrs. Mary C. Dennis, widow of Samuel Dennis, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 1739 Beeler street, of a complication of diseases, after a long illness. She is survived by three children—William and Edward Dennis, of this city, and Mrs. Anna Willey, of Evansville. She was a devout member of Jennie DePauw Memorial M. E. church, and her funeral will take place from that house of worship to-morrow afternoon.

—Miss Edna Connor, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fred D. Connor, East Main street, this city, now visiting in Seattle, was given a reception a few days ago by her cousin, Miss Martha Sackett, whom she is visiting at her home, 3916 East Olive street, that city. Miss Sackett is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sackett, who formerly lived at East Twelfth and Main streets, this city, but who have been residents of Seattle for the last twelve years.

—The Grand Lodge of Colored Odd Fellows of Indiana, which has been holding its annual meeting in New Albany since last Tuesday, closed yesterday with a big picnic at the fairgrounds, following a street parade. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Grand Master, W. G. Bennett, Rockville; Deputy Grand Master, John Jones, Indianapolis; Secretary, Martin Dean, New Castle; Treasurer, Adam Daniels, Rushville; Director, E. G. Rickmann, Muncie. The woman's organization, the household of Ruth, elected the following officers: Most Noble Governor, Emma D. Kelly, Alexandria; Right Noble Governor, Sarah Watkins, Richmond; Recorder, Hattie Fawcett, Franklin; Treasurer, Nannie O'Rear, Rushville; Director, Ada Goins, Indianapolis. The next session will be held in Mt. Vernon in August, 1907.

—The following transfers of real estate were filed for record in the office of the County Recorder during the past week: Harriet E. Fouts to Elizabeth Platt, part of lots 2 and 3, Shelby street, plat 334, $1,000; Joseph Waibel to Alice Leutte, part of 35 East Market street, $4,400; Harriet M. Day to William Bigler, part of 15-2-6, $1,600; Susie Jasper to Margaret Houghland, lot 9, West Market street, plat 107, $1,400; Josephine Biggs to Mary J. Wilcox, part of lot 17, East Spring street, plat 13, $2,800; Joseph Biermann to Peter Roberts, 20 acres of 9-2-6, $1,250; Edgar Coffman to Caesar Coffman, lots 89 and 90 and part of lot 6, Greenville, $200; William Rufing to Caesar Coffman, part of 32-15, $1; E. A. Severinghaus to W. W. Moss, lot 9, block 15, Griffin tract, $1,000; Elizabeth Carter to Walter C. Smith, part of 32-2-6, $350; Joseph Vaibel to Augustus Schweitzer, lots 1 and 2, Griffin street, plat 915, $700; Joseph Kahler to Louis F. Voigt, lot 27, Shelby street, Silver Grove, plat 327, $1,700; trustees of the United Brethren church to trustees of Maple Hill, half acre in 8-2-5, $50; John O. Conklin to Calvin R. Sutherland, lots 31, 32, 33 and 34, Turner's plat, $1,000.

ASKS DAMAGES ON SLANDER CHARGE.

W. B. Morgan Says He Was Accused of Being a Goebel Murderer.

W. B. Morgan, a contracting painter of 632 Nineteenth street, yesterday sued Bertha Weiper and Joseph Staden for $2,500 damages, charging malicious destruction of property. At the same time he filed another suit for $1,500 damages against Mrs. Wieper, accusing her of slander. He says in his petition that besides cursing him, Mrs. Wieper accused him before a number of people of being a Goebel murderer, and having been run out of Frankfort. The charge is denied by Morgan, who, however, admits that he formerly lived in Frankfort. He says that he rented the house in which he lives from Mrs. Wieper, and that because she wished to get possession of it before the lease was out she began a series of depredations upon him in the hope of making him vacate the premises. He alleges that at midnight of July 19 Mrs. Wieper and Staden came upon the place while he was away and attempted to cut his telephone wire. It is alleged that they tried to break the water connections and that they destroyed the pavements, steps and shutters and threatened members of the plaintiff's family.

Court Paragraphs.

—Louise Tipton Ewing sued William Ewing for divorce, charging cruelty. They were married June 12, 1906.

—R. Sanders sued the Louisville Railway Company for $5,000 damages. He was hurt while getting on a car.

—Mary Hennessey, a minor, brought suit in the name of her father, John Hennessey, against the Colgan Gum Company for $15,000, charging that her hand was crushed in a machine while in defendant's employ.

WILBUR MORRILL LEAVES FOR WAYNE COUNTY.

J. B. F. Breed Leaves To-morrow for the East to Meet Consulting Engineers.

Wilbur Morrill, the Government draftsman of the Topographical Department of the United States Geological Survey, will leave this morning for Monticello, Ky., to make an inspection of the oil fields in that section. He will be in Whayne and adjoining counties for some time. Mr. Morrill has been in Louisville since March 3 engaged in making a topographical survey and map of the city for the use of the sewer commission.

J. B. F. Breed, chief engineer of the Sewer Commission, will leave for Washington to-morrow, where he will look after having copies of the large map of the city made by the Geological Survey. The map will be shipped by express. After leaving Washington Mr. Breed will go to Providence, R. I., to see Samuel M. Adams, consulting engineer and then on to Worcester, Mass., to see Harrison P. Eddy, the other consulting engineer.

SUES SECRETARY LOEB FOR $50,000 DAMAGES.

Nadage Doree, a Jewish Writer, Alleges That He Caused Her To Be Arrested.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 10.—William Loeb, Jr., secretary to President Roosevelt, was made defendant in a $50,000 damage suit to-day, in which he is charged with having caused the false arrest of Nadage Doree, a Jewish writer. The arrest was made last winter in Washington, when Miss Doree was distributing leaflets advertising her work in defense of Russian Jews at St. John's Episcopal church. The papers were served on Mr. Loeb to-day by a New York firm of lawyers. They require him to make answer within twenty days in New York. Mr. Loeb will be defended by the Department of Justice. The arrest, he says, was made by the Washington police force without his knowledge. Miss Doree made an unsuccessful attempt to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay last summer.

Refusing Frisco Business.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 10.—In announcing that the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company has suspended business on the Pacific coast officers of the company gave out a statement to-day saying that the suspension is due to the fact that the company desires to permit the unsettled conditions in San Francisco and the Pacific slope generally to adjust themselves before taking on further liability.

Take L. & S. I. Trac. cars, 3d and Jefferson. Cars direct to the Park without change.

Maude Ballington Booth Aug. 12, 2 p. m.
Jeffersonville and New Albany Chautauqua Association.
TO-DAY—2 p. m., Bain; Roberts Park Choral Society; 8 p. m., Pitt Parker.
TO-MORROW—2 p. m., Mrs. Booth; 8 p. m., Bain; Mrs. Gates; Choral Society.

Basket Day.

MUTUAL WINS

Suit Brought Against It By Policyholders.

CANNOT STRIKE NAMES FROM DIRECTORY TICKET.

JUDGE PARKER'S CAUSTIC LETTER TO EATON.

HE RETIRES "NONE TOO SOON"

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A decision was handed down to-day by Justice Howard favorable to the administration ticket of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the State Superintendent of Insurance, in an action brought by policyholders to compel the State Superintendent to strike names from the anti-policyholders' ticket.

The title of the action is the People ex rel. Alfred M. Shook against Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance, and the decision is a victory for the directors of the Mutual Company. The law requires that life insurance companies, through their directors, shall nominate an administration ticket for its annual election, and permits any 100 policyholders to nominate another ticket. The board of directors nominated an administration ticket and placed on it with the names of Alfred M. Shook, of Tennessee, Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracey, of New York, and Harlow N. Higginbotham, of Chicago, who, it is claimed, were well known to be opposed to the policy of the board of directors.

* * *

Basis of the Suit.

Mr. Shook and the other men named protested against the use of their names on the administration ticket, alleging that they were placed on it without their knowledge or consent, all for the express purpose of deluding and deceiving those inclined to be supporters of the policyholders' ticket. The administration supporters, Dr. Shook and his coplaintiffs allege, seek to hoodwink policyholders in general by leading them to believe that the entire ticket made up by them is of the high character of the four named, and that these approved the policy and methods of the administration, which, it is claimed, is not the fact.

In view of that alleged deception and of the protest of Mr. Shook and his associates the court was asked for an order directing the State Superintendent of Insurance to strike the names of Messrs. Shook, Gray, Tracey and Higginbotham from the administration ticket. This order Justice Howard denies on legal grounds, without going into the subject in controversy between the parties, taking the position that the State Superintendent of Insurance is not required by law to do what the petitioners ask, and cannot be directed by a court to do anything the law does not require him to do.

This decision does not make it necessary for friends of the policyholders' ticket to vote the administration ticket. There will be a policyholders' ticket in the field when the time of election comes, it is said.

* * *

Sharp Letter to Eaton.

The resignation of Seymour Eaton as secretary of the International Policyholders' Committee, tendered yesterday, was accepted to-day at a meeting of the Executive Committee. Edgar E. Clarke, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was made acting secretary of the International Policyholders' Committee.

The following letter from Judge Alton B. Parker, chairman of the Executive Committee, was forwarded to Mr. Eaton, who is in Philadelphia.

"Seymour Eaton, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am directed by the Executive Committee of the International Policyholders' Committee to say that while surprised that you should make known your intended resignation to the public at midnight before sending to the committee a resignation which does not attempt even to give any reason for your action, and of your neglect to come before the committee to-day as requested, we are satisfied that your resignation, which we accept, comes none too soon.

"As to your clerk, Liebfried, he is not treasurer of the committee, and no one knows it better than you who unsuccessfully urged upon members of the committee his selection for that position. Yours truly, ALTON B. PARKER."

METAL WORKERS ELECT.

A. Bourlier, of Louisville, Chosen Fourth Vice President.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10.—The national convention of the Steel and Metal Workers' Association to-day elected the following officers:

President—Edwin J. Seabrook, Camden, N. J.

First Vice President—Paul L. Biersach, Milwaukee, Wis.

Second Vice President—J. A. Pierpont, Washington, D.

Third Vice President—Chas. A. Gauss, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fourth Vice President—A. Bourlier, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary—W. H. Barnard, Norfolk, Va.

Treasurer—G. W. Pattley, Norfolk, Va.

Trustees—E. W. Richards, Philadelphia; Thomas Black, Brooklyn; W. A. Gallaher, Wilmington, Del.; Robert Kain, Cleveland.

The next convention city was not selected. Invitations were extended by Peoria, Syracuse, Cleveland, Jamestown, Chicago and Niagara Falls.

Made Chief of New Bureau.

New York, Aug. 10.—Gerald F. Brophy is to be appointed chief of the Equitable Life's "insurance bureau," an entirely new department of the company, according to to-day's Tribune. It is understood that the new place carries with it a salary of $10,000 a year, and that the bureau is a consolidation of the policy, loan surrender value and other bureaus. Controller Day made the appointment, it is said, with the approval of President Morton. Mr. Brophy has been superintendent of the policy, loan and surrender value department for many years.

United Teamsters Organized.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—A new labor union to be known as "The United Teamsters of America" was formally launched today as the rival of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. While C. P. Shea, the re-elected president, and other officers of his staff were winding up the affairs of the convention of the old organization, the new one was in process of formation.

Cotton Firm Fails.

Texarkana, Tex., Aug. 10.—W. A. Arthur & Co., a cotton firm of this place, went into involuntary bankruptcy on a petition of Eastern creditors. The liabilities are $137,000; assets nominal. The failure is attributed to fluctuations in prices and crop failures during the past two years.

Graft Charged in a Sewer Contract.

Hammond, Ind., Aug. 10.—Charges of graft were made to-day in the sewer contract for West Hammond. Though Contractor Healy, of Chicago, bid $4,000 the lowest, the contract was let to a Hammond man for $103,000. Healy will seek redress in the Chicago courts.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Services will be held as follows in the Louisville churches to-morrow:

* * *

Presbyterian.

Highland, Highland avenue and New Broadway, the Rev. T. M. Hawes, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. W. P. Neilson, of Paris, Tex.

—Westminster, First street and Ormsby avenue, the Rev. J. Walton Graybill, pastor.—Dr. Graybill will begin his pastorate with a service at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon, "The Ultimate Man." No evening service. Bible school at 9:30 a. m.

—Fourth, 425 Hancock street, the Rev. J. Melville Fisher, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the Rev. J. R. Needham. No evening service.

—Stuart Robinson Memorial, Sixth street and Central Park, the Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, pastor—Subject at 11 a. m., "The Tears of Jesus." At 8 p. m., "Is the Young Man Safe?"

—Second, Second street and Broadway, the Rev. Egbert Watson Smith, D. D., pastor—Subject at 11 a. m., "Reason for Hope." At 8 p. m., "Not Far FFrom the Kingdom." Services conducted by the Rev. David M. Sweets, of Shelbyville.

—Oak Street Alliance.—The Rev. E. C. Trimble will preach at Second and Oak streets at 11 a. m., and at Second and Avery streets at 7:45 p. m.

—First, Fourth avenue near York street.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the Rev. R. E. Douglas, of Macon, Ga.

* * *

Methodist.

—Marcus Lindsey Memorial, Shelby and Main streets.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the Rev. M. B. Messick, D. D. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor, C. F. Wimberly. Subject, "Job." Third sermon of the series.

—Chestnut Street, West Chestnut street between Eighth and Ninth, W. B. Ricks, pastor.—Subject at 11 a. m., "Life A Trust." At 8 p. m., "Soul Thirst, What It Is."

—Virginia Avenue, Virginia avenue and Cypress street.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, the Rev. S. J. Thompson. Union service will be held at 8 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. G. W. Nutter, pastor Parkland Christian church.

—Walnut Street, T. R. Kendall, pastor. —Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—Trinity, Third avenue between Walnut and Chestnut streets, Horace G. Ogden, minister.—Service at 11 a. m., followed by sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by the Rev. D. J. D. Walsh, presiding elder. Subject 8 p. m., "The Peerless Revelation."

—West Broadway, B. F. Atkinson, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "This One Thing I Do." At 7:45 p. m. "Jesus Imparting Virtue."

—Epworth, M near Fourth street, Edward H. Edwards, pastor—Subject at 11 a. m., "The Church At Work." At 8 p. m. preaching by the Rev. Dr. Walsh, followed by Communion service.

—Lander Memorial, the Rev. George H. Means, pastor. At 11 a. m. the Rev. E. K. Means, of Baton Rouge, La., will preach.

* * *

Episcopal.

—St. Andrew's, Second and Kentucky streets, the Rev. John K. Mason, D. D., rector—Service and sermon by the Rev. Frank W. Hardy, assistant rector, at 11 a. m.

—St. Stephen's, Fisher avenue, between Mary and Oak, the Rev. Frank W. Hardy, rector—Holy Communion and sermon at 8 p. m.

—Grace, 323 East Gray street—Holy Communion 7 a. m. Choral Eucharist 11 a. m.

—Christ Church Cathedral, Second, between Green and Walnut streets, the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Woodcock, D. D., bishop, the Very Rev. Charles E. Craik, D. D., dean, the Rev. Charles F. Westman, curate. Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m. Matins and sermon at 11 a. m.

—Trinity, East Main street, the Rev. A. E. Whatham, rector—Sunday-school 10 a. m. Special sermon 3:30 p. m.

—St. George, Parkland—Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon by the Rev. A. E. Whatham at 11 a. m.

—St. Peter's, High, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets—The Rev. A. E. Whatham, rector—Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evensong at 8 p. m.

—St. John's, Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth—Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 4:30 o'clock.

—St. Mark's, Crescent Hill, the Rev. R. L. McCready, rector—Holy Communion 9 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 9:45 a. m.

—St. Luke's, Hobbs' Memorial Chapel, Anchorage—Evening prayer and sermon at 5 o'clock by the Rev. R. L. McCready.

* * *

Baptist.

—Parkland, the Rev. C. M. Reid will preach both hours.

—Chestnut street, the Rev. J. M. Weaver, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "Visions." At 8 p. m., "The Tenth Plague."

—Highland, the Rev. B. A. Davis, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "The Worth of the Gospel." No evening service.

—Walnut Street, the Rev. T. T. Eaton, pastor—Subject at 11 a. m., "What Are You Seeing?" At 8 p. m., "Charity."

—East, the Rev. Lloyd T. Wilson, D. D., pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "Songs in The Night." At 8 p. m., "The Rock of Refuge."

—McFerran Memorial, the Rev. William Wistar Hamilton, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "The Rights of Children." At 5:00-6:00 p. m., "Yet, Hast Thou Not Known."

—Third Avenue, Third avenue, between Lee and Bloom streets, the Rev. U. A. Ransom, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "The Light of The World." Evening service at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Lutheran.

—St. Paul's English.—Service Sunday morning by the Rev. M. C. Frazer.

—First English, Broadway, above Preston street, the Rev. S. S. Waltz, D. D., pastor—Service 11 a. m. Preaching by Prof. W. H. Bartholomew.

—Trinity, cor. Highland and Rubel avenues, the Rev. J. O. Duncan, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "The Weaver and his Pattern." At 8 p. m., union meeting for men only under direction of Y. M. C. A.

—Third, 1510 Story avenue, the Rev. G. C. Cromer, pastor—Subject 10:45 a. m., "The Perseverance of the Saints." At 7:45 p. m., "The Promises of God."

* * *

Reformed.

—Zions, Hancock street and Broadway. —Subject 10:30 a. m., "Paul Thanks God for Developments in a Congregation." No evening service.

—South Louisville, Gagel's addition, the Rev. C. F. Witthoff, pastor. Service at 3 o'clock p. m.

—West Broadway, Broadway, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, the Rev. C. F. Witthoff, pastor—Morning service subject, "Leavened."

—Salem, Prentice, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, the Rev. C. F. Kriete, pastor—Morning service 10:15 o'clock in German. Twilight service at :30 o'clock in English.

* * *

Christian.

—Parkland, the Rev. G. C. Nutter—Subject 1 la. m., "The Temple of God." At 8 p. m., union meeting at M. E. church.

—Green Street, Green street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Dr. M. F. Robinson, pastor—Subject 11 a. m., "Resurrection of Christ." Preaching by pastor at 8 p. m.

—Broadway, W. N. Briney, minister—The Rev. Richard W. Wallace, of Valdosta, Ga., will preach in the morning. Pastor will preach in the evening; subject, "Was the Thief on the Cross Saved?"

* * *

Christian Science.

—First Church of Christ Scientist, 748 Fourth avenue.—Subject 11 a. m., "Mind."

* * *

Evangelical.

—Immanuel, the Rev. C. J. Zimmerman, pastor—English service at 10 a. m. Subject, "Christian Responsibility." German service at 11 a. m. Subject, "The Jailer of Philippi, a Triumphal Episode in Early Church History."

* * *

Miscellaneous.

—Hope Rescue Mission, 908 West Jefferson street, the Rev. W. M. Bruce, Superintendent—Bible class at 9:15 a. m.

RING BELLS.

Courier-Journal Tourists Attract Attention.

MAKE THEMSELVES KENTUCKY BELLES, THEY SAY.

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF CHEWING GUM RUNS SHORT.

YOUNG WOMEN ARE WELL.

Neuhausen, Falls of the Rhine, Aug. 10.—[Special Cable.]—Apart from a few provoking incidents which arose from the inability to converse in French or German, the first real misfortune of their hurry-up Continental trip has befallen The Courier-Journal tourists. The available supply of chewing gum ran short. When the party left America Miss Frances Smith, of Elizabethtown, Ky., received a present of a box containing fifteen pounds, three and one-half ounces of chewing gum. The gift was made from an uncle, who is a large manufacturer of the article. Crossing the ocean, Miss Smith was about the most popular young woman on the ship. She graciously acknowledged the attentions she received from the other members of the party by a general distribution of the confection. Fifteen pounds three and one-half ounces of chewing gum is a large quantity for any one person to take on a globe-trotting tour, but when it comes to supplying thirty young women with a certain portion each day, it will not last so long as might be supposed. It did hold out, though, during the travels through Scotland, Ireland and England, and there was even some left when the party reached Paris.

Lucerne saw the death-blow administered to the fifteen pounds three and one-half ounces. When the young women left that place, and on the way to Vitznau, the supply was reduced to a modicum, and now, if there is a fraction of an ounce languishing in somebody's purse, nobody else knows of it.

Irrespective of this calamity, the most popular young women of Kentucky are having an immense time. They greatly enjoyed the illumination of the Falls of the Rhine last night. From the Hotel Schweizerhof the girls viewed the picturesque sight with admiration and wonder, sentiments which were reflected in ecstatic "Ahs!" and "Ohs." The scene was pronounced the most beautiful they had yet viewed in this country, where nature's charms abound.

A slip of paper passed from hand to hand last night contained the proclamation that this would be an independent day, signifying that the members of the party would be at liberty to do as they pleased. They are taking advantage of the respite to inspect at leisure the grandeur of the surrounding country. An informal dance will be given at the hotel in their honor this evening, and they will leave tomorrow for Heidelburg.

Speaking of them as belles recalls visibly to your correspondent's mind his reception when he met the party in Lucerne. Several members pounced upon him at once. They declared it was just too mean for anything that they should be called "peaches" and "beauties" and "birds" and the like.

"We're not birds," protested Miss Esther Wilson, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

In the face of such a denial it would be next to useless to make contradiction.

"What title do you prefer?" was asked.

"Call us thoroughbreds—all Kentuckians are thoroughbreds," was the suggestion of Miss Ora E. Hazelip, of Brownsville, Ky.

"Or 'belles' will do," said Miss Mary Lear, of Paint Lick, Ky.

"But 'peaches' never," interposed Miss Mattie Hughes, of Midway, Ky., and so the title henceforth will be Kentucky belles. The name is especially appropriate now, as nearly all the young women purchased bells yesterday and have found much amusement in ringing them whenever they attracted particular attention in the course of their travels through Switzerland. Miss Hazelip, by the way, is really a remarkable person. Your correspondent sat next to her at dinner last night, and when he mentioned the fact that she is a lawyer, she said:

"Funny thing, isn't it, that you should know of it? Wherever I go everybody always knows my full history and all about me. I wonder who it can be who tells?"

All the girls are anxious that their friends and relatives should know they are well and having a glorious time.

Miss Hughes and Miss Lear have executed commissions for several friends with which they were charged before leaving America, and while they refuse to divulge the names of these persons, they say that the purchases will come up to their fullest expectations.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR ADMIRAL TRAIN.

Yokohama, Aug. 10.—Impressive services were held to-day on board the United States flagship Ohio over the body of the late Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, who died at Che Foo on August 4. The officers of the cruisers Chattanooga and Raleigh and of the gunboat El Cano represented the navy. Ambassador Wright, Consul Miller, of Yokohama; Consul Jones, of Port Dalney, and Consul Howard, of Seoul, represented the diplomatic and consular bodies. The ceremony was directed by Executive Officer Cowles, of the Ohio. The Japanese Government was represented by Lieut. Commander Count Sano.

Marriage Licenses.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Wesley Kiewit and Emme Konert.

DEATHS.

DROPPELMAN—Entered into rest, August 10, 1906, at 4:50 a. m., Herman Droppelman, aged 72 years, 26 days.

Funeral Monday, August 13, 1906, at 8:30 a. m., from residence, 426 East Madison, and from St. Boniface church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Michael's cemetery. Friends of family invited to attend.

MANLEY—August 10, at 9 a. m., Stella, daughter of Frank and the late Mary Manley, in her 17th year.

Funeral from the residence, 208 W. Walnut st., Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and at the Cathedral of the Assumption at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at St. Louis cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WELSH—At 6:45 a. m., Michael Welsh, aged 30 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from residence of his brother-in-law, William Card, 2708 Payne street, and from St. Francis of Rome church at 2:30. Interment in St. Louis cemetery.

MEETINGS.

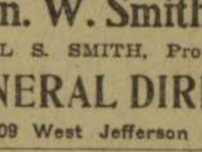
Special Notice.

Don't forget: Eastern Star picnic at Fontaine Ferry Park this afternoon and evening, August 11. Proceeds for benefit of Old Masons' Home. Children of W. and O. Home will attend from 3 to 6. By order of Naomi Chapter 14, O. E. S.

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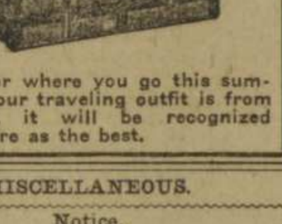
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—PENSACOLA DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

This is to certify that twenty (20) bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company numbered as below and secured by that company's Pensacola division mortgage bearing date March 1, 1880, have this day, July 19, 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in the city of New York, been designated by lot for redemption at 5 per centum premium on the 1st day of September, 1906, on presentation and surrender thereof with all unmatured coupons of same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, 71 Broadway, in the city of New York, said bonds being designated for redemption in accordance with the fourth clause of said Pensacola division mortgage: Bonds numbers 14, 183, 216, 225, 273, 280, 305, 317, 330, 388, 403, 429, 437, 438, 449, 478, 516, 563, 580, 584. Interest on said bonds will cease September 1, 1906.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. By
A. W. MORRISS, Second Vice President.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Secretary.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated.

Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of July, 1906. W. F. BOLGER, Notary Public No. 12 Kings county (certificate filed in New York county).

Witnesses: E. M. WILLIAMS, F. de C. SULLIVAN.

Citizens' Mass-Meeting to Secure the Next National Democratic Convention.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 9.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Louisville is hereby called to meet at Exchange Hall, Board of Trade, Saturday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the report of committees appointed at a previous meeting, and to further consider the matter of making an effort to secure Louisville as the next meeting place for the National Democratic Convention to be held in 1908.

The Hon. Urey Woodson, member of the National Democratic Committee, will be present by request and address the meeting.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, Chairman.

STEAMSHIPS.

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FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC..........Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3, Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..........Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..........Aug. 11, 3:30 p. m.; Oct. 6
ROMANIC..........Sept. 15, 7:30 a. m.; Oct. 27
For plans, etc., apply to J. PINK CUNEO, 336 W. Main st.; HUMMEL & MEYER, 307 W. Main st.; M. SHEEHAN, 1854 Portland ave., or any agent in Louisville or vicinity.

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Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Sailing from New York at noon.
1st Cabin $60 and upwards, 2d Cabin $47.50.
HELLIG OLAV..........Aug. 16, Sept. 27
UNITED STATES..........Aug. 30, Oct. 11
OSCAR II..........Sept. 13, Oct. 25
C. F. TIETGEN..........Sept. 20, Nov. 1
For Tickets apply to Local Agents, or to A. E. JOHNSON, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

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Society In Kentucky

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Florence Rodman entertained at euchre Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Stites Duvale is guest of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge in Lexington.

Mrs. E. E. Hume and Miss Eleanor Hume have gone to New York and Atlantic City.

Miss Emily Hughes, of Covington, is guest of Miss Lida Edelen.

Miss Steger, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Lillian Gregory, of Paducah, are visiting Miss Elise Dandridge.

Miss Sara Burnam, of Richmond, is guest of Misses Chinn.

Miss Sue Barrow, of Lexington, will arrive Monday to visit Miss Bertha Scott.

Miss Lida Edelen gave a reception on Tuesday afternoon for Miss Hughes, of Covington; Miss Steger, of Virginia, and Miss Gregory, of Paducah.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milam are at Atlantic City.

Miss Tassie Hoge entertained at dinner Tuesday evening for Misses Kate and Annie Hoge, of Richmond, Va.

Mrs. J. H. Hazelrigg and Mrs. Tom Hall have gone to Indian Springs for several weeks.

Miss Eleanor Stewart Pusey, of Louisville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Van Derveer.

Miss Marguerite McLean entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Misses Steger and Gregory.

Miss Florrie Rodman is guest of Miss Juliet Alves at Henderson.

Mrs. Edward Fennell has returned from a visit to Cynthiana.

Miss Alice Blanton has returned from a visit of several weeks to relatives in St. Louis.

Mrs. Frank Harcourt has gone to Atlantic City.

Miss Genevieve Posey has returned from a visit to Miss Emaline Willis at Wilmore.

COVINGTON.

COVINGTON, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Halsey Werlein, of Jackson, Miss., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mattie Bruce Reynolds.

Miss Bright Kelly entertained Wednesday with a luncheon in honor of Miss Steiner, of Montgomery, Miss., and Miss Miles, of Staunton, Va.

Miss Morris, of New Orleans, is the attractive guest of Mrs. William Bent.

Miss Robin Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, arrived to-day to be the guest of Miss Elizabeth Stimall.

Mrs. Elwood Cree has gone to Old Point Comfort.

Mrs. Julian Van Winkle is spending the month of August at Charlevoix, Mich.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Q. Blackburn are enjoying a trip to the Mammoth Cave.

Mrs. William Eatin and father, Mr. George Morgan, have returned from a month's stay in Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. Theodore Kirk and mother, Mrs. James McCormick, are at Atlantic City.

Richard Ernst sailed Wednesday from New York City for a five months' trip abroad.

Miss Mary Laidly has for her guest Mrs. Moore, of Boston, Mass.

Miss Anne Price is home from a visit in Willsboro, O.

Mrs. George Ranshaw is spending the month of August at Mammoth Cave.

Mrs. William Walker and mother, Mrs. Hines Hord, are at Glenn Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perkins left this week for New York City, from whence they will sail for a trip abroad.

HICKMAN.

HICKMAN, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Misses Sadie and Rebecca Smith and Mrs. Roy McKinney, of Paducah, are the guests of Mrs. R. A. Faris and family.

Misses Laura and Marine Brown and Grace Reeves, of Ledwood, Mo., have returned from a pleasant visit to Mrs. Hattie Roper, near Woodland, Tenn.

Misses Dora and Loto Cavitt are visiting Mrs. Myrtle Jackson in De Queen, Ark.

Mrs. Ed Prather and daughter, Miss Virginia, Miss Nina Gleen, Mrs. Emma Stephens and Miss Virginia Luten are spending a few weeks in Huntsville, Ala.

Misses Louise Rogers and Louise Atwood are visiting Mrs. Anderson and family at Charleston, Mo., this week.

Dr. and Mrs. McKeel have returned to their home at Wingo, Ky.

Miss Homer Green is visiting relatives in Memphis.

Miss Grace Reeves, of Ledwood, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Laura Burnett.

Miss Vera and Erau Eastwood, of Tiptonville, Tenn., are the guests of Mrs. Joe Harper.

Col. and Mrs. William Winston, Misses Mary Askew and Kizzie Hairstrom, of Columbus, Miss., and Miss Maybelle Lyons, of Eddyville, and Messrs. Will Lawler, Frank Smith, Clagett Martin, of Martin, Tenn., who attended the house party at Capt. H. A. Tyler's, have returned to their respective homes.

HARRODSBURG.

HARRODSBURG, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. J. G. Hunter was called to Chicago by the critical illness of Mrs. Hunter, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Nichols.

Misses Catherine and Anna Cluke have arrived and will be the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Paul Bell, for the summer.

Mrs. Annie Magoffin Austin, Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. Frank D. Curry, Beaumont avenue.

Mrs. Charles Dedman and Mrs. William Curry, of Covington, have returned from a week at Springfield.

Miss Haldon Helm Hardin has returned from Tatham Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew B. Brown, daughter Louise and niece Hazel Struby, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., returned Monday from Estill Springs.

Miss Bessie Crain, of Lawrenceburg, is the guest of Mrs. H. C. Vanarsdale.

Miss Evelyn Price will return in a few days from Estill Springs.

Mrs. Philip Hannah and son Davis leave next week for Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Sam McDowell and Miss Josephine Keller, of Danville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Keller.

Mrs. E. Coleman, who has been visiting Mrs. Cogar, left for her home in Louisville.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Gano Buckner and son Allin have gone to Indiana to spend the month of August.

Miss Sarah West has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Lytle, in Stanford.

LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wherritt and little son, of New Orleans, are guests of W. H. Wherritt and family.

Mrs. B. F. Hudson and Mrs. F. P. Frisbie and little son, Hudson, have returned from a three weeks' stay at Winona Lake, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beazley, of Louisville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Beazley.

Miss Virginia Goodloe gave a lawn party at her pretty country home Monday evening.

Mr. J. M. Orand and son, Mr. Lin Orand, of Waco, Tex., are guests of H. C. Jennings and family.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Staughton have returned to Middletown, O., accompanied by Mrs. H. A. B. Marksbury.

Miss Ella Pearl, of London, is visiting in this vicinity.

Mrs. M. P. Frisbie has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Price, of Danville.

Misses Mattie and Sallie Elkin gave a dining in honor of Mrs. S. K. Yancey, of Lexington.

Miss Sallie Adams left Monday for a trip to Niagara Falls and Canada.

Miss Tommie Frances has been visiting Mrs. J. F. Cummings, of Stanford.

Mrs. W. R. Marrs, of Knoxville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson.

CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Lillie Wood, of Collins, Miss., is visiting relatives in this county.

Miss Fannie McClure has returned from a several days' visit to friends in Cynthiana.

Miss Gertrude Ratliff, who has been visiting her brother, E. R. Ratliff, at LeRoy, Ind., has returned home.

Farris Templeman, wife and daughter, of Somerset, are the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Templeman.

Mrs. J. S. Thompson and Miss May Sauerbrunn, of Elizabeth, N. J., who have been visiting friends and relatives in this city, have returned home.

Miss Mollie McMahon is visiting friends and relatives in Paris and Winchester.

EMINENCE.

EMINENCE, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sam W. Brooks and nephew, Claud Jones, who have been visiting at Excelsior Springs, Mo., are now in Kansas City.

Misses Maud and Juliette White, of Texas, are now with Mrs. Calloway Booker, at The Pines.

Miss Moss, of Clinton, is the guest of Miss Lora Patterson.

Mrs. Henry Deane has Miss Lena Wilson, of Georgetown, as her guest.

Mrs. O. L. Oster entertained a few friends Tuesday evening with euchre. Mrs. James and Miss Moss were special guests.

Miss Fannie Gordon was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson this week. The Misses Logan entertained for her Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Land and little daughter returned Wednesday afternoon to Lexington.

Miss Lyles Booker has returned from a two weeks' visit to Drennon Springs.

Mrs. Will O. Barron was in Louisville Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer, of Crawfordsville, Ind., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Cassity on College avenue.

The Misses Patterson entertained the Summer Euchre Club Thursday afternoon, with Miss Moss as honor guest.

OWINGSVILLE.

OWINGSVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Elder B. H. Ross, at his home, united in marriage Arthur Tincher, son of Frank Tincher, and Miss Ida, daughter of John Davis, Thursday morning. They were all of the Wyoming neighborhood. Eddie Davis and Miss Lottie Rogers were attendants.

Mr. Archie Okerman and Miss Katie Doyle, daughter of John Doyle, all of Nicholas county, were married by the Rev. H. G. Turner at the National Hotel in Mt. Sterling recently. The bride formerly resided on the headwaters of Naylor's branch, of this county. She has quite a number of friends here.

Mrs. Dollie Owings and Mrs. A. H. Dawson were in Lexington Thursday.

Miss Grace Appleton, of Lexington, came Friday to visit Miss May Shrout.

Mrs. S. J. Fearing and children, of Dayton, Tenn., came Sunday to visit relatives.

Mrs. J. H. Taulbee returned Saturday from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Kelly, at Mt. Sterling.

Mrs. D. S. Estill, Mrs. R. S. Estill and Miss Eva McKinivan returned from a trip to Niagara Falls Thursday.

James H. Wood and wife and Mrs. Tana Wharton were with John Honaker and wife Sunday.

PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Monday morning at half past 10 o'clock, in the presence of their nearest relatives and friends, Miss Maria R. Nichols, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Nichols, and Leland A. Godbey were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents. The attendants were Miss Emma Nichols, sister of the bride, and the groom's brother, Mr. Joe Godbey, and little Misses Jean Nichols and Sallie Godbey. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, the Rev. Josiah Godbey, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Overstreet. Mr. and Mrs. Leland Godbey left immediately for Middlesboro, where they will reside. A number of out-of-town guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edwards announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie Caroline, to DeWitt Adams, of New York City. The wedding will take place about the middle of September.

Mrs. Charles Burton and daughter, Miss Mary, of Louisville, are the guests of their relatives, Mrs. David Cleaver and Mrs. W. C. Kern.

Mrs. Stanley Caldwell and daughters, Misses Ella and Ruth, of Louisville, are visiting Misses Lizzie and Emmie Green and other relatives in the county.

Mrs. Stewart Parks returned home Saturday from Hendersonville, N. C., where she has been the past six months for her health.

Mrs. R. C. Craycroft and baby, of Cincinnati, returned home Saturday after a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker.

GREENUP.

GREENUP, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Herma Hoffman, of Russell, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hoffman.

Miss Lillian McCann, guest of Miss Gertrude Callihan, has returned home to Lexington.

Miss Katie Hertel has returned from St. Albans, W. Va., where she visited Mrs. E. R. Baldwin and family.

Miss Sallie Waring, guest of Miss Lucy Lacock, has returned home to Cedar Vale.

Misses Esther and Juliet Morton have returned from a two weeks' visit at Mineral Springs, O.

Miss Lola Singleton, of Normal, is visiting Miss Harriet McAllister.

Mrs. J. M. Literal has returned from Roanoke, Va., where she visited James Raike and family.

Miss Amy Stewart, of Columbus, O., is visiting Greenup county relatives.

Misses Sara, Maud and Nora Stark Kelley, of Euclid, are visiting Miss Addie Downs.

Miss Ethel Mead, guest of Congressman Bennett's family, has returned home to Pond Run.

Misses Pearl Ferguson, Grace Warnock, Emma and Sarah Meadows visited Cincinnati friends this week.

Miss Alene Reid, of Grayson, is visiting Col. I. B. Hockaday and family.

Miss Lucile Elfort, guest of Mrs. W. D. Warnock, has returned home to Ashland.

Miss Flora McNeal, of Edgington, visited Miss Clara Raike Monday.

Miss Nina Stark, guest of Miss R. Hertel, has returned home to Kenova, W. Va.

Mrs. J. R. Coleman and daughter, Miss Virginia, are visiting relatives at Lowmoore, Va.

DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Clifton Rodes will go to Louisville this week for a short visit before going to Wequetonsing, where he will stay several weeks. He will go to St. Louis in the fall, where he will engage in business.

Mr. H. A. Richardson has gone to Birmingham, Ala., for a visit to relatives. He will be gone several weeks.

Mrs. Henry Ewing and daughter have returned to Louisville after a visit to Mrs. Emily Nichols.

Mr. William Hopper, of Charleston, W. Va., is spending several days with friends here.

Mrs. J. C. Caldwell and Mrs. Fayette Dunlap were the hostesses of the putting match at the golf links this week.

Mrs. Lucy Dorgan has returned to Elizabethtown after a visit to her brother, Dr. F. H. Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Center and little daughter, Gladys, are visiting in Crab Orchard, Tenn.

Mrs. George Cogar and daughter, Miss Marion, have gone to Mackinac to spend the rest of the season.

Miss Lillian Anderson has returned from a six weeks' visit to Toronto, Canada.

Misses Nell Long and Maude Martin are visiting Miss Helen Davis in Paris.

Hon. Sam K. Veatch, of Carlisle, has returned home after a visit to Col. W. J. Bohon.

MAYFIELD.

MAYFIELD, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Emma Morrison and Miss Elizabeth Tucker, of Memphis, are guests of Mrs. M. D. Patterson.

Mrs. E. P. Griffith is sojourning at Cerulean Springs.

Mrs. James Nagel, of Paducah, visited friends in the city last week.

Miss Mat Fry, of St. Louis, has returned home after a visit to friends and relatives.

Miss Noma Wallace has returned from a visit to Newbern, Tenn.

Mrs. Luna Baker has returned from a two weeks' visit to Mrs. L. O. Stephenson, at Paducah.

Misses Katherine and Ella Rash, of Winchester, Ky., are the guests of Miss Teddie Key.

Miss Mary McGee and Miss Lodaska Lackey, of Doniphan, Mo., are guests of Miss Lurline Taylor.

Mrs. Mary Watson, of Marshall, Tex., is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Watson.

Miss Berdie Melton is visiting friends in Memphis.

Mrs. Motie Boyd has gone to Louisville for a several weeks' stay.

Mrs. R. T. Lee and daughters, of Ft. Worth, Tex., are the guests of Mrs. R. D. Happy.

FAMILY GATHERING IN BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY.



THE MARSHALL FAMILY, OF IRVINGTON.

BARDSTOWN.

BARDSTOWN, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Conniff, of Louisville, is visiting Mrs. Neil Hooge here.

Mrs. Alice Brown is visiting friends and relatives at Taylorsville.

Miss Margaret Moore is visiting Miss Simms at Springfield.

Mrs. George Stoner left to-day to spend a week at French Lick Springs.

Mrs. Arch Cox has returned home from Lebanon.

Miss Nora Hart is visiting Mrs. Lucy Cox at Taylorsville.

Mrs. John Losson has returned home from a visit to Owensboro.

Miss Foley, of New Orleans, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Tom Newman, here.

Mrs. McConarty, of Florida, is visiting Mr. Tom Smith and wife here.

Misses Margaret Mattingly, Effie Smith and Nell Hooge are visiting friends at Owensboro.

Mrs. W. Mack Miller and little son are visiting Mrs. Hamlet at Elizabethtown.

Mrs. James Clay, of Henderson, is visiting Mrs. G. M. Stoner here.

Miss Margaret Naughton, of Indianapolis, is visiting Miss Mary McGill here.

Miss Beatrice Rodman is visiting Miss Susie Fowler at Louisville.

Mrs. Ellen Anderson, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting friends and relatives here.

GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Mayme Lam and Mr. Patton Morgan are attending a house party at the home of Miss Carrie Baker, near Hopkinsville.

Miss Sarah Earl, of Clinton, Ky., is the guest of Mrs. P. W. Middleton.

Mrs. Henry Marshall, of Morgantown, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. W. S. Browning, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. E. Reynolds, was called to her home in Lewisberg last Tuesday on account of the serious illness of her father.

Mrs. Watterson Brasher, of Nashville, is the guest of relatives and friends here.

Mr. C. C. Montague left Tuesday for Arkansas, where he will travel for a month.

Mrs. W. D. Pillow and Mrs. F. D. Johnson, of Russellville, are here on a visit to their daughter and sister, Mrs. S. L. Frogge.

Mr. Pullus L. White was at home from Louisville for a few days the first of the week.

Mrs. Otha Ashby, of Mt. Henry, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Eddie Yonts is at home from Princeton spending his vacation.

ADAIRVILLE.

ADAIRVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Madge Terry has returned from Cincinnati, O., and Danville, Ky.

Mrs. V. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory Gill and Miss Lena Offutt have returned from a stay at Dawson and Cerulean Springs.

Mrs. Lady Bowling of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. George H. Holeman.

Mrs. Lundy and Mrs. Powell, of New Orleans, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lundy.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Martin have returned from Owensboro and Hopkinsville.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Walker have returned from a month's visit in Marion, Ky.

Miss Mabel Morrow, of Clarksville, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Morrow.

Mrs. George H. Holeman and daughter, Sara Temple, spent last Wednesday in Russellville with friends.

Mrs. W. D. Perkins, of Springfield, Tenn., was the guest of Mrs. Jennie Patterson this week.

MT. WASHINGTON.

MT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. C. W. Knight, who has been a two weeks' guest of friends at Zoneton, left Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Wigginton, at Elk Creek, before returning to Louisville.

Mr. Ray M. Wright, of High Grove, and Miss Alice Briggs, of Washington, D. C., who were recently married in that city by the Rev. A. K. Wright, arrived Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wright, parents of the groom, where a reception was given in their honor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Monroe, who have been in Nashville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Bettison, have returned to their home in Shepherdsville.

Miss Mary Lee Armstrong, of Minneapolis, Minn., arrived last evening to visit Miss Edna Owen.

Miss Lulie Swearingen has returned home from a visit at Brooks Station, the guest of Miss Corinne McCrocklin.

The Rev. W. H. Moody was the officiating clergyman at the marriage of Miss Mary Naton to Mr. C. E. Goens, Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride.

WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Hannah Tracy, of Danville, is the guest of Mrs. M. J. Toohey.

Mrs. F. P. Huntington and Miss E. Huntington, of West Virginia, are guests of Mrs. Elizabeth King.

Mrs. M. W. Sowards, of Versailles, is visiting the family of C. S. Gray.

Mrs. Lucien Bickner is the guest of relatives at Danville.

Mrs. Waller Bean is sojourning at Torrent.

Miss Sallie Toohey, of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives in the county.

Mrs. R. R. Perry and Miss Clyde Perry are spending a few weeks at Cruise, Ky.

Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Johnson, Miss Mildred Johnson and Mrs. J. M. Stevenson will leave Wednesday to remain several weeks in Canada.

Mrs. Stephen Davis has returned from a visit to relatives in Woolford county.

Mrs. T. J. Bradley has returned from a visit to Covington.

FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Carrie Stevens, of Miami, Fla., is a guest of the family of Alex. W. Brown.

Miss Louise Carr, of Nashville, is spending two weeks with the family of W. F. Gabard.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gray returned on Thursday from an extended trip to Colorado.

Mrs. Ed J. Berry, of Lake Providence, La., is visiting the family of R. M. Berry.

Miss Kate Snider is visiting Mrs. J. B. Chisholm in Pembroke, Ky.

Mrs. G. C. Childress, of Knoxville, Tenn., is spending several weeks with the family of her father, R. L. Norwood.

Mrs. R. H. Pistale and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Prigman, of Richardson, Tex., are spending several weeks with the family of Monroe Kirby.

LONDON.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Octavia Reed, of Columbia, Adair County, was visiting friends here during the week.

Mrs. Sam C. Hardin has returned from Stanford, where she has been visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Pearl Hackney returned Saturday from a visit to Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes.

W. J. Armstrong and little daughter, Anna Mary, returned Saturday from a week's visit to Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brown visited friends and relatives at Boreing during the week.

Miss Mollie Riley and Mrs. Ellis Harkleroad returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit to Blue Sulphur Springs, Va.

Misses Nora and Maude Elliott spent several days in Corbin this week.

Mesdames Ida B. Harmon and W. H. Poynter and Miss Corene Harmon left Monday for a visit to Niagara Falls.

Miss Nan Pruitt is spending a few days with her friend, Miss Ollie Smith. She will return to her home in Louisville next week.

COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mrs. James Garnett and daughter, Miss Frances, have returned from Midway, accompanied by Mrs. J. P. Scruggs.

Mrs. Henry Wood, of Campbellsville, visited here the first of the week.

Miss Bettie Barnett, of Greensburg, is visiting Miss Amanda Butler.

Mrs. G. W. Flowers, after a pleasant visit here, has returned to her home at Bliss.

Mrs. Sam Bailey, of Dayton, O., is here on a visit.

Mrs. Sophia McBrayer, of Shelbyville, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. E. L. Freese, of Pellyton, spent a few days in Columbia this week.

Mrs. W. A. Coffey has returned from the Griffin Springs.

Mrs. S. C. Strange was visiting in Burkesville this week.

Mesdames Sue Russell and George Staples and Miss Kate Russell are at the Griffin Springs.

Misses Mattie Taylor and Ray McGarvey, of Lexington, are visiting here.

Mrs. S. A. McKay has returned to her home in Buffalo, Ky.

BOWLING GREEN.

BOWLING GREEN, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Arthur McCormack and little daughter spent last week and part of this at Chalybeate Springs.

Miss Ethel Bettison, who has been spending the summer at home with her parents, left Wednesday for California, where she will resume her duties as teacher.

Mrs. H. H. Cherry and little daughter, Josephine, and Miss Fannie Dubore, are spending the week at Chalybeate Springs.

Miss Berta Maier left Wednesday for Louisville, to join a party and take a trip East. They will spend several weeks at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Rebecca Konwenbirgh, of Louisville, who has been the guest of Mrs. John Vogel, and the family of Mr. John M. Wilkins for the past ten days, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Ben Pulliam, of St. Louis, formerly Miss Ethel McNeal, of this city, arrived in the city Tuesday, to remain the rest of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McNeal.

Mrs. Will Garvin gave an afternoon tea on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Patch, of Clarksville. The house was decorated with cut flowers, and she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. D. M. Lawson, Mrs. Robert Rodes, Mrs. J. McKenzie and Mrs. J. G. Covington. Refreshments were served.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. R. Hansbrough, of Chicago, Ill., who was visiting Mrs. J. F. Hansbrough, has returned home.

Mrs. M. E. Faurest has returned from a visit to relations in Meade county.

Mrs. A. F. Dyer is spending the week at Metcalf Springs.

Mrs. A. C. Tharpe is visiting relatives at Lawrenceburg.

Miss Mayme Calvin, of Waxahachie, Tex., who was visiting Hardin county relatives, has returned home.

Mrs. H. T. Jones and daughter, Miss Lucile, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. S. B. Wyatt, of Savannah, Mo.

Miss Sudie Faurest has returned home from a visit to relatives at Campbellsville.

Mrs. Sudie Unteneerher, of Louisville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. V. Patton.

Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm and daughter, Miss Katie, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Walter Lewis, of Frankfort.

Miss Ruby Nichols, of Hancock county, is a guest of Miss Ruth Bruner.

Miss Maud Williams, of Louisville, is a guest of Judge and Mrs. W. S. Coeif.

HENDERSON.

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Madame M. E. Scott, of Clarksville, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. S. A. Young.

Miss Lottie Stitt is visiting relatievs in Hopkinsville.

Mrs. John L. Grayot, of Smithland, has returned home, after a visit to Miss Sue Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Robards, Jr., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Lockett, have returned to Madisonville.

Mrs. Archibald Dixon is visiting in Frankfort and Louisville.

Dr. and Mrs. William Hanna are sojourning at Charlevoix, Mich.

Henry C. Dixon has gone to New York City to visit his mother, Mrs. Sue B. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Price and son, Starling, have gone to Atlantic City.

Miss Susan Starling is visiting her brother, Stewart Starling, of Owensboro.

Mrs. N. P. Hale and daughter, Miss Nettie, are visiting in Owensboro.

FULTON.

FULTON, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—F. C. Morrison, a prominent young man of the county, and Miss Beulah Olive, a pretty young woman, eloped from the home of the latter yesterday, and came to Fulton to be married. The ceremony was performed by Squire Futrell.

George G. Payne, a well-known citizen of this place, while returning home after dark with a large sum of money on his person, was held up by four masked men, who sought to rob him. Payne was unarmed, but put the crowd to flight by a cool display of a shiny piece of metal.

Mrs. Hattie Berry, a very estimable lady of Fulton, the wife of W. A. Berry, is dead, after a long illness. She was but thirty-two years of age, and is survived by her husband and three small children.

MT. STERLING.

MT. STERLING, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Jane Barrickman, of Louisville, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Thomas.

Mrs. S. B. Mickey, of Cynthiana, is a guest of Mrs. John S. Frazer.

Mrs. John Betz and Miss Sadie Scobee, of Winchester, are visitors at John W. Wade's.

Miss Garnett Robinson has returned from a visit to Mrs. Lon Corbin at Georgetown.

Miss Lucy Hart, of Winchester, is visiting the family of R. M. Smith.

J. Will Shrout has gone to Birmingham, Ala., for a short stay.

Miss Laura Bruce, of Lexington, is the guest of Mrs. Millard F. Hinson.

Mrs. Sue Ramsey, of Winchester, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. N. Scobee.

Misses Lillie, Laura and Allene Elkins have returned from a visit to relatives at Lexington.

W. Tibbs Ranshaw, of Covington, was a guest this week of Mrs. Belle Ware.

W. V. Holly and family, J. G. Trimble, Jr., and Miss Mary Bruce Jones are at Atlantic City for a few days.

Miss Sue Bronston, of Lexington, is visiting Miss Louise Hoffman.

Miss Margaret Carroll, of Lexington, is a guest of Mrs. J. M. Conroy.

TAYLORSVILLE.

TAYLORSVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Permelia Straughn, of Elk Creek, is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Joles.

Mrs. Roxy Swope has returned from a visit to the family of Dr. John Lilly, near Fairfield.

Miss Julie Calloway, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Emma Shepherd.

Mrs. J. W. Davis, of Shelbyville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Guy S. Wells.

Mrs. Wright, of near Fairfield, is spending this week with the family of Burrell Broadus.

Miss Estelle Wootten, of Bloomfield, has been the guest of Miss Bessie Durrett, of Wakefield.

Miss Lucille McClasky entertained at her beautiful home near Wakefield Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wood Miller and family were guests Sunday and Monday of his mother, Mrs. Sallie Miller.

Mr. Will Wootten, of Bloomfield, is here the guest of his mother, Mrs. Anne Wootten.

Miss Mary Anna Collins, of Normandy, has been visiting Mrs. Jesse Thompson.

Mr. Dave Elder, of Bloomfield, spent several days here with his parents.

CYNTHIANA.

CYNTHIANA, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fennell, of Frankfort, have been guests of the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Ellis.

Mrs. A. W. Hopper, of Newark, O., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Craigmyle.

Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Givens leave this week for Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Mrs. James C. Dedman and Miss Sallie Ashbrook visited their sister, Mrs. R. B. Hutchcraft, at Paris.

Mrs. J. B. Jewett, Misses Nellie Craigmie and Maggie Taylor, have returned from Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mersser and daughter are at Asheville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Williamson and son have returned to Pittsburg, Pa., after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jewett.

Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Givens entertained a few friends Monday evening complimentory to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fennell, of Frankfort.

Judge and Mrs. T. E. King are at Olympia Springs.

Mrs. E. R. Hutchings, of Ashland, has been the guest of Mrs. W. C. Lydick.

MORGANTOWN.

MORGANTOWN, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Misses Aggie Main and Helen Asply, of Bowling Green, are the guests of Mrs. A. A. Main.

A party composed of the following, Misses Maye Helm, Corinne Morehead and Agnes Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Murray left Thursday for Mammoth Cave.

Mrs. Tom Wright, of Cadiz, is visiting her father, Capt. I. B. Wilford.

Miss Bessie Hudnott, of Richardsville, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Cole this week.

Mrs. C. A. Long left Monday for Owensboro to visit her mother, Mrs. Thorn.

Miss Hermia West, of Hopkinsville, is the guest of Mrs. W. R. Gardner this week.

Miss Nellie Wand, of Woodbury, is the guest of Mrs. T. W. Sweatt this week.

Miss Nancy Dunivan, who has been visiting friends at Elizabethtown, has returned home.

Miss Beulah Kay Kendall and Mr. J. O. Carson attended a houseparty given by Miss Elizabeth Porter at Berry Lick the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hinger and Mrs. Mattie South left Sunday for Rochester to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Moore.

LAWRENCEBURG.

LAWRENCEBURG, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Helen Ripy is spending the week with Mrs. Thomas Smith and Miss Wyndham Rosser, in Harrodsburg.

Miss Ethel Cunningham, of Lexington, has been visiting Mrs. James Holman.

Mrs. L. Humphreys has returned from a stay at Georgetown.

Mrs. Thomas H. Posey is the guest of Mrs. Albert Posey, in Frankfort.

Misses Mable and Bonnie Hutchinson left this week to spend the summer at Monterey and Drennon Springs.

Misses Mary and Margaret McLeod, of Versailles, have been visiting Mrs. Margaret Lillard.

Miss Nettie Robinson, of Newport, is the guest of relatives in the county.

Miss Henryetta Bartlett is spending the week with Mrs. D. L. Moore, in Harrodsburg.

Mrs. Ed Posey, of Chicago, and Mrs. A. H. Posey, of Frankfort, have been visiting Mrs. J. H. Posey.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Misses Charlotte and Caroline Bohannon have returned from Bowling Green.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis and little daughter, Bettie Gorin, are visiting relatives at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Ed N. Caldwell will entertain on the 17th inst. in honor of Mrs. M. T. Caldwell, of Shelbyville, and Miss Frances Bohannon, of Terre Haute.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Miss Byrd Rogers and Miss Mary Wood left Thursday for Niagara Falls.

Miss Elizabeth Padgett, of Columbia, Tenn., is the guest of Miss Jenny Jean Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Holman expect to leave about the 15th inst for Los Angeles, Cal., to be absent a month.

Mrs. T. P. Dickinson is sojourning at a summer resort near New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Terry are in New York.

RUSSELLVILLE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Mag Collins, of Hopkinsville, Ky., was the guest of relatives here this week.

Miss Allen Connor is at Dawson Springs for several weeks.

Mrs. M. B. Molloy, of McKenzie, Tenn., has returned to her home after a visit to Mrs. Henry Johnson and other friends here.

Mrs. J. K. W. Pieper is in Owensboro attending the Chautauqua.

Mrs. James Weller, of Beaumont, Tex., arrived several days ago to be the guest of relatives for several weeks.

Miss Elizabeth Kevil left this week to be the guest of friends in Princeton, Ky.

Mrs. C. P. Johnson has returned from Diamond Springs, where she has been spending several weeks.

Mrs. J. R. Perry and son, Hubert, have gone to Mount Eagle, Tenn., where they will spend several days, and then go to Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

Mrs. Dave Caldwell and daughter, Miss Agnes Lee May, left for Hot Springs, Va., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Walter Proctor has returned home after a week's stay in Owensboro, Ky.

LAGRANGE.

LAGRANGE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The marriage of Mr. Leo Brown and Miss Florence Yager took place Monday, August 7, at Eminence, Ky. Miss Yager is one of Lagrange's most popular young ladies, and Mr. Brown is manager of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company here. The marriage came as a surprise to their many friends, as they had not intimated their intention, even to their relations.

Miss Caroyln Hall is visiting the family of Charles Sauer.

Lagrange was afforded a great treat the first of the week by a concert given at the opera house by some of the most talented amateurs of Louisville.

Mr. Marvin Harlin is visiting relatives and friends in Nashville, and from there will extend his visit to Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wieland, of Birmingham, Ala., are guests at the Park Hotel.

Miss Mayme Siefried, of Louisville, is the guest of Mrs. Kassenbrack.

Mrs. Cerylow Daubs has returned from a visit to her daughter in New Castle.

Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Louisville, are visiting Mrs. Reuben Taylor.

CADIZ.

CADIZ, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Susie Boyd, who has been visiting in Leitchfield for the past ten days, arrived home Thursday.

Miss Nannie Malone is at home from a visit to relatives at Princeton.

Mrs. M. D. Keatts and three children, of Christian county, are here visiting relatives.

Miss Luna McKinney is visiting relatives and friends in several of the Purchase counties.

Mrs. W. E. Smith and children have gone to Paducah to spend some time with relatives.

Mrs. A. C. Burnett and Miss Fannie Spiceland have gone to Dawson to spend some time.

Mrs. Mary Sydnor, of Hopkinsville, is here visiting the family of the Rev. J. D. Fraser.

Mrs. G. E. Medley, of this place, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Julia Baker, at Julien, Christian county.

Mrs. T. C. VanCleve and baby are at home from a visit to relatives near Hopkinsville.

CHRISTIANSBURG.

CHRISTIANSBURG, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—One of the summer's most enjoyable society events was a hay ride from Christiansburg to Shelbyville and return. The party was composed of Shelby's most prominent people, chaperoned by Mr. John M. Flood. The unique feature of the ride was the wagon being drawn by a thresher engine. The toot of the engine, peals of merriment and strains of sweet music aroused many along the route from "the land of dreams." The hour was so late when Shelbyville was reached there was none to give a greeting but Uncle Billy Morgan and Oscar Duncan, the night watchmen, who gave a hearty welcome and wished a pleasant trip back. The following young people composed the party: Misses Bessie, Kate and Esther Miles, Beulah Hawkins, Sallie Scofield, Mary Alexander, Mary Maddox, Sallie Davis, Laura Flood, Lummie Coots, of Owensboro, and Mrs. Jones, of Danville, Ind.; Messrs. Louis Skelton, Ernest and Allan Davis, Froman Fry, Jesse Maddox, John Hops, Roy Radcliffe, John Hower, Pearl Black and Bert Davis.

SHARPSBURG.

SHARPSBURG, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. F. Browning, Mrs. J. M. Feland, Mrs. W. J. Ratliff, Misses Fannie Peck, Bertie Donaldson, Bettie Saunders, Ida and Lena Royse and Nellie Allen Richart returned Thursday from a five days' stay at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Battalie Sharp and sister, Miss Lulu, went to Cincinnati Thursday for a visit.

Mrs. Ella Belle Sharp returned Tuesday from a visit at Lexington.

C. W. Peter and S. C. Allen have gone for an outing at Atlantic City.

Dr. W. H. Taulbee, of Maysville, is visiting relatives here.

William Cracraft left Monday for Chicago, where he will spend a month.

Mr. and Mrs. James Whaley visited at Little Rock, Bourbon county, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Allen and children returned Tuesday from Winona Lake, Ind.

Misses Clara and Stella Smith returned from a visit to relatives at Winchester.

Mrs. O. H. Knight and little daughter, Edith, spent the week with Mrs. J. W. Shankland at Owingsville.

LOUISA.

LOUISA, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. R. H. Ragland, of Lexington, is the guest of Mrs. S. J. Justice.

Miss Emily Northup has returned from a visit to relatives in Albany, N. Y. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. F. B. Harrington, and Miss Lucy Wood.

Miss Heloise Thomas is entertaining a house party composed of the following: Misses Juliet Wilson, of Beaver Falls, Pa.; Frances McConnell, of Catlettsburg; Louise Branaugh, of Nicholasville, and Lelia Snyder, of this place, and Messrs. George Gunnell and John McConnell, of Catlettsburg, and G. R. Burgess, of Louisa.

Mrs. T. D. Marcum and daughter, Miss Maud, of Catlettsburg, are guests of relatives here.

Misses Carrie Powell and Lou Vanhorn, of Lockwoods, have been visiting the Misses O'Brien.

Miss Margaret O'Brien is visiting in Paintsville.

Mrs. Charles Kirk has returned from a visit in Paintsville.

Mrs. W. D. Pierce and daughter, Liza, have returned from a visit near Danville, Va.

MORGANFIELD.

MORGANFIELD, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Loving, of Providence, is the guest of Miss Julia for the county Fair.

Mrs. Will Feland and daughter, Miss Katherine, of Washington, are with Mrs. Feland's mother, Mrs. Wright Hughes.

Mrs. J. M. Dyer and children, of Louisville, who have been with Hon. and Mrs. Cromwell Adair for two weeks, left for Sulphur Springs on Thursday.

Mrs. W. D. Ray and daughter, Miss Louie, are spending a fortnight at Cerulean Springs.

Miss Mary Lide Mason is the guest of Miss Nannie Hunt Powell, in Richmond.

Miss Maud Morgan, who spent a month in Louisville, has returned home.

Mrs. Taylor McCauley and daughter Nell have reached home after visits to New Albany, Ind., Louisville and Lebanon, Ind. Mrs. McCauley's sister, Miss May Matthews, accompanied her home for a visit of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Waller Taylor and children, who have been with relatives for sometime, have returned to their Western home in Oklahoma City.

En route home from the Cincinnati boat trip, Misses Elizabeth Green and Mayme Tate Chapman were with friends in Henderson, reaching home on Wednesday.

Miss Pauline McCauley is at home from Louisville.

Mrs. John M. Wagener is in Shawneetown with her daughter, Mrs. George A. Lowe, for a three-weeks' visit.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Lucy Selecman returned from Stanford yesterday, where she had been visiting friends.

Mr. Evan Hagan is at Crab Orchard Springs for a short stay.

Mrs. H. D. Rodman, of Shelby county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. H. Thurman.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McElroy and daughter, Elizabeth, are at Tatham Springs.

Mr. Rod Wharton returned to Louisville Monday, after spending two weeks at home.

Mr. Woodson Moss visited friends at Sullivan, Ind., last week.

Mr. Samuel Averitt, of Louisville, spent Sunday with his wife, who is visiting at the home of the Hon. J. W. Lewis.

Mrs. J. S. Clakbrooke has returned from Bardstown.

Messrs. A. C. Kimball, R. A. Noe, J. F. Simms and Jack McChord are attending the Harrodsburg fair.

Miss Mary Haydon entertained a number of her friends Friday night with a Japanese tea.

Judge W. E. Selecman and wife, Mr. E. Carl Litsey and wife, of Lebanon, are at Tatham Springs for the week.

HOPKINSVILLE.

HOPKINSVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. James H. Anderson and Miss Sallie George Blakey left Thursday for Atlantic City.

Mesdames J. J. Garrott, of New Providence, Tenn., and Mary Hatcher, of Trenton, visited their sister, Mrs. M. G. Rust, this week.

Miss Mratha Soyars is in Nashville, visiting Miss Eleanor Southgate.

Miss Johnson, of Cleveland, O., is a guest of Miss Sarah Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Radford are at Diamond Springs.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McCord, of Sardis, Miss., are visiting relatives in the city.

Misses Lala Dennie and Virginia Tibbs have returned from Bayview, Mich.

Mrs. W. E. Gray and little daughter are visiting at Morton's Gap.

Mrs. Claude Sisk is visiting in Carmi, Ill.

The Rev. A. P. Lyon is visiting in Louisville.

The Rev. E. H. Bull, of the First Presbyterian church, has returned from a vacation spent in Minnesota.

Clifton Long, of Dallas, Tex., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Long.

Miss Jennie Cramer has returned to Atlanta, after a visit to Mrs. George Kolb.

Recently Married In Smithland.



MR. AND MRS. A. N. K. BAILEY.

A wedding of much interest in Western Kentucky took place at Smithland August 1, when Miss Ora E. Landram was married to Prof. A. N. K. Bailey, of South Carolina. The bride is the pretty and talented daughter of the Hon. George W. Landram, of the Livingston county capital, where she was very popular and a great favorite in society. She is a graduate from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and for sometime has held the position of directress of music in the Co-Educational Institute of Edgefield, S. C., one of the leading educational institutions of the South, and of which the bridegroom, Prof. Bailey, is president. He is one of the leading educators of the South.

CENTRAL CITY.

CENTRAL CITY, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rachel McNeil, Mrs. T. L. Crandell, Mrs. N. F. Jones, Misses Eulalie Armstrong, and Annie Culbertson and Messrs. Dave Saulsberg, A. E. Orr and R. B. Culbertson left Thursday for a trip to Canada and Niagara Falls.

Mrs. R. O. Dewey, of Isley, Ky., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. McDowell.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Day are the guests of Mrs. J. Shrode, of Rockport, Ind.

Mrs. Harry Doutrick, of Fordsville, is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Howerton, Misses Isabel and Margaret Howerton, of Fredonia, are the guests of Mrs. A. Howerton and Mrs. T. G. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Moore, of Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kincheloe.

Miss Margaret McNeil has returned to her home in Pittsburg, after a visit to Misses Kate and Mae McNeil.

Miss Margaret Gorman, of Bowling Green, is the guest of Mrs. J. Ryan.

Miss Lockye Neal, of South Carrollton, is the guest of Mrs. G. D. Kittenger.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lawton and Mrs. Alva Taylor are the guests of friends at Owensboro.

CLOVERPORT.

CLOVERPORT, Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Skillman, Misses Mannie and Ida White and Miss Lillian McGavock left Wednesday morning on the boat Morning Star for a trip to Louisville and return.

Mrs. Claud Murray, of Williamson, W. Va., and Miss Alice Dolittle, of Huntington, W. Va., left this morning after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Murray.

Hugh Martin and mother, of Louisville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barry.

Miss Elizabeth Jarboe, Mrs. Fred Ferry and David Murray, Jr., are at the Tar Springs.

Mrs. Emma Moredock, of Louisville, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Wills.

Mrs. John Burks and Will Bowmer, of Louisville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bowmer.

Miss Louise Babbage returned home from Brandenburg Monday night after a visit to Miss Cornelia Ditto.

Mrs. Crawford and niece, of Stephensport, were here Thursday.

Misses Rose Agnew, Carrie Tucker and Esther Jackson went to Hardinsburg Saturday.

Miss Jennie Warfield, of Louisville, is visiting relatives.

HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Margaret Nall returned last week from Lynchburg, Va., where she visited relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. Heber Matthews and daughter, Miss Elsie, have returned from a visit in Owensboro.

Mrs. Charles Rogers and children, of Elkton, and Mrs. J. W. White and son, of Charleston, Mo., are visiting Captain and Mrs. S. K. Cox.

Misses Dena Woodward and Marie Austin, of Beaver Dam, have returned from Nashville, where they attended the Peabody Normal School.

Miss Margaret Marks is in Owensboro attending the Chautauqua.

Miss Ida Lewis, who has been teaching in Matanzas, Cuba, has returned and will spend the summer here.

Mrs. James A. Lewis and daughter, Miss Lillian, who teaches in Bowling Green, left Thursday for a trip to the Falls and other points.

Mr. James K. Sanderson, of Louisville, is spending the week with his parents here.

Miss Lyda Morton left Monday for Cincinnati, where she will spend a month.

SCOTTSVILLE.

SCOTTSVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Buford Williams have returned, after a two weeks' visit to relatives at Tompkinsville.

Miss Luda Walker, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Ivy Walker, at Nashville, for several weeks, has returned home.

Mr. I. D. Turner spent Sunday with relatives in Tompkinsville.

Mrs. West Lafayette, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Everett Pearson, has returned home.

Mrs. Will Read is visiting relatives in Bowling Green.

Miss Alba Briley, of Nashville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Briley.

Mrs. Faust and son, James, of Nashville, who have been the guests of Mrs. Jacob Satterfield, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Parker, of Dallas, Tex., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sarver for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Neale, of Nashville, have been visiting relatives in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anthony are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patton, at the Patton House.

NICHOLASVILLE.

NICHOLASVILLE, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. June Oldham, of Oklahoma, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carroll.

Mrs. J. S. Bryant and children, of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting her sister, Mrs. Eunice Sparks.

Miss Mary Young is home from an extended visit to Paris.

Mrs. Garnett Filson and daughter, Miss Lorene, of Paxton, Ill., are the guests of Mrs. Nannie Wilhoit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Martin visited in Cynthiana the first of the week.

Mrs. Thos. Downing has returned to New York City, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller.

Mrs. Andrew Haggin and Mrs. Samuel Bricken are spending the week in Harrodsburg.

Mrs. Emil Ilhardt and children have returned from a visit to Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Vanarsdall, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Miss Katherine Vanarsdall, of Harrodsbung, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Vanarsdall.

Miss Frances Roy left the first of the week for a trip on the lakes.

Miss Emma Carroll is visiting friends in Lexington.

CARROLLTON.

CARROLLTON, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Misses Adele and Verena Klimper, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Theodore Rudy, of Louisville, are visiting Mrs. Anna Grobmeyer.

Miss Bertha Barker is spending a month at Werk Lodge, Minn.

Miss Leona Fink has gone on a visit to Steubenville, O.

Mesdames Lillie Fearn, of Madison, and Wm. Pinkerton, of Owensboro, are Mrs. Gertrude Smith's guests.

Mrs. Rufus Sarlls was hostess Friday afternoon at a social affair at the Hotel Richland.

Miss Jennie Howe is spending August at Ocean Grove, N. Y.

Miss Mary Butts is visiting in W[illegible]wood, O.

Miss Lydia Shaw is the g[illegible] Lizzie Clark in Cincinnati.

Mrs. F. H. Snetholz is en[illegible] May Ferlan, of Covington.

Mrs. Dudley Miller, of M[illegible] the guest of relatives.

MILTON.

MILTON, Aug. 10.—[Special.] [illegible] Josie Broad left this wee[illegible] extended visit to relativ[illegible] cinnati.

Miss Prudence Wilson has [illegible] home, after a week's visit to h[illegible] Mrs. H. T. Calvert.

Mrs. Pink Tandy and mother a[illegible] after a visit to relatives in Shel[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gossom are at home, after a visit at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. Scott Wilson and wife and Miss Jace Ulrich have gone to Carrollton, after a week's visit to Mrs. H. T. Calvert.

Mrs. C. A. Barclay has as her guest Miss Mary Corn, of Louisville.

After several weeks' visit among relatives here, Miss Elizabeth Crawford has returned to her home in Newport.

Mrs. C. P. Harwood has returned home, after a visit in Louisville.

INDIANA.

MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mesdames B. C. Lepper and Henrietta Buhriage, of Walnut Hills, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Crozier.

Miss Mame Pitcher, Mesdames Archie Graham and Kittie Brown went to Drennon Springs on Wednesday.

Miss Rose Campfield returned Wednesday to Chicago.

Mrs. Augie Wolf is visiting in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mullen returned to Newport to-day.

Mrs. Herman August and Miss Goldie Marks have gone to Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Louise Winnefeld and daughter Florence have returned from Niagara Falls.

Miss Anna Auger is visiting in Louisville.

Miss Mattie Cofield charmingly entertained a company of young friends Monday night.

Misses Bertha and Mame Martch have returned from Jacksonville, Tenn.

Mrs. George W. Jones is visiting at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson L. Freland left Tuesday for the East.

CANNELTON.

CANNELTON, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Bessie Marshall has returned from a visit to Misses Laura and Alice Fox in Evansville.

Miss Mary Bassett, of Shelby county, is the guest of Mrs. Floyd Mason.

Mrs. Nina Longuemare Hardin and Miss Lida Hardin, of St. Louis, visited friends in this city last week.

Mrs. Charles Gerber, Jr., gave an entertainment Wednesday night in honor of the W. A. R. Club.

Miss Clara Land is visiting her sister in Evansville.

Miss Mildred Bubenzer and the Rev. Joseph Manson Artman, of Whiting, Ind., were married Saturday at the home of Mrs. John Hayes Lee, the bride's sister, only a few near relatives being present.

Miss Josephine Nicolay is in Owensboro visiting relatives.

Mrs. Anthony J. Kirst entertained a small euchre party last night in compliment to Messrs. Albert and Anthony Kirst, of Cincinnati.

Miss Barbara Scheidegger has returned home from Denver after an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Clemens have returned from the river trip to Evansville.

SHOT HIMSELF BECAUSE OF ARREST.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Trooper J. Coerner, Troop H, Twelfth cavalry, committed suicide at Fort Oglethorpe to-day. He had been placed under arrest by the officer of the day under charge of being implicated in liquor smuggling and asked to be allowed to go to his quarters for a change of clothing. This being granted he shot himself with his cavalry revolver, dying instantly. The act was committed in the presence of several men.

Insurance Man Dies on a Train.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10.—J. Mack Ragan, General Agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in this city, died of heart failure on a train near Craiggie Hope, Tenn., this morning.

WEBER PIAONS
Crippen-Allen Piano Co.
Fourth Ave. . . . Opposite Post-office.

MEADOWBREEZE IN FINE SHAPE

Arthur Colt Beats Alma Dufour and Other Shifty Sprinters.

HORSE SMOTHERS HIS FIELD.

Bad Accident in Steeplechase at Latonia, and Jockey Sobell May Lose His Life.

EX-JOCKEY HENLEY DIES.

LATONIA SELECTIONS.

First Race—Bonart, Demo, Harold D.
Second Race—Hubbard, Swiftwing, St. Sever.
Third Race — Tom Crowe, Elude, Airship.
Fourth Race—Miss Doyle, Alma Dufour, The Minks.
Fifth Race — Lens, Lady Arlon, Judge Treen.
Sixth Race—Creel, Prince of Pless, Carthage.
Seventh Race — Lafayette, Freebooter, Terns Rod.
Eighth Race—Coruscate, Bullfinch, Principia.
The one best bet is Miss Doyle, fourth race.

LATONIA, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—With the running of to-day's feature, one thing was demonstrated to the satisfaction of everyone—that in Meadowbreeze Jim Arthur has, anywhere evenly weighted, probably the shiftiest sprinter at the track. In the third race to-day, which was the afternoon's stellar attraction, Meadowbreeze was conceding exactly one pound, according to the scale, to Alma Dufour, the pride of the Corrigan barn and the short-priced favorite with which the wise bettors strung as one man. The Arthur trick not only conceded the weight to the classy daughter of Imp. Artillery, but he also gave her such a decisive beating as to leave not the shadow of a doubt as to the respective merits of either horse.

Breaking none too well, Meadowbreeze flashed to the front rounding the turn into the back stretch and setting a heart-breaking pace, which the others could not stand, he literally smothered his field from the head of the stretch to the wire. Although the favorite was beaten, the victory of the Meadowthorpe colt was popular, and both horse and rider received a rousing ovation on the return to the judges' stand.

The steeplechase, which was in the [illegible]ture of an added attraction to the afternoon's card, was a very spectacular [illegible]ir and productive of a real good contest. Unfortunately the race had its [illegible] quota of accidents, of which the [illegible] of Sobell, who had the leg up on [illegible]tes Dance, may prove fatal. The lad falling fell directly between the front [illegible]s of his mount and in such a manner to be tramped on by Billy Wake, which was at his withers. Part of Sobell's nose torn off, his lip is split for an inch and half, while it is feared that he is also [illegible]ernally injured.

Nicol carried off the riding honors this afternoon. The Western rider had four mounts, three of which he brought home [illegible]ront.

Ex-Jockey Healey died at the local hospital of a complication of diseases this morning. "Shorty," as he was familiarly known, was a conspicuous figure around the local tracks for years. Fifteen years ago he was thrown from a horse at the old Guttenburg track and maimed for life, which brought the sobriquet. Healey died penniless, and the newspaper representatives at the track circulated a petition among the horsemen this afternoon and succeeded in raising a sufficient amount to defray the expenses of burial and shipment to his home in New York.

* * *

Nicol and Helmuth.

Nicol and Helmuth proved the winning combination in the day's opener, which was at five furlongs, for the youngsters. Camille, which has just recovered from a severe attack of catarrhal fever, was installed favorite, but was only half-heartedly supported, as was also the winner, which only ruled as a lukewarm second choice, and, all things considered, the race proved the poorest betting event of the afternoon. With the rise of the barrier Camille and Helmuth outbroke the balance of the field. Helmuth, under careful guidance, flashed to the front, and, opening up a winning lead in the first half, had lots to spare when challenged by Hereafter in the final drive. The latter, a nicely-turned youngster, overcame a lot of interference turning for home, but, responding gamely to punishment, was wearing the winner down at every stride, and the race of the Clark gelding was a very impressive one. Princess Marie, which had run forwardly for a half and was then knocked to her knees, came strong again under punishment, and outgamed Camille for the short end.

* * *

Nicol Takes Another.

Nicol again demonstrated his superiority as a post rider in the second race, which was a cheap condition affair, at six furlongs, by beating the barrier several lengths and making every post a winning one, bringing Frank Bill home an easy winner by three lengths in front of Lidwina, which was hard-ridden to save the place from Fugurtha. Frank Bill always ruled the first choice, and on dope seemed to have been dropped into a real soft spot. For some unaccountable reason the price receded from an opener of 8 to 5, until 12 to 5 could be had in plenty. Lidwina was played from 12s to 6s, while Blucher, which seemed to have a royal chance, was left at the post. Dominick, who had the leg up on the latter trick, was also left at the post in the day's opener, when he had the mount on Two Bells. With the advantage gained by the start, Nicol allowed his mount to mizzle along out in front, and turning for home with three lengths to the good, won by a like margin, eased up.

* * *

Meadowbreeze's Good Race.

The afternoon stellar attraction proved an excellent contest as well as easily the best betting race. A condition affair at seven furlongs Alma Dufour was allowed in with the liberal weight of 106, while White Plume, which has shown a steady return to form, had but 95. Meadowbreeze, Jim Arthur's good, consistent son of Meadowthorpe, conceded a lump of weight to everything in the race, being required to shoulder 104 pounds, but after setting his own pace from the rise of the barrier was returned an easy winner. A length and a half back came the heavily played Miss Doyle, three lengths in front of the even-money favorite, Alma Dufour. The latter, with J. Daly to pilot her, looked so much the best to the wise paddock contingent that they unloaded their bank rolls on the pride of the Corrigan barn as if it were all over but the shouting. Meadowbreeze did not lack support, Arthur and his friends forcing the price about the shifty colt from 3s to 13 to 5 just as post call. Miss Doyle, which opened a red-hot second choice, receded in the betting from an opener of 8 to 5 until 4s could be had in plenty.

The Millette trick ran to her best form, but Meadowbreeze was the trick to-day, and after the first quarter had been traversed the backers of the Arthur trick were never given an anxious moment. Rounding the far turn Morris let loose a wrap on Meadowbreeze and the colt bounded away from his field, opening a gap of two lengths, which advantage he maintained to the end. Alma Dufour was under pressure all the way, but was not good enough to beat the winner to-day. Daly very wisely refrained from unnecessarily punishing the mare when he saw that he was beaten.

The surprise in the race was the good showing of Nine. The latter trick, which Porter got through the claiming route the other day, forced the pace for the entire trip only faltering in the final drive and finishing a bang-up fourth.

* * *

Accident in Steeplechase.

The steeplechase over the short course was the added attraction of the afternoon's card, and was productive of a real sparkling contest, nothwithstanding the fact that it was a very ordinary lot of "leppers" that were colored in the event. The stretch bearers were much in evidence. Russell, who had the mount on Class Leader, which came a cropper at the water jump, and Sobell, who had the leg up on Pirates Dance, plowed through the ninth and came a cropper, were both taken from the field via the stretcher route. The latter rider, it is feared, is hurt internally, being still in an unconscious state when brought to the clubhouse. The winner turned up in Profitable, a trick that annexed the major part of the hurdle race at the recent Denver meeting was the trick that brought home the coonskins. Subador was second while Jim Tyrrell annexed the short end. The latter trick was played to the exclusion of the balance of the field by the wise set, the price being forced from 6s to 3s, with very little of the latter price being in evidence at the close. Subador, and Pirates Dance were double as the Douglass entry, but Subador and Pirates Dance were double as the Douglas entry, but Subador was the main dependence of the stable. Class Leader, which showed such a brilliant turn of speed the last time out, winning that race in a common canter, had every evidence of being in the can to-day. Opening at 4 to 1, the price about the Mitchell "lepper" receded until 10s went begging. Rice, who had the leg up, took his mount back to the last position, going to the second jump and his coming a cropper at the water was due probably to the strangle hold which he had on Class Leader. After the mishap, Subador assumed command and showed the way right to the stretch hurdle, where Tommy Powers closed with a rattle with Profitable, and in a regular "Garrison" finish won, going away. The good thing, Jim Tyrrell did not have the foot to make good for the wise backers, the short end being the best he could do.

The ride of Powers on the winner was one of the cleverest piece of cross country riding seen at the track in many moons, and elicited well merited enthusiasm. Reserving a very erratic performer in the early stages, he brought him up with a rattle in the run home, and kept him at his task when he wanted to quit and clearly putting it over Rice on Subador.

* * *

Six Shooter Back to Life.

That old rogue, Six Shooter, came back to life this afternoon with a rattle in the sixth race, which was at seven furlongs. Heavily backed by the stable connections, who had him entered for the insignificant sum of $400, the aged son of Sir Dixon forgot to sulk to-day, and after racing down Scotch Dance drew away in the run home, winning in a common canter by five lengths. Amberita, a very cheap type of selling plater at her best, was made the opening choice at 5 to 2, with Six Shooter only a lukewarm second choice at 7 to 2. Intense was played by the Moore connections from 6s to 9 to 2, while Marsh Redon reached as good as 6s before the Corrigan money put in its appearance, which finally forced the price to 3s. Respess used the same tactics as Corrigan. He waited until the odds about Six Shooter reached the high water mark of 5s, then his commissioners got real busy, while Rome took a fall out of everything else in the race in his books. Considerable rough riding characterized the race, Marsh Redon being thrown out of all contention rounding the far turn, where he was thrown on the fence. Scotch Dance set the pace in the early stages on sufferance, and when Treubel was ready Six Shooter raced past the pacemaker as if he were tied, winning with his head pulled sideways. Intense, which had been in close quarters throughout, caught Scotch Dance turning into the run home, getting the decision by a short margin.

* * *

Mansard Scores One.

The Messrs. Keene (brothers) uncovered their fast Florist trick, Mansard, in the sixth, which was a six-furlong sprint. With Nicol in the pilothouse, Mansard always ruled a decided favorite over his field, being played from 3 to 2 to 11 to 10. Mayor Johnson, which opened at 4s, receded in the betting until 8s were to be had in plenty. The Marion trick must have left his speed in the barn this afternoon, for he failed to raise a respectable gallop, and the race stood out in bold relief over his performance of two days ago, when he won in a common canter, after spread-eagling his field throughout. Mum, with her usual burst of speed, flashed to the front with the rise of the barrier, and set a fast pace for a half mile, but when Nicol let loose a wrap on the favorite and drew alongside of her the Smith trick chucked it up, and, stopping badly, was nipped out of the place by Potter in the last jump. The latter, well-played to-day, showed a brilliant turn of speed.

* * *

Old Coruscate First.

The closing race of the day saw that sometime good mare, Coruscate, annex a purse for her owner, Doc Perry. The victory of the old Chorister mare was a serious one to the layers, who took considerable liberties with her by laying as good as 2 to 1 against her chances. The wise set, which had been in evidence during the day, again found a place to unload, and the way they set it on the old campaigner depleted the coffers to no mean extent. With the rise of the barrier Granada forged to the front, and, opening up a commanding lead of two lengths going down the back stretch, turned for home with a like margin to the good, but when Treubel turned Coruscate loose it was easily seen that it was all over but the shouting. The latter mare raced Granada down in the final furlong as if she were anchored, winning, going away, by two lengths. Grenada hung on gamely under a drive, and annexed the place from the lukewarm second choice, Capt. Bush.

COURIER-JOURNAL FORM CHART

LATONIA, August 10, 1906.—Sixty-third Day of the Spring Meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. Weather clear. Track fast.

Presiding Judge M. N. MacFarlan, Starter Jake Holtman, Secretary John B. Dillon, Racing Secretary and Handicapper Lyman H. Davis.

588—FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; purse $400; for two-year-olds; selling. Start good. Won handily; second and third driving. Winner, T. J. Nicol's b. g., 2, by Foul Shot—Instar; trained by owner. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24, :48, 1:02.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
563	Helmuth	•106	3	......	......	1...1	1.1½	1.1½	Nicol	2½-1	11-5	4-5
575	Hereafter	104	8	......	......	3.1½	2...1	2.1½	Boland	10-1	15-1	6-1
561	Princess Marie	103	2	......	......	5...h	4...½	3...1	T. Taylor	6-1	10-1	4-1
544	Camille	108	1	......	......	2...h	3.1½	4...1	Robinson	2-1	2½-1	1-1
......	Zinfandel	103	10	......	......	11...1	7...½	5...½	Treubel	6-1	8-1	4-1
506	The Piper	99	4	......	......	4...h	5.nk	6...1	Griffith	60-1	60-1	20-1
546	Woolen	94	6	......	......	7...1	8.1½	7...2	A. Walsh	40-1	60-1	25-1
17	Bye Bye II	103	11	......	......	8...h	6...1	8...2	Aubuchon	30-1	40-1	15-1
561	Ionic	102	5	......	......	6...½	9...1	9.1½	Perrett	30-1	20-1	8-1
506	Steadfast	108	7	......	......	10...3	11...3	10...1	Hoffler	•20-1	25-1	10-1
568	Dr. Frank	99	9	......	......	9...¾	10...2	11...5	Dearborn	50-1	100-1	40-1
568	Gabble	99	12	......	......	12...2	12...4	12...2	C. Morris	10-1	13-1	5-1
[561]	Two Bells	112	13	......	......	7...1	13	13	Dominick	8-1	15-1	6-1

The winner was best and best ridden; flashed to the front when the start came and, opening a winning lead turning for home, was well in hand at the end. Hereafter, a nicely turned youngster, met slight interference turning for home, but closed resolutely under punishment. Princess Marie had bad racing luck; was knocked to her knees rounding the far turn, but for which would surely have been a stout contender. Camille was timidly ridden. Zinfandel ran a sparkling race for a first out. Two Bells was as good as left.

589—SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, L. Berger's b. g., 4, by Sorcerer—Favorine; trained by S. M. Marsh. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 2-5, :48 3-5, 1:14 4-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
569	Frank Bill	108	1	......	1...½	1...4	1...8	1...3	Nicol	8-5	12-5	1-1
572	Lidwina	104	7	......	3...½	4...1	2...½	2.1½	D. Boland	10-1	6-1	2½-1
547	Fugurtha	103	8	......	7...1	5.1½	4...h	3...n	B. Miller	15-1	25-1	8-1
564	Lightburn	95	3	......	4...1	8...½	3...h	4...3	C. Morris	10-1	5½-1	2-1
567	Jay Ward	95	6	......	5...h	7.nk	5...h	5...2	T. Taylor	8-1	12-1	4½-1
579	Fargo	103	2	......	2...½	2...1	6...2	6...½	Aubuchon	15-1	20-1	8-1
540	Mamie O	95	4	......	6...½	6...1	7...1	7...½	Perrott	30-1	30-1	12-1
540	McCutcheon	97	5	......	8...1	8...1	8...2	8...2	Griffith	10-1	15-1	6-1
500	Ocanya	95	9	......	11.nk	10...8	10...8	9...3	R. Fisher	50-1	75-1	25-1
567	Jenmol	95	10	......	10...h	9...1	9...1	10...2	Kinney	60-1	60-1	25-1
579	Norwood Ohio	104	12	......	12	12	11...2	11...2	E. Rice	15-1	16-1	6-1
578	Blucher	112	11	......	9...h	11...1	12	12	Dominick	6-1	10-1	4-1

The winner, running to his best form and displaying superior speed at all stages, won without being extended. Lidwina, under a powerful ride, responded gamely to punishment and easily withstood the challenge of Fugurtha. The latter, poorly ridden, closed strong. Lightburn raced in spots and overcame a lot of interference. Jay Ward can do much better. Fargo was prominent for a half, then quit. McCutcheon had a rough trip. Last two were left.

590—THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs; purse $500; for three-year-olds and upward; purse. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, J. Arthur's b. c., 3, by Meadowthorpe—Illwind; trained by J. Arthur. Value to winner, $400. Fractional time: :24, :48 1-5, 1:14, 1:27.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
[562]	Meadowbreeze	104	4	1.1½	1.1½	1...2	1...2	1.1½	C. Morris	3-1	13-5	7-10
[576]	Miss Doyle	101	2	4.nk	3...1	3.1½	2...2	2...3	Perrett	8-5	4-1	4-5
508	Alma Dufour	109	3	3...h	6...8	4...1	4...2	3...1	J. Daley	6-5	1-1	2-5
566	Nine	97	1	2.1½	2...2	2...1	3...½	4.1½	Griffith	30-1	50-1	10-1
562	White Plume	95	5	5...5	4...½	5...10	5...10	5...10	J. Hicks	10-1	13-1	3-1
......	Prosador	102	6	6	6	6	6	6	B. Miller	100-1	300-1	60-1

Meadowbreeze, running to his best form, ran as if he outclassed his field, winning unextended. Miss Doyle ran forwardly throughout and had no excuses. Alma Dufour, under pressure for the entire trip, was not good enough. Nine ran a sparkling race and should win when not so pretentiously placed. White Plume was outrun at all stages.

591—FOURTH RACE—Short course; steeplechase; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Start good. Won driving; second and third easily. Winner, Mrs. A. Winters' ch. g., a., by Golden Garter—Ventura; trained by A. Winters. Value to winner, $300. Time, 3:00 1-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	3d j.	5th j.	9th j.	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
563	Profitable	136	1	2...4	2...2	2...5	2...6	1...2	T. Powers	6-1	8-1	3-1
549	*Subador	148	3	1...2	1...2	1...2	1...2	2...12	O. Rice	8-5	6-5	1-2
536	Jim Tyrrell	139	6	5...5	3...5	3...15	3...10	3...20	Gaddy	7-1	18-5	8-5
537	Naran	125	7	7	5...3	5...10	5...4	4.1½	E. Morrs'n	20-1	25-1	10-1
563	Billy Wake	130	2	4...5	6...1	4...5	4...2	5...5	Raines	15-1	40-1	15-1
577	Modred Law	128	5	6...1	7	6	6	6	Gaylor	10-1	10-1	3-1
452	*Pirate's Dance	135	4	3...h	4...1	**			Sobell	8-5	6-5	1-2
[562]	Class Leader	160	8	**					B. Russell	4-1	10-1	3½-1

*Coupled. **Fell.

The winner, under a careful ride, fenced well and, coming strong in the run home, raced down Subador, winning going away. The latter ran to his best form and had no excuses. [illegible]ll ran in improved form and did his best. Naran tried to run out at t[illegible]nd and again at the fifth. Pirate's Dance fell at the ninth; Class Leader at the fourth.

592—FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs; purse $400; four-year-olds and up selling. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, J. B. Respess' br. h., a., Sir Dixon—Kentucky Belle II. Trained by F. Kelly. Time, :24 3-5, :48 4-5, 1:15, 1:28.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
436	Six Shooter	110	9	6...½	6...1	2...1	2...2	1...5	Treubel	3-1	2½-1	7-5
572	Intense	105	4	4...h	4...h	4.1½	4...2	2...n	J. Hicks	7-1	4½-1	8-5
540	Scotch Dance	112	7	3...1	1...1	1...2	1...1	3...½	Dominick	20-1	30-1	10-1
444	The Englishman	110	2	2...h	3...1	3...1	3.1½	4...1	E. Rob'son	8-1	9-1	4-1
569	Miladi Love	106	8	7...1	5...½	5...1	5...½	5...5	B. Miller	60-1	75-1	25-1
[560]	Amberita	111	6	8.1½	8...1	7...2	6...2	6...½	J. McInt'e	3-1	5½-1	2-1
568	Marsh Redon	112	1	1...h	2...½	6...1	7...1	7...3	J. Daly	3-1	4-1	7-5
492	Katie Powers	106	3	5...1	7...2	9...1	8...1	8...5	Griffith	30-1	40-1	15-1
498	Harlquin	107	5	10...h	9...1	11	9...2	9...5	J. McCar'y	100-1	300-1	80-1
......	Rian	107	11	9...2	10...2	10...1	10...3	10...3	R. Harris	60-1	100-1	40-1
451	Mohave	110	10	11	11	8...½	11	11	D. Riley	30-1	15-1	6-1

Six Shooter, running kindly to-day, took command when his rider was ready, winning in a common canter. Intense overcame a lot of interference in the early stages, but closed stoutly. Scotch Dance had the foot of the party in the early stages, but so far as the winner was concerned, the lead was on sufferance. The Englishman was given a very suspicious ride. Marsh Redon was thrown on the fence rounding the far turn and eased up.

593—SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for three-year-olds and up; selling. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner J. O. & G. H. Keene's b. g., a., Florist—Fedelma. Trained by G. H. Keene. Value to winner $300. Time, :24, :48 3-5, 1:14 1-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
......	Mansard	106	4	......	1...3	2...3	1...1	1...3	Nicol	6-5	11-10	2-5
553	Potter	113	5	......	3...h	3...½	3...½	2...n	D. Boland	12-1	10-1	3-1
572	Mum	108	2	......	1.1¼	1.1¼	2...3	3...2	E. Rob'son	7-1	6½-1	2-1
[569]	Mayor Johnson	112	1	......	4...2	4...3	4...2	4...4	Dominick	4-1	8-1	3-2
572	Revolt	111	7	......	6...2	5...h	6...6	5...4	Aubuchon	6-1	6-1	8-5
579	Precious Stone	108	6	......	5.nk	6...1	5...h	6...2	Hoffler	20-1	30-1	10-1
......	Osterman	97	3	......	8	8	7...1	7...5	Cooper	100-1	200-1	80-1
......	Naughty B.	106	8	......	7...5	7...5	8	8	J. McCar'y	100-1	200-1	80-1

Mansard outclassed his field; assumed command when Nicol was ready, winning under double wraps. Potter, running in improved form, came fast in the run home, nipping Mum in the last stride. The latter showed her usual early speed, but hung badly when collared. Mayor Johnson failed to display speed at any stage. The latter is a rank in and outer. Revolt was not persevered with. Precious Stone had no speed.

594—SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good. Won handily; second and third driving. Winner, H. J. Perry & Co.'s ch. m., a., by Chorister—Royal Gem; trained by H. J. Perry. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24, :48 4-5, 1:14 3-5, 1:40 2-5, 1:46 4-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockeys.	Opg.	Clos	Pl'e
555	Coruscate	105	5	4...1	2...½	2...1	2...2	1.1½	Treubel	2-1	8-5	7-10
548	Granada	101	1	2...1	1...2	1...2	1...2	2...3	Perrett	4-1	5½-1	8-5
579	Capt. Bush	108	2	5...1	4...2	3...½	3...½	3...¾	Nicol	2½-1	2-1	7-10
564	Uncle Henry	112	3	3.nk	5...2	4...2	4...½	4...n	Robinson	4½-1	10-1	3-1
580	Marshal Ney	109	6	7...3	7...2	6...h	6...1	5...5	D. Boland	12-1	17-1	5-1
552	Bitter Brown	92	4	1...¾	3...¾	5...¼	5...1	6...3	C. Morris	15-1	20-1	6-1
576	Banposal	94	8	6...3	6.1½	7...10	7...10	7...10	T. Taylor	25-1	50-1	15-1
576	Peter Nathaniel	111	7	8	8	8	8	8	Dominick	40-1	60-1	30-1

Coruscate outclassed her field; under restraint for the first mile, she came away when given her head and, racing down Granada in the final furlong, won going away. Granada ran to her best form, had clear sailing and no excuses. Capt. Bush was badly messed about and interfered with in the final furlong. Uncle Henry was prominent for three-quarters, but hung when the pinch came.

With the American Oarsmen In England.

BOURNEND, Eng., Aug. 10.—When the Harvard rowers weighed in this morning it was found that John Richardson, Jr., Robert L. Bacon and Daniel Newhall had increased in weight. The weights of the crew are as follows: Robert M. Tappan, 168; Sidney Fish, 165; Flint, 179; Gordon G. Glass, 186; John Richardson, Jr., 185; Robert L. Bacon, 155; Daniel Newhall, 181; Oliver D. Filley, 163; Frances M. Blagden, coxswain, 106.

There is some diversity of opinion as to who should row bow in the Cambridge crew, and it is the general impression that there are one or two weak spots in the English boat. With a month for training, however, Coach Muttlebury doubtless will pull his men together.

It has been suggested that the Harvard men might try one of the English boats. It is thought that the "drag" on their boat is due to its being shorter, deeper and lower in the water than the English type.

The interest in the work of both crews is now great and will increase when they go to Putney, as the weeds in the river here are a detriment to clean and fast rowing.

Coach Muttlebury, while diffident in giving his opinion of the relative merits of the two crews, imparted the impression in the course of a conversation to-day that he thought that the Cambridge men had a big handful to tackle.

Owing to the shortness of the stay of the Harvard crew, the captain to-day, in a telegram, formally declined the invitation to race with the Bann Rowing Club, of Ireland.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; selling:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
254	Antola	95	501	Blaze o' Light	101
502	Poitiers	95	585	Tom Gilroy	104
582	All Ablaze	98	317	Dulweber	104
568	Camp	98	575	Frank Flesher	106
486	Hybrid	98	582	Bonart	106
546	Sanderson	98	571	Webber	109
557	*Zipango	99	[568]	Harold D.	112
[582]	*Demo	101			
506	Ericsson	101			

SECOND RACE—One and one-quarter miles; selling:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
505	*Begonia	84	532	Lida Vivian	102
581	Eular	91	515	Piller	102
573	Rubinon	91	[532]	Cashier	102
576	Ternus	94	580	Swiftwing	104
581	Pinaud	94	534	Injunction	104
581	Leo Bright	94	550	Morendo	104
566	*Imboden	99	580	Huzzah	107
587	*St. Sever	99			
[405]	Hubbard	111			

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
578	Dr. Burch	95	566	Black Cat	102
......	Tom Tom	98	578	Elude	102
553	Minnie Johnson	100	458	Jim Hale	102
586	Zinda	100	514	Fast Flight	103
569	Tom Crowe	100	[586]	Airship	106
579	Optional	100	422	Whoa Bill	107
			200	Black Art	109
			564	The Thrall	113

FOURTH RACE — One mile; handicap:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
584	Wee Lass	93	[556]	Maj. T. J. Carson	113
590	Miss Doyle	99	590	Alma Dufour	117
[570]	The Minks	108			

FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
322	Navarro	105	308	Seven Bells	109
585	Morales	105	571	Lexoline	112
[521]	Lady Arion	106	325	Judge Treen	112
[557]	Lens	112			

SIXTH RACE—Seven furlongs; selling:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
583	Ripple Mark	99	589	Fargo	108
583	Duessa	99	533	Queen Caroline	108
560	Sea Mate	101	[560]	Babe B.	108
574	Libation	101	581	Inspector Girl	108
558	Carthage	101	586	Creel	108
581	*Prince of Pless	103	[536]	Larone	110
581	The Mate	104	[579]	Search Me	113
581	Bitter Hand	105	581	Malleable	113

SEVENTH RACE — Seven furlongs; purse:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
576	Lafayette	93	539	Estrada Palma	100
576	Tern's Rod	97	[564]	Freebooter	108
488	Maj. Daingerfield	100	576	Chief Milliken	100
562	Toupee	101			
593	Revolt	107			

EIGHTH RACE—One mile; selling:

Index.	Horse.	Wt.	Index.	Horse	Wt.
542	Hackler	89	594	Coruscate	104
[573]	Oberon	94	491	Fonsoluca	107
[572]	Principia	97	576	Whippoorwill	107
559	Bullfinch	104			

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

NEW CANDIDATE

WANTS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mayor of Carrollton Enters Congressional Race—Many Others Mentioned.

Covington, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Now that the time and place of the Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth district has been settled on as Covington, September 10, candidates for the nomination are beginning to announce themselves. The last one in the field is William F. Schurmann, Mayor of Carrollton, Ky. Mr. Schurmann is proprietor of the Carrollton Furniture Company, a concern employing about 200 people. He was elected Mayor of Carrollton on a straight Republican ticket. The first Republican Mayor ever elected in that city, he having served as State Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias during the past year.

Old Man Drops Dead.

Olive Hill, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. J. H. Steele, an old resident aged seventy-five years, died here to-day. He was in seemingly good health and was measuring off a lot for sale when he dropped dead.

HERMAN WINS OVER YANGER

Chicago Boy Outfights Benny At the Indianapolis Baseball Park.

BOTH MEN ARE UNDER WEIGHT

Lightweights Fight Viciously Before Large and Enthusiastic Crowd for Ten Rounds.

CHALLENGES FOR WINNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—Kid Herman, of Chicago, was given the decision over Benny Yanger in a glove contest to-night at the end of the tenth round before 3,500 people at the baseball park. The conditions of the match were ten rounds, one arm free in the clinches. A special train brought upward of 500 people from Chicago. Abe Pollock, of Chicago, was the referee.

The main contest was preceded by two four-round bouts and a six-round go between local contestants. Fred W. Welsh, of England, challenged the winner unconditionally and "Young Kid" Farmer, of Peoria, Ill., challenged the winner at 130 pounds. Both me were under the necessary 133 pounds weight.

Herman continued infighting tactics throughout the contest, frequent clinches and hard hitting characterized the bout. Herman set the pace in the first and second rounds, Yanger getting an even brea kin the fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth and finishing strong. The verdict of the referee met with popular favor. The contest by rounds follows:

Round 1—Yanger sent his left to Herman's stomach, Herman replying hard to the rigs, and they clinched. They clinched again, and Herman hooked his right to Yanger's head. Herman feinted and hooked his right to Yanger's chin. They went into it at close quarters, and Yanger got a right to the Kid's ribs. Herman swung twice with his left wildly, and then sent his right to Yanger's head, checking him up. They were sparring at close quarters when the bell rang.

Round 2—Both men stepped out confidently, and Yanger hooked a right to Herman's ribs. Herman came back with a stiff right to the ribs. They clinched, and Herman swung hard at close quarters. Herman then shot his left to Yanger's chin. They exchanged lefts, and each fought hard. Herman showed a preference for in-fighting. Yanger's seconds complained that Herman was not breaking clean. The referee announced that under the condition the men were to fight with one arm free. Yanger rushed Herman to his corner, and the latter slipped to his knees as the bell rang.

Round 3.—The men rushed at each other and clinched, Herman continuing to hammer Yanger on the ribs at close quarters. Herman reached the head with a stiff left. Yanger found Herman's head with a hard right and slipped to the floor. The kid reached Yanger's ribs with a left, clinched and he kept his right to the head at the breakaway. Herman sent his left to the head as the bell rang.

Round 4—The men fiddled, and Herman hooked his left to Yanger's head and followed it up with a left to on the head that made a visible shake-up. The men mixed it uq viciously, Herman reaching Yanger's head with his left and right. Yanger apeared tired and was slow. The constant hammering on the body seemed to be telling on Yanger. Herman missed with his left, feinted and hooked the left to the chin, rushing Yanger into his corner and landing on the ribs with his right. Yanger reached Herman's ribs, and the men were swinging wildly at the bell.

Round 5—Herman appeared confident. Yanger was using caution when the men clinched, and Yanger sent his left to the chin on the breakaway. Herman landed on the jaw with his left, following it with the right to the head, and instantly sent a hard blow to the jaw. Yanger landed a light one on the chin, and the men clinched. Herman sent his left to Yanger's chin, and they clinched, Herman playing for the wind. Yanger caught Herman on the jaw with his left, and they were pulling and haulin gat each other at the close of the round.

Round 6—Yanger took the offensive, landing left and right on the body. He missed a left swing to the chin, and Herman replied with a left to the ribs. Herman hooked his right to the chin, missed with his right, and the men clinched. Herman continued his play to the ribs. Yanger landed a hard right on the ribs, and Herman came back with a hard left to the stomach and a right to the head. Herman reached the ribs again, and Yanger counted with his right, rushing to a neutral corner.

Round 7—The men rushed to close quarters and clinched, and began hard slugging. Herman landed with his left on the chin and hooked his right to the head, and followed with a clinch again. They exchanged rights, and Yanger reached the ribs with his left. They clinched, and in the breakaway Herman sent a left to the chin and a right to the ribs. Yanger landed hard on the stomach.

Round 8—Herman came up cautiously, while showing increased confidence. They clinched and Herman pounded the ribs with his right and left, then shooting his right to the heart, and after a clinch blocked a right swing, and hooked Yanger hard with a left on the jaw. He smiled confidently during the clinch that followed. Yanger reached the chin with his right on the breakaway, but missed a left for the head and slipped to the floor. Herman helped him up and was cheered. Herman landed a hard left on the chin as the gong sounded.

Round 9—Yanger walked into a stiff left on the chin, and they clinched. Herman hooked his left to the chin, missed a right swing, and they clinched. The men exchanged rights, Herman taking a hard one in the ribs, and reached Yanger's jaw. Yanger rushed and Herman ducked out of a stiff right swing, hooking his left to the chin and sending his right to the ribs. He received a stiff left on the ribs in reply. They mixed is up again, and Herman landed on the head with his right. He gave Yanger a stiff left to the head as the bell sounded.

Round 10—Wanger started in to force matters, but missed and slipped, while Herman got over a glancing right, straightening Yanger up with a hard left on the chin the next moment. They clinched, and Herman sent his right and left to Yanger's head, feinting under a right lead. Herman sent his left to the chin and his right to the stomach. The men were fighting hard at close quarters. Herman hooked a left and right to Yanger's chin and pounded him on the ribs in the clinch. Herman was forcing the fighting as the bell rang.

INTERESTING SPORT IN BIG REGATTA

Exciting Finishes Mark the Races, Chief Among Which Is Won By New Yorkers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—There was some splendid sculling, a number of interesting races and three or four close and exciting finishes in the elimination contest that opened the thirty-fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Lake Quinsigamond to-day.

The feature of the day was the second heat of the senior fours, which was won by the Metropolitans of New York. The other competitors were the Ravenswoods, of Long Island City, and a crew from Portland, Ore.

The association senior single scull was an event in which eleven of the fast scullers of the country started, six in one seat and five in the other. The survivors for the finals to-morrow are Harry S. Bennett, of the Springfield, Mass., Boat Club; Frank Vesely, of the First Bohemian Club, of New York; E. McGee, of the Toronto Rowing Club, and John O'Neill, of the St. Mary's Club, of Halifax.

The first two won their heats, and the winner to-morrow will be eligible for the championship event later in the day.

Another interesting contest developed in the first heat of the intermediate singles, in which Kerns, a local oarsman, set the pace. Warner, of Springfield, beat him at the turn, and on coming back Major, of the First Bohemian, passed him and Kerns and nearly caught the Springfield oarsman.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club, of New York, won the senior pairs easily over the Philadelphia Barge Club by eight lengths, while the crew of the Nonpariel Rowing Club, of New York, had nearly a walk-over in the race with the St. Alphonsus crew, of Boston, in the intermediate fours.

The sport closed with a fine contest between three intermediate eight-oared crews, the Argonauts, of Toronto; the New York Athletics, and the Wachusetts, of Worcester. The Canadians won by half a length.

Pacer and Trotter Dead.

Madison, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Jack Riley, pacing horse, was killed at Osgood Fair yesterday, and to-day B. Tella, a trotter owned at Indianapolis, died.

TARIFF REFORM THE MAIN THING

DEMOCRACY'S ONLY CHANCE FOR SUCCESS.

SAYS SENATOR WHITE, MARYLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN.

HIS IDEA OF PARTY PLATFORM.

Washington, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—"The Democratic party can only be successful by making the revision of the tariff the cardinal issue of the coming campaign."

Senator William Pinkney White, the grand old man, of Maryland, gave expression to the above opinion to-night.

"A tariff for revenue," continued he, "with such protection as may be incidental, may be secured by a fair revision of the customs schedules under Democratic administration. Monopoly is fostered by the exaggerated duties levied under the Dingley act, passed in the interest of the Republican party. Therefore, it is palpable that a just revision of the customs schedules at present in force is a Democratic measure and should be supported by every candidate for Congress running on the Democratic ticket. On this subject the Republican party has changed its position and by its high protective policy has built up the very trusts against which the present Administration is running amuck.

"Can it be believed at this day that the Republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860 expressed itself in its platform as favoring only a revenue tariff with incidental protection? The language was this, that "while providing revenue for the support of the general Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country." No special favoritism here.

"The party of graft, special privileges and standpatism has fallen from 'incidental' to 'exaggerated' protection. Imperial colonization, big stickism, monopoly and graft have taken the place of constitutional liberty and the rights of the States. The old pilicy of the Republican party has been thrown to the winds and instead they have stolen certain of the policies of the Democracy to save their sinking ship.

"No hope whatever can be held out to the people of any tariff relief from the Republicans. If they are successful the voters will find, like Cardinal Wolsey, that 'their promises have been great, but their performances nothing.'

"The law should protect the many instead of pandering to the extortions of the few. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that the main plank in the Democratic platform should be tariff revision. It goes without saying that the Democracy should be pledged to the curbing of trusts and enforcing existing laws in relation to their regulation and providing others if the present ones are inefficient. There should be clear and unequivocal announcement that the Philippine Islands should have, as soon as possible, local self-government. But the tariff is the main thing."

FAMOUS SONG WRITTEN BY FORMER QUEEN "LIL."

Singing of "Aloha Oe" One of the Features of Hawaiian Band Concerts.

Thousands of tourists who have visited Hawaii have spread over the world the strains of the famous melody "Aloha Oe," which is sung by the Hawaiians as a farewell whenever one starts on a journey. The famous Royal Hawaiian Band, which comes to Fontaine Ferry Park for the week beginning tomorrow, plays the piece on the departure of a steamship from Honolulu when the band is at home. The singing of the song will be a feature of the concerts here, Miss Lei Lehua being the soloist. She is accompanied in the song by the band, a stringed orchestra and a choir of twenty-five male voices. "Aloha Oe," words and music, was written by the former Queen Liliokalani when she was in captivity at the overthrow of the kingdom.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

"Good Individual Tailoring at the price of Non-Individual Readymade."

Trousers to Order

"99c a leg" $1.98 a pair
Or Better - $2.60 a pair

The cheapest trousers you can get readymade would cost you somewhere around these prices.



What kind of goods are they? And how do they fit?

The cheapest trousers any other good tailor will make are two or three times these prices.

Is there any reason why we shoudn't sell every pair of trousers worn in Louisville nowadays?

Being remnants, mill ends, sample lengths, etc., some of the values are really extraordinary.

There are patterns for dress and business, shop or outing, or any other need—light, medium and heavy weights—some blacks and blues among 'em.

We make every pair to measure—and you can buy as many pairs as you need.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Following our custom of past Trousers Sales, we will make and present a pair of these trousers free with every order for a suit at $15 or over, provided only that the suit be not of staple black or blue goods.

Business Suits to order—$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50.
Frock Suits to order—$17.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $30.
Evening Dress Suits to order—$25, $30, $35.
Fancy Vests to order — $3.50, $4, $5.
Topcoats to order—$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25.
Raincoats to order — $15, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25.
Livery Suits to order—$17.50, $20, $22.50.

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Tailors and Woolen Merchants
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MAIL ORDERS—Our system insures satisfaction. Samples, self-measurement blank and stylebook sent on request.

TILE-EEN By applying Tile-een to an old worn-out wooden floor, will make it look like stone, and lasts just as long.

It is the only sanitary floor covering on the market. Made and applied by

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NEGRO WOMAN MAKES ANOTHER CONFESSION

ATTORNEYS WITHHOLD NATURE OF EVIDENCE.

MAY BE WITNESS IN BROUGHTON MURDER CASE.

TRIAL FURTHER DELAYED.

Barbourville, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Annie Henson, charged, together with Jesse Fitzgerald, with the murder of Mrs. Robert Broughton, in consultation with her attorneys to-night, is said to have made another confession, making a full breast of the whole affair. The attorneys will not divulge the nature of the confession, but it is reported that it puts a new complexion on the case.

Court convened at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the delay being caused by the conference of the lawyers for the defense. At the opening of court they demurred to the jurisdiction of the court on the idea that the cases could be tried at a special term. This was overruled. They then filed a petition for a change of venue, but because people could not be found to make the necessary two affidavits, the court ruled it was powerless to hear a motion for a change, no matter how true the petitions might be, unless the petitions were suported by the affidavits of two people.

The attorneys for the defense entered pleas of not guilty for each, and asked for separate trials. This was granted. Fitzgerald will be tried first.

It is believed the Henson woman will take the stand as a witness for the Commonwealth. The defense summoned several witnesses, and prospects are for a delay of the trial until Monday. A jury will be hard to get, and it may be necessary to go to another county for the jury.

Rage against the negroes increases with further delays in the trial, which are unavoidable because of legal restrictions. The trials will be so conducted that any appeals that may be taken will not stand. Several thousand persons were in town to-day. The court room, seating 600, was crowded before the beginning of court, and after the trial began no one was allowed to enter. During the conference a big crowd gathered at the entrance of the courthouse clamoring for admittance. The negroes were guarded by details of soldiers both going and coming from the court room.

Played With Dynamite.

Glasgow, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—John Jackson, sixteen years old, while playing with some companions about some new buildings going up near the depot here, this morning picked up a stick of dynamite where some men had been blasting. In some manner, which the boy is unable to explain, the dynamite exploded, tearing away most of his left hand and bruising and mangling his face and left side horribly. He will recover.

Will Muster Out Company.

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Capt. J. H. Boswell, of local Company I, and Lieut. Lewis Robbins and Chester Byrne have resigned. Their resignations were to-day accepted by Adjt.-Gen. Lawrence, and the company ordered mustered out at once. There are about sixty members of the company.

THE Waverley Hotel
AMERICAN PLAN.
Walnut St., bet. Sixth and Seventh
$2.00 PER DAY.
Rooms with private bath attached.
Special rates by the week or month.

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CUP,
ON THE SQUARE,
INDEX
Plug Tobaccos.

THE MOST REFRESHING DRINK IN THE WORLD
Coca-Cola
At all Saloons, Groceries, Cafes and Stands; 5c. a Bottle.
Coca Cola Bottling Works, Louisville, Ky.

STEGER PIANOS
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Fourth Ave. ....Opposite Post-office.

BROKERAGE HOUSES RAIDED BY POLICE

FAILURE TO REGISTER A COPARTNERSHIP.

Said To Be Subsidiary Concerns of a Philadelphia Company.

New York, Aug. 10.—Four stock brokerage establishments were raided by the police this afternoon, and four men were arrested on a charge of failure to register a copartnership. All of the places, three on Broadway and one on West Forty-second street, are alleged to be subsidiary concerns operated by John A. Boardman & Co., whose main offices are in Philadelphia. The four men arrested were held in $2,500 bail for further examination next Thursday. They were George Turner, alleged to be the New York head of the Boardman Company; William H. Lilas, James Stockwell and Frederick Bloomfield. Stockwell and Bloomfield are alleged managers of two of the Broadway offices raided. A number of employes at the places were detained as witnesses, and the police confiscated books, papers, furniture, etc., found in all of the offices. All of the employes, including several women, were served with subpoenas to appear at once at the office of Assistant District Attorney Garvin, and under police surveillance they were escorted there. The four men under arrest were arraigned in the Police Court, where the case was continued until August 16.

The clerks, operators and stenographers were questioned by Assistant District Attorney Marshall in John Doe proceedings.

Campton's New Road Open.

Campton, Ky., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Work on the railroad from Natural Bridge, a station on the Lexington and Eastern railroad, to this place has been completed, and the first passenger train to be run will reach this place Monday morning. It will have as passengers the promoters of the road, who will be met at the depot by a committee consisting of Judge Joseph C. Lykins, Judge S. G. Sample, S. S. Combs, Joseph Wilson, Mrs. T. M. Beckett, Mrs. S. S. Combs and Miss Sallie Hurst, who were at a meeting of the Town Council last night appointed as a committee to meet the party and escort them to the Combs house, where a banquet will be served by the leading citizens of this place.

ANOTHER LOSS FOR PITTSBURG

New York Giants Do Not Allow the Pirates To Score.

CHICAGO DOWNS BROOKLYN.

St. Louis, Boston and Chicago Are Victorious in American League Contests.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American Association.

MINNEAP. ....9 K. CITY 5
LOUISVILLE ......1 COLUMBUS 0

TOLEDO ....6—3 ST. PAUL 4
MILWAU. ....5—8 INDIANAP. 2

National League.

NEW YORK ......1 CHICAGO 2
PITTSBURG ......0 BROOKLYN 0

ST. LOUIS ....2 PHILADEL. 4
BOSTON ....0 CINCINNATI 1

American League.

BOSTON ....4 ST. LOUIS 1
DETROIT ....3 PHILADEL. 0

CHICAGO ....2 NEW YORK 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbus	70	48	.619	Louisville	57	56	.504
Milwaukee	63	48	.568	Kansas City	54	59	.478
Toledo	60	50	.545	St. Paul	47	63	.427
Minneap.	58	55	.513	Indianap.	38	73	.342

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	72	30	.706	Cincinnati	44	59	.427
New York	63	34	.649	Brooklyn	41	58	.414
Pittsburg	63	36	.636	St. Louis	39	61	.390
Philadel.	48	54	.471	Boston	34	68	.333

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadel.	59	40	.596	St. Louis	50	48	.510
New York	57	39	.594	Detroit	49	51	.490
Chicago	50	43	.578	Washington	39	59	.398
Cleveland	53	43	.552	Boston	29	72	.287

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

American Association.

St. Paul at Louisville. Kansas City at Toledo. Minneap. at Indianap. Milwaukee at Columb.

National League.

Pittsburg at New Y. Chicago at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at Philadel. St. Louis at Boston.

American League.

Philadel. at St. Louis. Washington at Cleve. New York at Chicago. Boston at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 1, Pittsburg 0.

New York, Aug. 10.—By shutting out the Pittsburg to-day the New Yorks climbed into second place. Score:

Pitts.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	N. York.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Leach 3b	3	0	0	5	Shannon lf	4	2	1	0
Beaum't cf	3	0	3	0	Browne rf	4	1	1	0
Clarke rf	4	0	0	0	Bowerman c	3	0	4	0
Wagner ss	4	0	3	3	Seymour cf	3	0	4	0
Nealon 1b	3	0	12	0	Devlin 3b	3	0	3	5
Ganley rf	3	0	1	0	McGann 1b	3	2	11	0
Ritchey 2b	3	0	1	5	Dahlen ss	3	1	1	2
Gibson c	3	0	4	1	Strang 2b	1	0	1	2
Leever p	3	1	0	2	Taylor p	2	0	0	2
					*Donlin	1	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	24	11	Wiltse p	0	0	1	0
					Totals	27	6	27	11

*Batted for Taylor in the eighth.

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Pittsburg ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—1

Errors—Strang 2. Bases on Errors—Pittsburg 2. Left on Bases—New York 4, Pittsburg 4. Base on Balls—Off Taylor 1; off Leever 1. Struck Out—By Taylor 3; by Leever 3. Two-base Hits—Shannon, McCann. Sacrifice Hits—Strang, Beaumont. Stolen Base—Strang. Double Play—Nealon, unassisted. Hits—Off Taylor 1 in 8 innings; off Wiltse 0 in 1 inning. Umpires—Emslie and Klem. Time—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.

Brooklyn, Aug. 10.—Chicago, in a pitchers' battle between Brown and Stricklett, shut out Brooklyn by a score of 2 to 0. Jordan was back at first base for Brooklyn. Score:

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Brook.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Slagle cf	3	0	1	0	Maloney cf	4	0	2	0
Sheckard lf	4	0	3	0	Casey 3b	4	0	1	2
Schulte rf	4	0	1	0	Jordan 1b	4	0	11	1
Chance 1b	4	0	11	2	Alperm'n 2b	2	0	3	2
Steinf'dt 3b	4	2	0	2	McCarthy lf	3	1	2	0
Tinker ss	3	0	1	2	Lewis ss	3	0	4	5
Evers 2b	2	0	3	3	Hummell rf	3	0	1	0
Moran c	2	2	5	1	Bergen c	3	1	2	2
Brown p	3	0	2	3	Stricklett p	3	1	1	3
Totals	29	4	27	13	Totals	29	3	27	15

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Chicago ......0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Brooklyn ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Errors—Schulte, Casey 2, Alperman 2. Sacrifice Hits—Tinker, Morgan. Stolen Bases—Slagle, Evers. Left on Bases—Brooklyn 3, Chicago 3. Base on Balls—Off Stricklett 2; off Brown 1. Base on Errors—Chicago 3. Struck Out—By Brown 5. Time—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Johnstone.

St. Louis 2, Boston 0.

Boston, Aug. 10.—St. Louis shut out the home team to-day on the errors of the latter. Beebe kept the hits well scattered, or else allowed them only after two men were out. Score:

St. Louis.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Boston.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Barry rf	5	2	1	0	Bridwell ss	4	0	5	5
Burch cf	4	0	1	0	Brown 1b	4	2	12	1
Mertes lf	4	1	1	0	Brain 3b	2	1	2	1
Bennett 2b	4	0	2	3	Bates cf	3	0	1	0
Grady 1b	4	0	11	0	Howard lf	4	0	1	0
Phyle 3b	4	2	1	0	Dolan rf	4	0	1	1
Marshall c	3	1	8	2	Needham c	4	2	3	0
Crawford ss	3	0	2	1	Stroebel 2b	3	1	1	3
Beebe p	4	1	0	3	Lindaman p	4	0	1	2
Totals	35	7	27	9	Totals	32	6	27	13

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
St. Louis ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Boston ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Errors—Mertes, Bridwell, Brown, Brain, Needham, Lindaman. Two-base Hit—Phyle. Sacrifice Hits—Marshall, Crawford. Stolen Base—Burch. First on Balls—Off Beebe 3. Hit by Pitcher—By Beebe, Bates. Struck Out—By Lindaman 2; by Beebe 10. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Conway.

Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—Lush's poor pitching gave Cincinnati a victory over Philadelphia. Ewing pitched good ball for the visitors. Score:

Cincin.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Phila.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Huggins 2b	4	0	5	0	Thomas cf	4	0	0	0
Kelley lf	4	1	2	0	Gleason 2b	4	0	1	4
Jude rf	5	1	1	0	Br'nsfield 1b	4	1	11	0
Smoot cf	5	2	1	0	Titus rf	4	0	1	0
Deleh'ty 3b	4	1	1	0	Magee lf	4	2	3	1
Deal 1b	5	1	6	1	Doolin ss	4	1	2	4
Corcoran ss	3	0	2	5	Courtney 3b	3	0	2	1
Schlei c	3	1	9	2	Dooin c	2	0	8	0
Ewing p	2	0	0	1	Lush p	2	1	0	2
Totals	35	7	27	9	Ritchie p	0	0	0	0
					Roy p	0	0	0	0
					*Sentelle	1	0	0	0
					Totals	32	6	27	12

*Batted for Ritchie in the eighth.

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Cincinnati ......0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Errors—Doolin, Dooin. Left on Bases—Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 5. Two-base Hit—Smoot. Sacrifice Hit—Huggins. Struck Out—By Lush 3; by Ritchie 1; by Ewing 7; by Roy 1. Base on Balls—Off Lush 5; off Ewing 1. Hits—Off Lush 6 in 5 innings; off Roy 1 in 1 inning. Passed Ball—Dooin. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Carpenter.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 2, New York 1.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Chicago bunched hits today and defeated New York 2 to 1 in the opening game of the series. The visitors scored in the second on a single and a triple; but Chicago scored in the fifth on just the reverse, a triple and a single. Two singles and an out gave Chicago the winning run in the eighth. Score:

Chicago.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	New Y.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Hahn rf	3	0	0	0	Keeler rf	4	0	1	0
O'Neil cf	4	2	0	0	Hoffman cf	4	1	1	0
Isbell 2b	3	0	3	3	Chase 1b	3	0	8	0
Davis ss	3	0	3	3	Conroy ss	4	1	1	2
Donohue 1b	3	0	11	1	Laporte 3b	3	1	1	0
Dougherty lf	3	1	2	0	Yeager 2b	3	1	2	2
Sullivan c	3	1	6	1	Delehan. lf	3	1	1	0
Tannehill 3b	3	0	2	5	Kleinow c	3	0	9	2
Walsh p	3	1	0	3	Chesbro p	3	0	0	4
Totals	28	5	27	16	Totals	30	5	24	10

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Chicago ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 *—2
New York ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Error—Isbell. Left on Bases—Chicago 3; New York 3. Two-base Hit—Hoffman. Three-base Hits—Delehanty, Dougherty. Double Play—Tannehill, Isbell and Donohue. Struck Out—By Walsh 6; by Chesbro 9. Passed Ball—Kleinow. Base on Balls—Off Walsh 1; off Chesbro 1. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Hurst.

St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—A base on balls to Powell, Niles' sacrifice and Stone's two-bagger won to-day's game for St. Louis. Powell had the Philadelphia batters completely at his mercy. Score:

St. L.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Philadel.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Niles 3b	3	0	0	0	Hartsel lf	2	0	2	0
Jones 1b	4	1	11	0	Lord cf	4	0	0	0
Stone lf	4	1	1	0	Davis 1b	4	1	13	0
Hemphill rf	4	0	2	0	Seybold rf	3	1	2	0
Wallace ss	2	0	3	5	Murphy 2b	3	1	1	1
O'Brien 2b	3	2	2	4	Schreck c	3	1	4	0
Koehler cf	3	0	1	0	Cross ss	2	0	1	3
O'Connor c	3	1	7	1	Lennox 3b	2	0	1	3
Powell p	2	0	0	2	Waddell p	2	0	0	3
					*Armbrus	1	0	0	0
Totals	28	5	27	12	Oldring ss	1	0	1	1
					Bender p	1	0	0	0
					Knight 3b	0	0	0	0
					Totals	28	5	24	11

*Batted for Lennox in the eighth.

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
St. Louis ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—1
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Error—Hartsel. Two-base Hits—Stone, Davis, Seybold. Sacrifice Hit—Niles. Double Plays—O'Brien, Wallace, Jones 2; Wallace and Jones. Passed Ball—Schreck. Stolen Base—Jones. Wild Pitch—Waddell. Bases on Balls—Off Powell 2; off Waddell 2. Struck Out—By Powell 6; by Bender 2; by Waddell 2. Pitching Record—Off Waddell 5 hits and 1 run in 7 innings; off Bender 0 hits 0 runs in 1 inning. Left on Bases—St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5. Time—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

Boston 4, Detroit 3.

Detroit, Aug. 10.—Two great plays by Ferris, one of them stopping Detroit from tieing it up in the seventh, were principally responsible for Boston's victory, 4 to 3. Score:

Detroit.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Boston.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Jones cf	4	0	2	0	Hayden rf	4	2	2	0
Lindsay 1b	3	3	6	1	Parent ss	3	0	3	4
McIntyre lf	3	1	2	0	Stahl cf	2	1	3	1
Crawford rf	4	0	1	0	Ferris 2b	4	1	1	5
Schaefer 2b	4	1	6	0	Hoey lf	4	1	3	0
Coughlin 3b	4	1	4	4	Grimshaw 1b	3	1	11	0
Lowe ss	4	0	1	4	Morgan 3b	3	1	3	3
Payne c	4	2	5	2	Armbrus. c	2	0	1	1
Eubank p	3	1	0	3	Peterson c	2	0	0	1
*Mullin	1	0	0	0	Dineen p	3	0	0	0
Totals	34	9	27	14	Winter p	1	1	0	2
					Totals	31	8	27	12

*Batted for Eubanks in the ninth.

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Detroit ......1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Boston ......0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Errors—Lindsay, Coughlin, Hoey. Hits—Off Dineen 9 in 7 innings. Two-base Hits—Lindsay, McIntyre. Three-base Hits—Lindsay, Ferris. Sacrifice Hits—Hayden, Stahl 2, Morgan. Stolen Base—Coughlin. Base on Balls—Off Eubanks 3; off Dineen 3. Left on Bases—Detroit 7, Boston 6. Struck Out—By Eubanks 4; by Dineen 1. Double Plays—Payne and Coughlin; Payne and Schaefer; Stahl and Morgan. Wild Pitch—Eubanks. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Connolly.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

New Orleans 2, Memphis 1.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Guese's pitching throughout was instrumental in the defeat of the Memphis team to-day. Owens' muff of Brouthers' fly in the fifth paved the way for the winning run, and Rickert's catch, running backwards, of Nicholls' line hit in the ninth with Babb on base, saved the day for New Orleans. Score:

Innings ....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T
New Orleans ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 2
Memphis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1

Stolen Bases—Cargo, Brouthers, Owens. Bases on Balls—Off Guese 2; off Stockdale 2. Struck Out—By Guese 1; by Stockdale 8. Sacrifice Hits—O'Brien, Carey. Double Play—Guese to Atz. Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Campau.

Birmingham 4—9, Montgomery 2—1.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10.—Montgomery lost two uninteresting games to Birmingham. The last contest was made a farce by errors of the locals. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Innings ....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T
Birmingham ....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0— 4
Montgomery ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Left on Bases—Montgomery 4; Birmingham 7. Two-base Hits—Meeks, Alcock, Hausen. Three-base Hit—Apperious. Bases on Balls—Off Malarkey 1; off Sallee 1. Wild Pitches—Malarkey 2. Double Play—Mullaney (unassisted). Struck Out—By Malarkey 1; by Sallee 4. Sacrifice Hits—Hausen, Molesworth, Gear. First on Errors—Montgomery 2; Birmingham 3. Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Wilhelm and McAleese.

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8—T
Birmingham ......2 1 0 0 4 2 0 0— 9
Montgomery ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Left on Bases—Montgomery, 4; Birmingham, 4. Two-base Hits—Montgomery, McCann, Meeks, Molesworth. Base on Balls—Off Clark, 1. Hit by Pitcher—Clark; McAleese. Wild Pitch—Tribble. Struck Out—By Tribble, 2; by Clark, 2. Sacrifice Hit—Montgomery. Stolen Bases—Houtz, McAleese, Meeks. First on Errors—Birmingham, 3. Time—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Wilhelm and Walsh.

Central League Results.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 10.—Springfield, by bunching hits in the first and fifth innings, won to-day's game from the locals, 6 to 2. Score:

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
South Bend ......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 4
Springfield ......2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 *—6 8 2

Batteries—Moode and Tieman; Hammond and Kelly.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Evansville put up a perfect fielding game to-day and won from Wheeling 5 to 1. Score:

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Evansville ......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2—5 9 0
Wheeling ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 3

Batteries—Freeman and Fuller; Scott and Schriver.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 10.—Hale, the Michigan recruit, lost his first game to-day. Grand Rapids shut Dayton out 5 to 0. Score:

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Grand Rapids ......0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 *—5 4 1
Dayton ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1

Bateries—Vananada and Hawley; Hale and Cross.

Canton, O., Aug. 10.—Terre Haute took a brace to-day and won out from Canton 7 to 5. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain. Score:

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6—R H E
Canton ......0 1 1 3 0 0—5 8 1
Terre Haute ......0 7 0 0 0 0—7 9 1

Batteries—Myers and Ostdiek; Prittsen, Martin and Weaver.

South Atlantic League.

At Savannah—Savannah 1; Macon 2.
At Columbia—Columbia 7; Jacksonville 3.
At Charleston—Charleston 1; Augusta 2.

Bowling Green Beaten.

The Check Neals, of Nashville, defeated the locals this afternoon by a score of 6 to 2.

APPROVE OFFICIALS OF DOUGLAS PARK.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—At the regular monthly meeting of the board of stewards of the Western Jockey Club to-day racing dates were allotted the Douglas Park Jockey Club at Louisville from September 3 to September 15 and from September 24 to 29, both inclusive. The following officials for the club were approved:

Presiding judge, A. W. Hamilton; associate judge and racing secretary, M. Nathanson; general manager, John Hackmeister; starter, A. B. Dade; clerk of the scales, George Dillon.

BRASHEAR'S MEN LOSE ANOTHER

Louisville Batsmen Unable To Hit Curves of Pitcher Cadwallader.

MILLERS TOUCH UP DUNKLE.

Visitors Take Kindly to Big Fellow's Benders at the Proper Time.

DOUBLE-HEADER FOR TO-DAY.

When one team makes sixteen safe hits, three of them triples, and the opposing team is able to accumulate only six safeties, the result of the contest is not hard to guess. This is what happened at Eclipse Park yesterday afternoon and as a consequence Minneapolis defeated Louisville by the score of 9 to 1.

Dunkle has the reputation of being a warm-weather pitcher, but, though the day was very hot, Big Ed received his at the hands of the Millers. They lambasted his curves to all parts of the lot throughout the contest. Their crowning effort came in the eighth inning, when Cadwallader, Davis and Greminger each hit for a triple, which, coupled with D. Sullivan's base on balls, gave Kelley's men four scores, more than enough to win.

While the visitors were touching up Dunkle's delivery in a lively manner the Colonels were unable to hit with any degree of success the balls Cadwallader pitched. During the nine innings they made six safeties, but they were badly scattered and had it not been for a fine piece of base running by Billy Hallman in the third inning the Louisville team would have been shut out. In this inning Hallman singled and scored from first on a Texas League by Woodruff, making a beautiful run. This was all the score the Colonels made and, as it came early, gave promise of other things. After this, however, Cadwallader was a complete puzzle to the locals and they did not have a chance.

The star fielding work of the game was done by Oyler, the dimunitive shortstop of the Minneapolis team, who, despite an injury to his arm in the first inning, accepted nine chances without an error and two of his catches of flies near the left-field foul line were sensational. Quinlan also played a fine game at short for Louisville. His one-handed stop of Oyler's drive in the seventh inning was a beautiful piece of fielding.

Davis, D. Sullivan, Greminger, Graham, Freeman and Yeager led with the stick. The batting of these men was the redeeming feature of the game because it was so one-sided the interest lagged. The score:

L'ville.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Minneap.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Hallman lf	3	1	3	0	Davis cf	6	3	5	0
Woodr'ff 3b	4	1	2	0	D.Sul'van rf	3	2	2	0
Brashear 2b	4	0	2	3	Grem'ger 3b	5	2	1	3
S.Sul'v'n 1b	4	1	8	0	Graham lf	5	2	2	0
Stovall cf	4	1	2	0	Freeman 1b	4	2	6	0
Kerwin rf	2	1	1	0	Oyler ss	4	1	5	4
Stoner c	3	0	5	3	Fox 2b	4	1	2	3
Quinlan ss	4	1	4	1	Yeager c	4	2	2	2
Dunkle p	2	0	0	3	Cadw'd'r p	4	1	0	0
Totals	30	6	27	13	Totals	40	16	27	11

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Minneapolis ......2 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 0—9
Louisville ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Error—Brashear. Two-base Hit—Woodruff. Three-base Hit—Cadwalder, Greminger, Davis. Sacrifice Hit—D. Sullivan, Cadwalader. Double Play—Oyler, Fox and Freeman. Stolen Bases—Davis, D. Sullivan, Fox, Yeager. Struck Out—By Cadwallader 1; by Dunkel 3. Hit by Pitcher—Dunkle 1. Bases on Balls—By Cadwalder 4; by Dunkle 3. Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Kane. Attendance 1,200.

Kansas City 5, Columbus 0.

Columbus, O., Aug. 10.—Pitcher Swann, of Kansas City to-day made the league leaders the victims of the first no-hit game of the American Association. He gave no bases on balls, but hit Kihm. Three other Senators reached first on infield errors. Nobody got to second. Sharp Columbus fielding made the game a battle for six innings. Burke's hitting in the seventh and eighth innings gave Kansas City four of her five runs. Manager Clymer, of the home club, was put off the field. Score:

Colum.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	K. City.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Hinchm' rf	4	0	2	0	Waldron rf	4	0	0	0
Coulter lf	4	0	3	0	McBride ss	5	2	1	7
Pick'ing cf	4	0	1	0	Perrine 2b	2	1	0	5
Friel 3b	4	0	2	0	Hill cf	3	0	3	0
Kihm 1b	2	0	10	1	Burke 3b	4	3	1	4
Hulswitt ss	3	0	2	1	Frantz 1b	4	0	19	0
Wrigley 2b	3	0	2	5	Cassady lf	3	0	2	0
Blue c	3	0	5	4	Leahy c	2	1	1	0
Groth p	3	0	0	2	Swann p	4	0	0	1
Totals	30	0	27	13	Totals	31	7	27	17

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Columbus ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Kansas City ......0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1—5

Errors—Kihm, Hulswitt, McBride 2, Perrine. Stolen Bases—Burke 2, McBride. Sacrifice Hit—Perrine. Three-base Hit—Leahy. Struck Out—By Groth 8; by Swann 1. Base on Balls—Off Groth 6. Hit by Pitcher—By Swann 1. Umpire—Egan. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Toledo 6—3, Milwaukee 5—8.

Toledo, O., Aug. 10.—Toledo and Milwaukee broke even to-day, each team winning its game by stick work. The field was a sea of mud. Scores:

Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Milwau.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Clingm'n ss	4	1	2	5	Robinson ss	5	3	2	3
J.Clarke lf	3	2	2	0	Green rf	5	0	2	0
Knabe 2b	4	2	4	4	Hynes lf	5	1	2	0
Demont cf	5	2	3	0	Bateman 1b	5	2	8	0
Krueger 3b	3	2	1	3	Roth c	4	2	3	1
Nance rf	5	0	0	0	Hemphill cf	4	2	1	1
W.Clark 1b	3	1	7	1	McChes'y 3b	3	0	3	0
Land c	4	1	8	3	McC'm'k 2b	4	2	2	2
Chech p	3	0	0	2	Dough'ty p	2	0	1	1
Totals	34	11	27	18	Curtis p	0	0	0	0
					Goodwin p	0	0	0	0
					Sage p	0	0	0	0
					*Beville	1	0	0	0
					Totals	38	12	24	8

*Batted for Curtiss in the eighth.

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Toledo ......0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2 *—6
Milwaukee ......2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—5

Errors—Clingman 2, Knabe, Krueger, Bateman, Hemphill, Dougherty, Goodwin. Two-base Hits—Krueger 2, J. Clarke, Demont. Sacrifice Hits—Chech, Dougherty, Sage. Stolen Bases—Hemphill, Knabe. Base on Balls—Off Dougherty 5; off Goodwin 1. Struck Out—By Chech 5; by Dougherty 1. Hits—Off Dougherty 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Sage 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Curtiss 0 in 2-3 innings; off Goodwin 3 in 1 2-3 innings. Double Plays—Hemphill and Bateman; Clingman and W. Clarke. Umpires—Owen and Sullivan. Time—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

Toledo.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	Milwau.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Clingm'n ss	5	1	1	2	Robinson ss	4	2	1	2
J.Clarke lf	5	3	0	1	Green rf	2	1	2	0
Knabe 2b	4	1	5	0	Hynes lf	5	2	2	1
Demont cf	5	1	3	0	Bateman 1b	5	2	9	1
Kreuger 3b	4	1	2	1	Beville c	5	0	7	1
Nance rf	3	3	4	0	Hemphill cf	4	3	1	0
W.Clark 1b	5	1	6	1	McChes'y 3b	5	2	1	4
Land c	4	1	6	1	McC'm'k 2b	4	1	2	2
Sutthoff p	4	0	0	1	Goodwin p	3	1	2	2
Totals	39	12	27	7	Totals	37	14	27	13

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Toledo ......0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Milwaukee ......0 0 2 2 4 0 0 0 0—8

Errors—Kreuger, Nance, Land, Robinson 2, Bateman. Two-base Hits—Land, Hemphill. Home Run—McChesney. Base on Balls—Off Sutthoff 3; off Goodwin 3. Struck Out—By Sutthoff 3; by Goodwin 6. Double Play—Knabe, B. Clarke. Bateman unassisted. Hit by Pitcher—Hemphill. Sacrifice Hits—Green, Knabe. Stolen Base—W. Clarke. Umpires—Owens and Sullivan.

St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 2.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—St. Paul won from Indianapolis 4 to 2 to-day. Geier at shortstop for St. Paul had eleven assists. Score:

Indpls.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	St. Paul.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.
Dunle'vy rf	5	1	2	1	Geier ss	2	1	1	11
Atherton 3b	5	2	4	2	Sugden 1b	4	1	8	2
Himes cf	5	1	2	0	Myers 2b	4	3	6	4
Carr 1b	4	1	9	0	Frisk lf	4	2	1	0
Williams ss	4	0	3	1	Wheeler 3b	4	0	3	0
Perry lf	4	2	0	1	Slagle cf	4	0	1	0
Marcan 2b	4	1	3	2	Coy rf	4	0	0	0
Holmes c	4	2	4	1	Drill c	3	1	5	0
Kellum p	4	1	0	3	Pruitt p	3	0	1	3
Totals	39	11	27	11	Totals	32	8	27	20

Innings ......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—T.
Indianapolis ......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
St. Paul ......1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—4

Errors—Williams, Geier, Wheeler. Base on Balls—Off Kellum 4. Struck Out—By Kellum 2; by Pruitt 1. Two-base Hits—Myers, Atherton. Three-base Hits—Himes, Frisk. Double Play—Williams to Carr. Left on Bases—Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 2. Umpire—Werden. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

BIG SURPRISE AT SARATOGA

Horace E., Rainey's $25,000 Colt, Runs Third At the Spa.

HELD AT PROHIBITIVE PRICE.

Ravena, Choice in First Race, Makes New Track Record for Six Furlongs.

FOUR FAVORITES WIN OUT.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The surprise of the day at Saratoga was the defeat of R. A. Rainey's $25,000 colt, Horace E., in the third race. He picked up 122 pounds and while conceding weight to his field, was made a 1 to 3 favorite. He led for half a mile, when Conville came with a rush and won. Purslane was second and Horace E. third.

Ravena, favorite, in winning the first race, made a new track record for six furlongs by running the distance in 1:12 flat, which is one-fifth of a second better than the best previous time made in 1903. Four favorites won. Summaries:

First Race—Six furlongs:
Ravena, 112 (Hildebrand), 9 to 5..........1
Bohemia, 106 (Knapp), 9 to 5..........2
Bertha X., 104 (Hennessy), 50 to 1..........3
Time, 1:12. Clara Russell, Hyperbole and Veronique also ran.

Second Race—One mile; selling:
Tipping, 91 (Francis), 15 to 1..........1
Sir Russell, 93 (Alex), 4 to 1..........2
Water Dog, 93 (Freishon), 9 to 1..........3
Time, 1:39 1-5. Charlatan, Pleasant Days, Colmosa, Benevolent, Court Martial, Hocus Pocus, Society Bud and Gen. Haley also ran.

Third Race—Five and a half furlongs:
Conville, 110 (Sewell), 12 to 1..........1
Purslane, 102 (Knapp), 25 to 1..........2
Horace E., 122 (Radtke), 1 to 3..........3
Time, 1:06 3-5. Chaseaway, Red Gauntlet, Sir William Johnson, Puissant and Sure Thing also ran.

Fourth Race—One mile:
Kiamesha, 112 (Knapp), 11 to 20..........1
Johnstown, 99 (Garner), 15 to 1..........2
Entree, 122 (Perrine), 8 to 1..........3
Time, 1:39 2-5. Ebony and Warning also ran.

Fifth Race—Mile and three-sixteenths; selling:
Runnels, 101 (Garner), 7 to 5..........1
Lancastrian, 101 (Miller), 3 to 1..........2
Sonoma Belle, 105 (Johnson), 30 to 1..........3
Time, 1:59 3-5. Little Scout, Louis H., Embarrassment, Reservation, Holscher, Ocean Spray, Bragg, Edith James, Caronal and Leila also ran.

Sixth Race—Five and a half furlongs; selling:
Revenue, 99 (Miller), 5 to 2..........1
Anna May, 103 (Radtke), 13 to 5..........2
Fish Hawk, 94 (Garner), 4 to 1..........3
Time, 1:06 4-5. Suada, Dame Fortune, Plausible, The Galloper, Speed Queen, Cappadocia, Ludia, Charaday, Beggar Maid, May Pink, Daisy Frost, Mariposa, Shulengra, Pepper and Salt, Silver Point and Sweet Eileen also ran.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs; selling; handicap:

Heastip	103	Rebo	95
Braden	103	Grapple	95
Fort Hunter	103	Varieties	95
Cary	100	Bill Phillips	94
Gus Heidorn	100	Edna Jackson	94
Hattie Carr	98	Belle Strome	93
Ginette	98	Single Life	86
Memories	98		

SECOND RACE — North American Steeplechase; full course; about two miles:

Mackey Dwyer	163	Delcanta	145
Coligny	163	Onterora	142
Hylas	156	Kassil	142
Kernel	145	Alfar	142

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; Saratoga Special:

Rockstone	122	McCarter	122
Demand	122	Peter Pan	122
Ballot	122	Golf Ball	122
Prince Fortunatus	122	Salvidere	119
		Fantastic	119

FOURTH RACE—Mile and a quarter; the Travers:

Ben Hodder	111	Reidmore	111
Mohawk II	111	Gallavant	111

FIFTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling:

Eleling	107	Quagga	100
Ellicott	107	Nigger Mike	100
'Airs	104	Temaceo	100
J. C. Core	104	Simon D.	100
They're Off	103	Diebold	100
Belchamber	106	Umbrella	98
Blondy	102	Stray	95
Loring	102	Winston	95

SIXTH RACE—Mile and three-sixteenths:

The Picket	126	Corrigan	96
Inferno	120	Leila	93
Sir Ralph	109	Sailor Boy	87
Geranium	108		

TEN-YEAR-OLD LAD KILLED HIS FATHER.

The Latter Whipped the Boy's Brother and Struck His Mother.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Dispatches were received here to-day saying that Frank Mullins was shot and instantly killed by his ten-year-old son yesterday at Bowerton, Miss. It is said that Mullins was whipping another of his children and that his wife, when she attempted to interfere, was struck with the strap in her husband's hand. The ten-year-old boy shot his father with a revolver after his mother had been struck.

CHAT OF THE GAME.

TWO games to-day with St. Paul. The first game called at 2 o'clock.

ELLIOTT and Puttman will twirl for the Colonels this afternoon.

ED DUNKLE is the warm weather pitcher of the Colonels. Shine brighter, Old Sol and help the boys when Big Ed is in the box.

"MAUD" FREEMAN, as usual, kicked at every decision the umpire made against the Millers.

IT might be to Mike Kelley's advantage to hire a Red Cross nurse. She could care for the injured players. They seem to be unfortunate in every game, when it comes to personal injury.

YESTERDAY was Ladies' Day. A large number of fair fans took advantage of the free ride.

BARON STICHER is to have the Colonels Sunday to join the Denver team for the remainder of the season. The bracing air of Colorado, it is expected, will halp him to resume his general pitching form.

HA! HA! Mike, so you found the buzzer. Didn't you know that it was around third base?

UMPIRE KANE has his off days as well as the players.

OYLER played a fine ball game, although he was hurt in the first inning. Dunkle made a wild pitch and it hit the Miller's crack shortstop on the arm.

SECRETARY NATE WILBUR was seen last night and asked why the Colonels would not play to-morrow. Said he: "At the solicitation of the Board of Public Safety, I was informed that this body intended to enforce the Sunday-closing law, which prohibits professional ball playing, and it was the intention not to allow a game to take place, and knowing to what extent the members intended to carry out the law, I deemed it best to call the game off. We will play a double-header Saturday, thereby giving the public the benefit of two games for one admission. It is up to the public to take advantage of the bargain. We want and expect to conform to the laws of the city administration in every particular, and will not attempt to play ball when the Board of Public Safety says we must not play."

FALL TRADE

Has Opened Actively In the Centers.

CROP REPORTS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED.

INTENSE HEAT FACILITATES RETAIL BUSINESS.

LARGE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

New York, Aug. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

In some sections the intense heat facilitated retail trade in summer goods and improved the attendance at seaside resorts, but the most important development in the business world was the increased activity of jobbing and wholesale departments in preparation for autumn and winter requirements. Crop reports are all that could be desied, harvest and threshing returns surpassing all but the most sanguine expectations, the few unsatisfactory statements being far outbalanced by the numerous encouraging results. Mercantile collections might be more prompt at some Eastern points, but the average is well maintained by discounted bills at the West and South. Manufacturing news is still of good progress, the iron and steel industry maintaining phenomenal results, despite some labor troubles. High prices prevail in the footwear industry and for most textile fabrics, but the general level of all commodities reflects the cheapening of farm products on account of the big crops. Railway earnings in July were 12 per cent. larger than last year, and foreign commerce at this port alone for the last week shows gains of $1,323,204 in exports and $1,098,874 in imports over the same week in 1905. Failures this week numbered 174 in the United States, against 222 last year, and 13 in Canada, against 19 a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Active Opening of Fall Trade Is Announced.

New York, Aug. 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Fall trade has spread actively, the first rush of house buyers being noted at all large centers East and West. Free and confident buying of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing and kindred articles is reported from all Western and Southwestern points, and first and second hands at the East report business of full value for the season. Other developments have been mainly favorable.

Heavy rains have affected some lines of retail trade at the West, checked spring wheat cutting at some points and injured the quality rather than the quantity of winter wheat in shock; but, on the other hand, needed moisture has been received by corn and enough has been secured to assure maturity at most points. Only the best reports come from the Southern corn crop.

Cotton has been improved by the cessation of heavy rains in the South Atlantic States. Industry is active as seldom, if ever, before, and the only subject of complaint herein is the scarcity of labor available. This complaint, however, is practically country wide, despite the enormous past and present immigration. Strikes are more numerous, but effects are localized. Iron and steel are in unprecedented demand for a midsummer period; building and building materials, though less active in New York, show few signs of a let-up at the West, where records of previous years have been broken.

Railway earnings continue very heavy, a gain of 12 per cent. being indicated for July over a year ago, and bank clearings, while slightly below last week, are much in excess of last year.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Aug. 9 number 137, against 170 last week, 166 in the like week of 1905, 167 in 1904, 160 in 1903 and 181 in 1902.

In Canada failures for the week number 19, against 19 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending August 9, are 2,262,961 bushels, against 2,895,010 last week and 865,002 this week last year. For the past six weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 12,100,269 bushels, against 5,138,645 in 1905 and 7,846,771 in 1904.

Corn exports for the week are 1,292,638 bushels, against 623,146 last week and 1,152,441 a year ago. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 4,578,357 bushels, again 5,560,204 in 1905 and 3,279,111 in 1904.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Increase of .7 Per Cent. Shown in the Clearings At Louisville.

New York, Aug. 10.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the bank clearings of the principal cities for the week ended August 9, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		P.C. Inc.	P.C. Dec.
*New York	$1,762,846,448	27.4	....
*Chicago	197,133,785	9.1	....
*Boston	134,196,567	3.8	....
*Philadelphia	124,930,841	13.1	....
*St. Louis	47,383,441	....	1.8
Pittsburgh	45,740,072	....	4.7
*San Francisco	38,649,876	19.0	....
*Baltimore	26,221,030	22.4	....
Cincinnati	22,931,800	4.8	....
*Kansas City	26,715,012	12.0	....
*New Orleans	13,836,393	....	3.0
*Minneapolis	17,122,788	27.7	....
*Cleveland	14,271,021	15.6	....
*Louisville	11,176,657	.7	....
Detroit	12,429,014	1.3	....
*Los Angeles	10,544,214	10.6	....
Omaha	9,218,072	10.0	....
*Milwaukee	8,236,269	2.6	....
*Providence	6,137,600	3.9	....
*Buffalo	8,399,560	15.8	....
*Indianapolis	7,751,423	27.2	....
*St. Paul	7,354,092	21.9	....
Denver	5,843,209	....	7.5
Seattle	9,046,222	72.8	....
Memphis	3,324,315	....	7.0
Fort Worth	5,486,236	27.4	....
Richmond	5,622,325	30.2	....
Columbus	5,268,100	19.5	....
Washington	5,300,278	17.2	....
*St. Joseph	4,429,356	6.7	....
*Savannah	3,273,366	....	5.7
*Portland, Ore.	5,203,993	29.7	....
Albany	5,942,844	50.5	....
Salt Lake City	4,691,173	5.7	....
*Toledo, Ohio	3,720,879	....	2.3
Rochester	3,711,187	....	....
*Atlanta	3,345,088	23.0	....
Tacoma	3,755,150	32.0	....
*Spokane, Wash.	3,792,218	40.3	....
Hartford	3,620,047	37.6	....
Nashville	3,099,951	23.7	....
Peoria	2,488,189	....	1.3
Des Moines	2,475,162	1.0	....
New Haven	2,254,333	4.1	....
Grand Rapids	2,190,135	1.9	....
Norfolk	2,130,152	37.0	....
Augusta, Ga.	963,668	....	26.3
Springfield, Mass.	1,575,046	5.9	....
Portland, Me.	1,800,873	15.2	....
Dayton	1,676,437	16.7	....
Sioux City	1,602,688	12.7	....
Evansville	1,549,906	36.2	....
*Birmingham	1,861,459	21.1	....
Worcester	1,409,670	10.4	....
Syracuse	1,507,677	13.6	....
Charleston, S. C.	938,003	16.9	....
Knoxville	1,402,921	16.1	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,246,314	15.3	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,065,387	10.2	....
Wichita	1,364,887	40.7	....
Wilkesbarre	1,042,208	20.1	....
Chattanooga	1,146,527	21.1	....
Davenport	1,029,816	26.1	....
Little Rock	1,005,353	18.6	....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	956,874	19.8	....
Topeka	934,163	46.3	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,101,236	57.2	....
Macon	440,453	14.5	....
Springfield, Ill.	778,389	....	.1
Fall River	739,451	9.6	....
Helena	706,380	....	21.1
Lexington	565,355	10.5	....
Fargo, N. D.	481,581	....	16.7
New Bedford	535,734	....	27.8
Youngstown	550,924	14.8	....
Akron	584,105	39.0	....
Rockford, Ill.	552,407	10.1	....
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	442,577	....	2.2
Canton, Ohio	441,736	8.0	....
Binghamton	491,900	17.4	....
Chester, Pa.	498,304	....	2.5
Lowell	485,585	8.7	....
Greensburg, Pa.	501,451	17.0	....
Bloomington, Ill.	326,217	....	2.3
Springfield, Ohio	372,731	24.4	....
Quincy, Ill.	335,622	10.5	....
Mansfield, Ohio	299,561	....	....
Decatur, Ill.	305,520	....	11.5
Sioux Falls, S. D.	423,030	49.4	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	356,712	31.8	....
Fremont, Neb.	312,903	40.5	....
‡South Bend, Ind.	403,262	....	....
†Houston	16,315,034	41.8	....
Galveston	9,723,000	10.2	....
Ft. Wayne	801,962	....	11.7
Lincoln	1,132,740	....	....
Mobile	1,584,726	65.0	....
Erie, Pa.	553,584	....	....
Total U. S.	$2,694,946,679	20.5	....
Outside N. Y. City	932,099,631	9.6	....

Dominion of Canada.

Montreal	$28,503,037	21.8	....
Toronto	18,888,602	12.7	....
Winnipeg	8,365,953	39.3	....
Ottawa	2,603,731	36.6	....
Halifax	2,014,351	13.6	....
Vancouver, B. C.	2,812,247	60.0	....
Quebec	1,826,140	5.1	....
Hamilton	1,332,065	30.7	....
St. John, N. B.	1,288,374	13.0	....
London, Ont.	1,119,468	17.9	....
Victoria, B. C.	798,234	31.2	....
Calgary	991,678	....	....
Edmonton	726,954	....	....
Total Canada	$70,142,204	22.2	....

*Balances paid in cash.
†Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.
‡Not included in totals. Comparisons incomplete.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Aug. 10.—Spot—Rio nominal; mild steady. The market for futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points in response to lower European markets and disappointing cables from the Brazilian markets. Trading was much less active than recently and the market ruled barely steady with prices increasing the loss slightly toward the close, when there were increased liquidation and private reports of a lower market in Havre. The close was barely steady at a net decline of 10@15 points. Sales for the day were reported of 38,500 bags, including September at 6.90@7c. October at 7c. December at 7.05@7.10c. January at 7.20c. March at 7.25c. May at 7.40@7.45c. July at 7.45@7.55c.

Hester's World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before. It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 134,388 bales against a decrease of 119,750 last year and a decrease of 137,384 year before last.

The total visible is 2,120,904 against 2,255,292 last week, 2,787,712 last year and 1,356,831 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,095,904 against 1,185,292 last week, 1,712,712 last year and 572,831 year before last, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,025,000 against 1,070,000 last week, 1,075,000 last year and 784,000 year before last.

The total world's visible supply of cotton as above shows a decrease compared with last week of 134,388, a decrease compared with last year of 666,808 and an increase compared with year before last of 764,073.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton as above there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,053,000 against 1,527,000 last year and 771,000 year before last; in Egypt 39,000 against 59,000 last year and 69,000 year before last; in India 691,000 against 712,000 last year and 376,000 year before last; and in the United States 338,000 against 490,000 last year and 141,000 year before last.

Cotton Receipts.

New York, Aug. 10.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1905:

	Bales.
Galveston	2,548,007
New Orleans	1,643,391
Mobile	248,077
Savannah	1,496,579
Charleston	174,037
Wilmington	327,891
Norfolk	637,937
Baltimore	61,964
New York	6,575
Boston	63,672
Newport News	15,080
Philadelphia	9,772
San Francisco	37,755
Brunswick	178,734
Port Townsend	64,535
Pensacola	157,399
Portland, Ore.	4,769
Port Arthur and Sabine Pass	101,262
Jacksonville	18,265
Eagle Pass, Texas	3,529
El Paso, Texas	150
Laredo	5,731
Minor Ports	19,807
Total	7,824,962

Movement of Cotton.

New York, Aug. 10.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending to-day were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Port receipts	32,226	63,143
Overland to mills and Canada	7,665	7,647
Southern mill takings (est.)	20,000	20,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	.....	10,597
Brought into sight for the week	59,891	80,193

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,820,782	10,112,591
Overland to mills and Canada	960,325	1,104,447
Southern mill takings (est.)	2,106,000	2,175,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	.....	69,764
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,941,107	13,461,802

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, Aug. 10.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ended to-day:

	1906.	1905.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports	24,547	62,052
Total receipts since Sept. 1	7,824,962	10,095,512
Exports for the week	24,479	72,616
Total exports since Sept. 1	6,356,721	8,398,284
Stock at all U. S. ports	203,155	358,082
Stock at all interior towns	128,385	117,701
Stock at Liverpool	.....	731,000
Stock A'm afloat for G. B.	.....	105,000

Boston Wool.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The Commercial Bulletin, basing its report on statistics gathered for the Government, will say to-morrow of the wool market:

"There is a decidedly better feeling among the local wool trade, and in some quarters more wool is being sold than was the case last week. However, many of the leading merchants claim that although manufacturers are displaying greater interest in the market, no large blocks are being purchased, and that, in fact, the activity is principally confined to the taking of lots running from 20,000 to 50,000 pounds.

"Some dealers believe that the activity has already begun, but others claim that, although it has not yet started, the constant interest of manufacturers indicate that it is not far off. With prices on their present high basis, the large mills see no necessity of laying in vast stores of wool as they had done heretofore, but on the contrary feel that purchases when required for current consumption would be a more business-like policy.

"Whether this mode of procedure will be carried out or not will depend in a great measure upon conditions as they may arise from time to time. Several conservative wool men believe that this "hand-to-mouth" buying will obtain for a while at least. It is quite well known, however, with three or four exceptions, the mills of the country have only a limited supply of wool unconsumed.

"The shipments of wool from Boston to date from December 27, 1905, are 150,346,652 pounds against 141,208,887 pounds at the same time last year. The receipts to date are 171,612,273 pounds against 246,279,968 pounds for the same period last year."

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Aug. 10.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 60c. Rosin firm. A, B, C $3.75; D $4; E $4.12½; F $4.20; G $4.25; H $4.30; I $4.35; K $4.70; M $4.95; N $5.15; window glass $5.25; water white $5.45.

Wilmington, Aug. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm at $2. Crude turpentine firm at $2.80, $4.40, $4.40.

Charleston, Aug. 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm. Rosin, nothing doing.

Oil Statistics.

Oil City, Aug. 10.—Credit balances $1.58. Shipments 78,689, average 61,930; runs 76,221, average 61,980; shipments (Lima) 67,185, average 61,004; runs (Lima) 41,464, average 44,186.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 21@28c; light fine 18@22c; heavy fine 14@17c; tub-washed 32@38½c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Aug. 10.—The dry goods market was steady and very firm to-day. Woolen and worsted dress goods began to sell more freely. Cotton yarns were a shade easier for forward delivery. Print cloths and printed goods were firm and in good demand. The export trade was better for Red sea and miscellaneous ports. Carpet wool was firmer.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; September 6s 4d; December 6s 5⅜d; March nominal. Corn—Spot quiet and steady; American mixed, new 4s 7d; do old 4s 8d; futures quiet; September 4s 7d; December 4s 7¼d.

DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED FROM A TRAIN.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Robert M. Cox died this morning from injuries received last night by being run over by a train near Howell, the L. and N. town below this city. Cox was 31 years old, and is survived by his widow and two children. He formerly practiced law in this city, but two years ago began farming. He was a member of a wealthy family. He never regained consciousness after being found.

Heavy Loss by Fire at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 10.—The immense lumber yard of C. N. Deitz & Co., located at Fourth and Leavenworth streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $160,000. Insured.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, August 10.—The Louisville banks had another good day of business and money was in demand at the usual rate, 5 and 6 per cent. Mail business was light, but counter business was steady and large. In New York the demand for money was active, and the rising tendency continued, with no actual change of moment.

Louisville Traction common and Seattle common were the strong features on the Louisville Stock Exchange to-day. The former sold up to 139 and closed bid at that, with only small lots offering. There were no sales of Seattle, but it was 83 bid and any offerings of stock would probably have brought better prices. There were big orders for Seattle in the market all day, the result of the company's enormous earnings and the decision to put it on a 4 per cent. dividend basis, beginning in January.

Ten shares of Western National Bank were wanted at 90. Henderson 5s were $1,000 offered at 110. Gas stock was ten shares offered at 142. For Heating preferred 90 was bid for fifteen shares and ten of the common were wanted at 59. Tobacco common was 69 bid for forty shares, with stock offered at 70. Central Home Telephone was in good demand around 19¾, with small lots offered at 20. Five shares sold at 19¾. Ten shares of Wagon Works were offered at 170 and sold. Traction common was fifty shares wanted at 139 and sold. At the close 139 was bid and a small lot was offered at 139½. Springfield common was offered at 84½. Sixty shares of Seattle common at 87 was the only offering, with the bidding at 83. West Penn was strong at 33⅞ bid and 34¾ asked. New Orleans common was 35⅝ bid for 100 shares and 100 offered at 36.

In the outside market Kansas City common was 58¼ asked. St. Louis common was 48 bid and 48½ asked. Crucible was offered at 12⅛.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities at the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Last Bid.	Last Asked.
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*111½	112
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*104½	105¼
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	*100½	101½
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*102	102¼
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*98	98¾
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	*102	102⅝
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	102½	...
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	*93½	95
Birmingham Ry. and Light 5s	108½	109¼
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	94⅞	95¼
Seattle Electric Railway 5s	*104⅜	107
L., A. and P. V. Elec. Ry. 5s	*95	102
L., H. and St. L. 1st mor. 5s	*109½	110
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*98½
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	*85¾	86½
Fayette Home Telephone 5s	74	...
Seelbach Realty 4½s	100	102½
Savannah Electric 5s	...	100
Pascagoula St Ry. and P. 5s	92	93
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*97½
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	*101	101¾
Houston Electric 5s	...	*99
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	90	91
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	...
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	...
City 5s, old L., 1923	*107	109
City 4s, imp., 1923	...	*107½
City 4s, imp., 1928	...	*108
City 4s, gold, 1937	*109½	...
City 3½s, gold, 1910	*102¾	...
City 3½s, gold, 1943	*100	100¼
City 3½s, gold, 1943	*100	100¼
City 3½s, gold, 1943	*100	100¼
City 3s, gold, 1941	...	*92

*Sells with interest.

Stocks.

American National Bank	...	146
Bank of Commerce	203	...
Citizens' National Bank	205½	...
First National Bank	...	160
German B[illegible]	370	...
German I[illegible]	379	389
German Se[illegible]	172	177
Southern National Bank	147	148
Union National Bank	231	235
Stock Yards Bank	121	127
Louisville National Banking Co.	144	148
National Bank of Kentucky	200	210
Third National Bank	103	106
Western National Bank	90	98
Columbia Finance and Trust Co.	...	149
Fidelity Trust Co.	...	365
Louisville Trust Co.	188	189
United States Trust Co.	135	140
Louisville Title Co.	99	100
Bourbon Stock Yards	96	100
Louisville Bridge stock	139	143¾
Louisville Gas stock	140	142
Louisville Heating com	59	63
Louisville Heating pref	90	92¾
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	69	70
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	119¼	121
Turner, Day & Woolworth com	†112½	118
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref	115	120
Central Home Telephone	19¾	20
Kentucky Wagon Works	170	172½
Louisville Home Telephone	54¾	57
New Galt House com	45	48½
New Galt House pref	...	100¼
B. F. Avery & Sons com	83	95
B. F. Avery & Sons pref	...	101¼
Fayette Home Telephone	27	30¼
Mayfield Woolen Mills com	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref	...	100
Michigan Light com	85	90¼
Michigan Light pref	101½	...
Federal Chemical com	...	62
Federal Chemical pref	...	100
Seelbach Realty Co.	...	90
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	99¼	100¼
Louisville Traction com	139	139½
Louisville Traction pref	126⅜	...
East St. Louis and Suburban	...	155¾
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	94	95
Rochester Railway pref	101⅛	102
Springfield Ry. and Light	83⅝	84¼
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com	...	61
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref	88	89
Birmingham Ry. and Light com	97½	98¾
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref	102¾	104¼
Nashville Ry. and Light com	47½	48
Nashville Ry. and Light pref	85½	85¾
Seattle Electric com	83	87
Seattle Electric pref	100	101¼
United Rys. Inv. S. F. com	68	69¼
United Rys. Inv. S. F. pref	73½	75
Knoxville Ry. and Light com	50	55
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref	98¼	...
New Albany St. Ry. pref	85	...
Toledo Railway and Light	32	33¼
Dallas Electric com	...	46
Dallas Electric pref	75½	77
Savannah Electric com	...	25
Savannah Electric pref	87	91
Memphis St. Ry. com	...	65
Memphis St. Ry. pref	...	82¼
Houston Electric com	...	43¼
Houston Electric pref	...	93¾
West Penn Rys. com	33⅞	34¾
West Penn Rys. pref	†74	74¼
New Orleans Ry. and Light com	35⅝	36
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref	81¼	...
Col'bus, Delaware & Marion Ry.	42	42¾
Northern Texas Electric com	23	24½
Northern Texas Electric pref	...	85
Grand Rapids Ry. com	75	78
Grand Rapids Ry. pref	...	90
Paducah Trac. and Light com	26½	27
Paducah Trac. and Light pref	...	73
Lexington and Interurban Rys.	18½	19
Norfolk Railway and Light	...	18½

†Ex-dividend.

Stock Exchange Sales.

The following were the sales at to-day's session of the Stock Exchange:

5 shares Central Home Telephone.... 19¾
10 shares Ky. Wagon Works.......... 170
10 shares Louisville Traction com..... 139

The work of improvement on the Cairo division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis is progressing rapidly, and by the end of November it will be practically completed. The Big Four will then have a direct line from the Illinois coal fields to Chicago, with a grade of 3 per cent. the whole way. It will be in a strong position not only to furnish the coal required by the other Vanderbilt lines, but to handle general coal traffic into Chicago.

In 1905, $3,182,221 was spent for new construction and equipment on the Big Four. It is fairly safe to conclude that about as much will be spent in the current year, because the improvements have gone on without interruption on a large scale.

The bulk of these expenditures have been met from the proceeds of the sale of the block of stock last year. A good deal of work, however, in this time which was of the nature of improvement work, has been paid for out of the earnings of the road. It is to be expected, therefore, that when the extensive plan of improvement is carried to completion, the net earnings will be benefited appreciably. It is also to be inferred that the gross earnings will be much larger, on account of the expenditure of this money.

The surplus last year, in excess of the common dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. was merely nominal. It might have been larger, had not the management considered that the expenditure out of earnings for improvement up to the limit was necessary. The improved gross earnings for the month of July and the year make it clearer how the road is to meet the extra dividends incurred on account of the $7,597,000 of stock sold last year.

Assuming that the cost of operation has been approximately the same this year as last, the $1,333,000 increase in gross for the first seven months of the fiscal year should cause an increase in net of $345,000. This would be more than sufficient to meet the increase in dividends on account for the new stock for the full year.—(Wall Street Journal.

The statement of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. for the month of June and the fiscal year, recently issued, presents striking evidences of the great prosperity and healthy conditions that have been enjoyed in the territory traversed by its lines. During the entire year the monthly statements have shown substantial increases over the same period of the previous year, and the net returns for June, by reason of a material curtailment in the operating expenses, were fully up to expectations, showing an increase close to the million dollar mark over the same month of the previous year. For the twelve months, although gross earnings increased nearly $10,000,000, operating expenses expanded only $2,980,000, leaving net income greater by over $3,500,000 than at the close of the previous year. This amount is equal to 6.43 per cent. on the entire $101,055,500 common stock of the company. The earnings in 1905 on the common stock, after the payment of the regular 5 per cent. preferred dividend, were equal to 5.92 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that the increase for the fiscal year just closed will bring the earnings for that period up to approximately 12½ per cent. on the common stock. It is not probable, however, that, when the annual report of the company is published, the foregoing rate will be shown earned on the common issue, as it is understood that the additional charges against income will be made to such an extent as to leave an amount equal to something better than 11 per cent. earned on the common stock.

It has been generally understood for the past few months that the Atchison management was not averse to placing the common stock on a 5 per cent basis, but that it was simply waiting for the development of the crops. In view of the fact that the wheat crop for this year will be the largest ever harvested, and that the outlook for corn is so promising, it is regarded in well-informed circles as morally certain that such action will be taken this fall. It is demonstrated in the foregoing that the company could easily pay 5 per cent. on the common stock and at the same time have a surplus of something like $6,000,000 for the year for improvements, etc.—(Wall Street Summary.

Some weeks ago the Wall Street Journal suggested editorially a number of possible advantages to international trade and foreign exchange which might arise from having a coin of common mintage, to do duty among the countries of the American continent. The suggestion arose in connection with the progress which Mexico was making as a gold standard country.

The Mexican delegation at the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro is now proposing to present this idea of an internationally current gold coin at this session of the Congress. It is gratifying to note that the thought is taking form at this time. Brazil is gradually narrowing the margin between her paper and her gold milreis, and would, presumably, from the standpoint of foreign exchange, now look with favor upon such a step. In fact, all countries whose foreign commerce is important, and which are borrowers of capital from abroad, would find it much to their advantage in their borrowing functions to give more general facility to gold currency.

The main obstacle, however, to progress in this direction comes from domestic exchange. The more general acceptance of gold means the rise of prices, just as the enlargement of paper currency means the fall of prices. The rise of prices means increased wages and consequently increased cost of production. With the international price of export commodities fairly stationary, and a rising cost of production, the producing employer sees his margin of profit much reduced, and is consequently opposed to any loss in the purchasing power of domestic currency. Coffee planters of Brazil are determined to prevent as far as possible any unfavorable changes in the paper milreis. Any further approach of paper currency to gold value is regarded as a disadvantage to them. But here, as elsewhere, the disadvantage would be only temporary during the period of transition from the paper to the gold basis, and Brazil would in the long run be the gainer after the equality had once been reached between the two kinds of currency. Her domestic values would then be on a level with foreign values, so far as currency is a factor in value.

It is to be hoped, therefore, from n[illegible]tional as well as international points of interest, that a gold coin which may do duty in all the nations of America may find acceptance, would help to facilitate international intercourse. It would reduce the cost of transporting specie, and last but not least, would serve as an expression of Pan-American unity in the family of nations whose members as neighbors have a common interest apart from all other continental connections.—(Wall Street Journal.

VALUE OF CROPS.

On August 10 the Government's report will cover ten crops whose combined farm value last year was $2,658,394,290, or about [illegible] times the average amount of the revenue of the United States Government.

Of these crops corn is the most important, wheat ranks second, and hay third, cotton fourth and potatoes fifth.

Crop.	Value 1904-5.
Corn	$1,116,696,738
Winter wheat	334,98[illegible]
Spring wheat	[illegible]
Oats	2[illegible]
Barley	58,047,166
Rye	16,784,657
Buckwheat	8,565,499
Flax seed	24,049,072
Potatoes	160,821,080
Hay	515,959,784
Total value	$2,658,394,290

At prevailing prices and present prospects the total value of these ten crops may reasonably expected to reach $3,000,000,000 this year, adding that amount to the wealth of the country, and increasing the purchasing power of agriculture alone by the greater part of this enormous total within the next few months. These crops do not include cotton, which adds from five to six hundred millions more value.—(Wall Street Journal.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

Strike of deck hands in harbor breaking up and freight for New York moving again.

D. and H. officials deny rumored negotiations for a Canadian road.

Bethlehem Steel expects to show a decrease in earnings in view of scarcity of armor plate contracts.

Orders for 20,000 tons of steel rails expected to be placed in the near future.

Stocks freely offered in the loan crowd.

Harriman interest wins in Wells-Fargo fight.

Western Union officials admit competition of American telephone companies' long-distance service is affecting earnings.

London fortnightly settlement begins on Monday.

Trade Bulletin makes total yield of corn 2,655,000,000. Oats 865,000,000.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—Moderate extension of recovery occurred in the stock market to-day on the Government crop report, which brought some realizing, but the influential factor was and will be for a time, money, until more certain information looking to further ease in money rates shall come to hand we cannot abandon the neutral position on the market, which is one of specialities, with the Harriman Pacifics evidently holding the list. The market was quite irregular to-day, with occasional short covering influenced by weak sterling, foreshadowing gold imports, but a large amount of gold imports would merely prevent a serious strain and would not, according to our facilities at this writing for judgment, justify a bullish campaign. We expect activity for a time, but continue to advocate the observance of the conservative trading principles, believe the best results will thereby be gained.—(Ware & Leland.

New York.—Stocks sold off a little after the Government crop report, but did not lose much ground. Union Pacific reacted only ½ point. St. Paul was fairly weak, on account of the decline of 4½ per cent. in the condition of spring wheat. But in the last half hour all of the losses were made up and the ending was firm, at all around gains. With a prospect of a poor bank statement is is altogether likely that we will get a little setback after or possibly before the bank statement appears. The street is predicting a decrease in surplus reserves of three to four million dollars. On any moderate break we would buy some of the grangers, preferably Union Pacific, which is the acknowledged leader. Southern Pacific is high enough, too high, in our opinion. Atchison and Missouri Pacific, some contend, will be brought to the front pretty soon. The fine showing winter wheat made, with an estimated increase of sixty million bushels since a month ago, will help these two roads, as will the fine corn prospects.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—The stock market closed with a good tone, prices making a substantial recovery from yesterday's figures. There was no doubt but that the Government report on crops was the bullish factor in the day's market. The figures on wheat are stupendous and the corn promise is practically as good as a year ago. There is nothing in sight to hurt in stocks aside from money. Rates to-day were strong early, subsequently easing off, the last

loan reported being at 3 per cent. The big Wall street operators are quoted as saying they would be intensely bullish on stocks if they could see their way clear in the money market. It does not seem that the big men will let the market slide back very much. We would buy stocks on the reactions.—Hutton & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—To-day's trading has had little feature and was altogether a dull and listless proceeding. Southern Pacific made a new high record and at present writing the general list is half to a point above last night's closing prices. The Government crop report made a very favorable showing, but apparently this had been pretty well discounted. At all events, no particular enthusiasm was caused on its appearance. Call money renewed at 4 per cent. this morning, which is very much higher than it has been for some time, and time funds advanced from a quarter to a half all along the line. This, however, had the effect of bringing about an immediate further drop in exchange, which broke to $4.8470, having sold yesterday morning at $4.8515 to $4.8520. This is right at the gold-import point, and goes to show that if we really need money we can get it; in fact, we have a strong suspicion that this hardening in money rates has been brought about by some of our larger interests in order to attract gold to this center.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—Price movements in the first hour were irregular, with a show of strength in the early trading, following a moderate reaction and then by a fair rally. The features were Norfolk and Western and Southern Pacific. London bought and sold Southern Pacific, but the purchases of general list by arbitrage brokers exceeded sales by 20,000 shares. The fluctuations in the general list were generally within a narrow range and without significance or importance. The tone though was quietly strong, with traders disposed to buy at any concessions. Government bonds were unchanged, other bonds were firm.—(Ex. Norton & Co. to J. J. B. Hilliard & Son.

New York.—There was no news of consequence early to-day, although London quotations indicated firmness there. Opening prices were generally slightly above last night's close, but the trading was light and lacking in animation. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific showed strength, but the majority of the leading stocks were rather dull. It was generally expected there would be some realization on the Government report, but while the figures were fully as favorable as had been expected the publication failed to materially affect prices or infuse any life into the market. Rates for money were a trifle firmer, and this, with expectation of a rather poor bank statement to-morrow temporarily counteracted other influences which were bullish. In absence of any important developments it is probable that the important interests will remain passive until Monday, when it is likely that bullish operations will be resumed.—(Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

New York.—The Government crop report was favorably received. The market was strong notwithstanding the high rates for money. Southern Pacific was again the leader, and we are sure a dividend is coming soon.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—The Government report of the condition of grain issued to-day was about as expected. The general market ruled quiet and fluctuated within narrow limits. The only exception was the activity and strength in the Harriman issues. Both Southern Pacific and Union Pacific being decidedly strong and displayed the best buying for some time past. One of the features of the early market was the activity in Norfolk and Western, which continued its advance of yesterday. There has considerable discussion concerning increased dividend prospects. It was hinted at that the directors at the fall meeting will put the stock on a 5 per cent. dividend basis. The earnings of the road have shown up extremely well, and such action would be entirely justified. The reported movements of currency this week indicates that the banks will show a loss of a little over $2,000,000 to-morrow. We would not be surprised to see higher prices to-morrow.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—The market was irregular and without much of any tendency, except in Southern Pacific, which was strong from the opening, advancing on large transaction without reaction and closing 1¼ up from last night. The rest of the market waited all day for the crop report, which was issued after 1 o'clock. This wonderfully prosperous condition of the grain outlook gave a turn to the market which closed it all higher than last night, in spite of the higher range for call money. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific will again lead to-morrow.—(Bayard Dominick, Jr., to Halsey & Halsey.

New York.—The market closed with a good tone, prices making a substantial recovery from yesterday's final figures. There was no doubt but what the Government crop report was the bullish factor in to-day's market. The figures on wheat are stupendous and the corn promise is practically as good as a year ago. There is nothing in sight to hurt in stocks aside from money. Rates to-day were strong early subsequently easing off, last loan reported at 3 per cent. The big Wall-street operators are quoted as saying they would be intensely bullish on stocks if they could see their way clear in the money market. It does not seem that the big men will let the market slide back very far. We would buy stocks on reactions.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 10.—Money on call firm at 3@4½ per cent.; ruling rate 4½; closing bid 3; offered at 3½; last loan 3½; time loans strong; sixty days 4@4½; ninety days 4¾@5; six months 5¾; prime mercantile paper 5½@5¾. Sterling exchange weak at $4.8485@4.8490 for demand and at $4.8205 for sixty-day bills. Posted rates $4.83 and $4.86; commercial bills $4.81⅝. Bar silver 65½c. Mexican dollars 50½c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds heavy.

To-day's stock market was held suspended between the influences of the rising rates for call money and the extraordinary figures of the Government's report on the condition of the great cereal crop. There was a brief and slight hardening of prices of stocks following the publication of the Government crop report, which served only to about restore the level of prices to where they left off last night. But the market fell back again into a torpid state after this brief sign of animation. The promise of the crops according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department served to explain the growing confidence in financial circles that the embarrassments in the situation due to the heavy overcommittments of capital in fixed forms, give good promise of working out. The indicated winter wheat crop is the largest on record, promising as it does to come within seven million bushels of the half billion bushel mark. The estimate of the spring wheat crop, while falling short of the actual bumper crop of 1901, exceeds that of any other year and brings the indicated figures for the total wheat crop estimated on present conditions, to the largest in the country's history, the figures rising to above 772,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the corn crop, based on present conditions, fixes a figure in excess of last year's bumper crop, and also is well above the estimate fixed at this date last year. The moderate effect of the report either in the grain markets or in the stock market was due partly to the confident expectation of its favorable character previously held. But the money situation undoubtedly had an important part in the restraint on the stock market. Call loan rates for time loans were also higher. Estimates of the week's currency movement indicate only a slight movement of balance against New York to be added to the $2,000,000 lost to the Subtreasury. But no doubt is entertained that the course of the movement, thus slightly indicated, has turned definitely against New York for the season. We, by withdrawals from the cash reserves of the New York banks, are to be expected therefore an indefinite period. Relief from other sources depends on New York's ability to draw gold from abroad. Conditions are moving quite strongly toward the point of profit on gold imports. A further wide decline in foreign exchange rates to-day brought that point nearer. It is believed that new arrivals of gold in the London market will be available for New York under present conditions, although they do not allow withdrawals from the Bank of England for shipment. The official figures of the Rand production of gold in July were of interest in this connection, showing the increasing tendency of the output still in progress, the monthly production rising to 491,791 fine ounces, the greatest in the history of the Transvaal. The desultory show of strength in a few stocks during the day, principally the Harriman Pacifics and the Pennsylvania group was attributed to hopes of early dividend increase. The general market was sluggish and narrow throughout. The freedom of the call loan market from a final flurry, which was somewhat feared, prompted a stiffening of prices at the last which established the day's gains for the few strong stocks. Net changes as a rule, however, were trivial, the closing tone was steady.

Bank Clearings.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Clearings $8,610,990; balances $687,562. Call money 5½ per cent. New York exchange 45c discount bid, 25c discount asked.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Clearings $3,693,850. Collateral loans 4@4½ per cent. New York exchange par.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Clearings $32,605,103; balances $2,508,488. New York exchange 25c discount.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—In Boston $20,661,196; clearing exchanges: New York $286,843,139. New York funds sold at 15c discount.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Clearings $434,044.07. Exchange par selling $1 premium buying.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Clearings $2,147,241. New York exchange 50c discount; commercial paper 6 per cent.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express	....	....	....	250
Amal. Copper	40,800	102½	101	101⅝
Am. Car & Fdry.	1,700	38⅝	38⅜	37⅞
Do preferred	200	100⅝	100⅝	100½
Am. Cotton Oil	....	....	....	31
Do preferred	....	....	....	91½
Am. Express	....	....	....	240
Am. H. and L. pf	....	....	....	28½
Am. Ice Securities	2,200	72	71½	71⅞
Am. Linseed Oil	....	....	....	19½
Do preferred	....	....	....	41
Am. Locomotive	2,800	69¼	68½	69
Do preferred	....	....	....	113
Am. Smlt. & Ref.	8,700	152⅞	151⅜	152⅝
Do preferred	200	116⅝	116½	116⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1,700	135⅞	134⅞	135⅛
Am. Tob., pf. ctfs	400	100	99⅞	99⅞
Ana. Mining Co.	7,400	254⅞	252	254½
Atchison	4,300	93⅜	92⅝	92⅞
Do preferred	100	100½	100½	100
Atl. Coast Line	....	....	....	140⅛
B. and O.	17,500	121	120⅜	120⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	92
B. R. T.	8,700	78⅛	77⅜	77⅜
Canadian Pac.	2,000	167⅞	167⅜	167⅛
Central of N. J.	....	....	....	228
C. and O.	1,900	60⅞	60¼	60½
Chicago Gt. W.	1,000	18⅝	18⅛	18½
C. and N. W.	1,400	205	202½	204
C., M. and St. P.	10,500	186⅛	185⅛	185⅝
Chicago T. and T.	....	....	....	13
Do preferred	....	....	....	27
C.,C.,C. & St. L.	....	....	....	93
Colo. F. and I.	5,500	53⅛	52⅜	52⅜
Colo. & Southern	500	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜
Do 1st pref.	200	71	71	70½
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	52
Con. Gas	3,800	139⅛	136⅛	138⅛
Corn Prod. rfg.	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	77
Central Leather	100	38⅛	38⅜	38
Do preferred	400	101⅛	101½	101½
Del. and Hud.	600	220	220	220
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	500
D. and R. G.	2,500	44	42⅜	43
Do preferred	....	....	....	85
Dist. Securities	200	60⅛	60	60
Erie	7,300	43⅛	42⅞	43
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	78⅛
Do 2d pref.	200	70	69⅞	69
Gen. Electric	100	167	167	165¼
Gt. Northern pf.	900	297⅞	295½	295½
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	*128
Illinois Central	100	175⅜	175⅜	175⅛
Int. Paper	1,000	19⅛	19	19⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	85⅜
Int. Pump	....	....	....	44½
Do preferred	....	....	....	84
Iowa Central	....	....	....	26¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	51
Int.-Met.	9,400	35⅛	34	34⅜
Do preferred	1,800	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛
K. C. Southern	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Do preferred	900	56⅜	56	55⅜
L. and N.	900	144¼	143⅜	143½
Mexican Central	300	21⅛	21	21⅛
M. and St. P.	100	64⅛	64½	64
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. M.	....	....	....	151
Do preferred	....	....	....	169
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	92⅜	94½
M., K. and T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	33⅜	33⅜
Do preferred	100	68	68	67½
National Lead	200	80	79	79½
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf	400	39⅜	39½	39½
N. Y. Central	7,400	140⅛	138½	139⅜
N. Y., O. and W.	300	47⅜	47⅜	47
N. and W.	12,300	92⅛	91½	92
Do preferred	....	....	....	89
North American	200	94½	94½	94½
Nor. Pacific	4,800	206⅛	205	205
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	35
Pennsylvania	43,000	136⅛	135⅜	135⅜
People's Gas	....	....	....	91½
P.,C.,C. & St. L.	....	....	....	81½
Pressed Steel Car	400	51⅛	51⅛	51
Do preferred	....	....	....	97½
Pullman Pal. Car	....	....	....	237
Reading	50,900	131⅛	130½	131⅛
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	*92
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	*98⅜
Republic Steel	....	....	....	28
Do preferred	100	99	99	98½
Rock Island Co.	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	62½
St.L. & S.F. 2d pf	....	....	....	44
St. L. S. W.	300	24⅛	24	24
Do preferred	....	....	....	54½
Southern Pac.	95,100	78	77⅛	77⅞
Do preferred	100	118⅜	118⅛	118
Southern Ry.	900	37	36⅞	36⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	99
Sloss-Sheffield	600	76⅜	75⅜	76⅜
Tenn. C. and I.	100	154⅛	154⅛	154½
T. and P.	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
T., St. L. and W.	....	....	....	27⅜
Do preferred	200	48⅜	48⅜	47⅛
Union Pacific	85,800	157	155⅜	156⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	94
U. S. Express	....	....	....	125
U. S. Realty	100	77	77	76⅜
U. S. Rubber	200	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	107
U. S. Steel	27,700	40⅜	40	40⅛
Do preferred	4,400	106	105	105⅜
Va.-car. Chem.	300	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	108½
Wabash	....	....	....	20
Do preferred	....	....	....	46½
Wells-Fargo Exp.	100	300	300	295
West'house Elec.	....	....	....	151
Western Union	300	91⅛	91	91
W. and L. E.	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Wis. Central	800	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Do preferred	500	49⅛	49⅛	48⅜

*Offered.
Total sales for the day 492,000 shares.

BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, Aug. 10.—Bonds were heavy. Total sales, par value, $1,720,000. United States bonds were all unchanged.

The following are the closing bid quotations for Government bonds:

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	104⅜
Do coupon	104⅜
3s, registered	103½
Do coupon	103½
Old 4s, registered	103¼
Do coupon	103¼
New 4s, registered	129
Do coupon	129

Miscellaneous Bonds.

American Tobacco 4s	77½
American Tobacco 6s	112½
Atchison general 4s	102⅛
Do adjustment 4s	95⅜
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100½
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	102⅞
Do 3½s	94
Brooklyn R. T. convertible 4s	94½
Central of Georgia 5s	111
Do 1st income	96⅛
Do second income	90
Do third income	87
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	107⅝
Chicago and Alton 3½s	77
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy new 4s	98¼
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s	78
Do collateral 5s	92
C., C., C. and St. L. general 4s	101¼
Colorado Industrial 5s, series A	74½
Do series B	74½
Colorado Midland 4s	72
Colorado and Southern 4s	91⅜
Cuba 5s	105⅛
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	99½
Distillers' Securities 5s	87½
Erie prior lien 4s	101½
Do general 4s	90⅛
Hocking Valley 4½s	105
Japan 6s	100
Japan 6s, second series	99⅜
Japan 4½s	94½
Japan 4½s, second series	91⅜
Japan 4s, certificates	83⅛
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	100⅛
Manhattan consol gold 4s	101⅛
Mexican Central 4s	76
Do first income	18
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	*94
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	99⅜
Do seconds	*87
Nat. R. R. of Mexico consol 4s	84⅛
New York Central general 3½s	92⅛
New Jersey Central general 5s	125
Northern Pacific 4s	102⅜
Do 3s	75⅜
Norfolk and Western consol 4s	100⅜
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s	94⅛
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	98⅛
Reading general 4s	99⅜
St. L. and Iron Mountain consol 5s	114
St. L. and San Francisco fg. 4s	82¼
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	76
Seaboard Air Line 4s	*87½
Southern Pacific 4s	92
Do firsts, certificates	95⅜
Southern Railway 5s	115½
Texas and Pacific firsts	118⅛
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	*82
Union Pacific 4s	103¼
United States Steel second 5s	98⅜
Wabash firsts	115
Do debenture Bs	81½
Western Maryland 4s	84⅛
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	*89
Wisconsin Central 4s	90

*Offered.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Aug. 10.—Money was in better demand to-day and supplies were large. Discounts were firmer. The Stock Exchange maintained its cheerful tone and strength under provincial and continental investment purchases. Consols and other first-class securities hardened further, while foreigners, led by Russians, improved materially on Paris buying. Americans started steady, became firmer on local support and improved to a fraction over parity in the forenoon. Later the New York advices were favorable and prices hardened slightly, and closed steady after the transaction of a small amount of business. Kaffirs and Rhodesians were active and dearer on Paris buying, which caused the bears to cover. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904, closed at 102. Closing: Consols for money 88¼; do for the account 88⅜; Anaconda 13; Atchison 96; do preferred 104; Baltimore and Ohio 124⅜; Canadian Pacific 173¼; Chesapeake and Ohio 62¼; Chicago Great Western 19; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 191; De Beers 17⅜; Denver and Rio Grande 44½; do preferred 78¼; Erie 44; do first preferred 81; do second preferred 72; Illinois Central 180½; Louisville and Nashville 148; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 35¼; New York Central 143¼; Norfolk and Western 94⅜; do preferred 95; Ontario and Western 49; Pennsylvania 70⅜; Rand Mines 6⅝; Reading 67⅜; Southern Railway 38⅛; do preferred 102½; Southern Pacific 79⅜; Union Pacific 160⅛; do preferred 98; United States Steel 41⅜; do preferred 110⅜; Wabash 21; do preferred 47½; Spanish fours 92¾. Bar silver firm at 30 5-16d per ounce. Money 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.; do three months' bills 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Russians imperial 4s closed at 73.25, and Russians bonds of 1904 at 474.00. Three per cent. rentes 97 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 17 centimes for checks.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—On the Bourse to-day, there was a stronger undertone, due to a more confident meeting regarding the political situation. Imperial 4s closed at 71⅛ and 5s at 84⅜.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was quiet, but prices were firmer. Pennsylvania showed marked strength.

NEW YORK BOND SALES

(Reported by Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.)

American Tobacco 6s.
$11,000 ....112½
$5,000 ....112⅝
$5,000 ....112½
American Tobacco 4s.
$11,000 .... 77½
$15,000 .... 77½
Atchison T. and S. F. conv. 4s.
$25,000 ....102⅜
$14,000 ....102⅜
Atchison T. and S. F. 4s.
$5,000 ....102⅜
$8,000 ....102¼
Atchison and S. F. adj. 4s.
$10,000 .... 95⅜
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.
$5,000 101
$5,000 100
B. and O. gold 4s.
$5,000 ....103½
B. and O. 3½s.
$24,000 .... 81⅞
Brooklyn El. 1st.
$10,000 106
$12,000 ....106¼
$8,000 ....106½
Cent. Leather 5s.
$14,000 .... 99½
Cent. Pacific 5s.
$5,000 .... 99½
$5,000 .... 99⅜
C., B. and Q. 4s.
$48,000 .... 98⅛
C., B. and Q. Ill. 4s.
$34,000 ....101½
Chicago Western 3½s.
$10,000 .... 97½
Consolidated Gas conv. 6s.
$25,000 141
$15,000 ....140½
$5,000 41
Cuban 5s.
$30,000 ....105½
Dist. Sec. cor. 5s.
$5,000 .... 87½
Erie g. m. l. 4s.
$27,000 .... 90½
Green Bay and West. deb. Bs.
$[illegible] 17
Imp. Japan 6s, sterling loan.
$12,000 100
Imp. Japan 4½s, sterling loan coup.
$10,000 .... 94½
Interboro Met. Co., col. tr. 4½s.
$25,000 .... 84⅛
$33,000 86
$20,000 .... 83⅞
$29,000 84
N. Y. C. 3½s.
$35,000 .... 92⅞
$51,000 .... 92⅜
$30,000 .... 92⅝
$25,000 .... 92⅜
$13,000 .... 92½
$25,000 93
$30,000 93
$13,000 .... 93⅜
$21,000 .... 93⅛
$19,000 .... 93⅜
$18,000 .... 93¼
N. Y., Ont. and West. 4s.
$3,000 ....100⅜
N. P. 4s.
$11,000 ....103⅜
Northern Pacific 3s.
$5,000 .... 75⅜
Ore. Rail and Nav. 4s.
$15,000 101
Ore. S. L. 6s.
$5,000 ....120¼
Penna. conv. 3½s.
$18,000 .... 98⅜
$8,000 .... 98⅞
Pa. 3½s, 1915.
$5,000 .... 94⅝
$30,000 .... 94½
Reading g. m. 4s.
$10,000 .... 99⅞
$35,000 .... 99⅜
Reading j. c. col. tr. 4s.
$6,000 99
Rio g. w. 4s.
$6,000 .... 95¼
San. A. and A. pass 4s.
$30,000 .... 95½
Sou. Pac. 4s.
$8,000 .... 92¼
Sou. Pac. ref. 4s.
$10,000 .... 95⅜
Southern Ry. 5s.
$10,000 ....115½
Sou. Ry. M. and O. 4s.
$18,000 95
Un. Pac. 4s.
$6,000 ....105½
$13,000 ....103¼
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s.
$84,000 .... 98½
$21,000 .... 98⅜
Utah and North 1st.
$5,000 105
Wab.-Pitts. term. 2d 4s.
$6,000 37
$10,000 .... 36⅞
$10,000 .... 36½
Wab. deb. Bs.
$5,000 .... 81¼
$15,000 .... 81½
$10,000 .... 81½
Wis. Cent. 4s.
$10,000 90

Total sales (par value) $1,608,500.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Aug. 10, 1906.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1906.	Ship'd 1906.	Rec'd 1905.	Ship'd 1905.
Agl. imps., lbs.	75,100	174,760	26,385	143,705
Bagging, lbs.	1,900	465	91,395	5,550
Boots and shoes, cases	306	453	562	437
Coffee, lbs.	191,695	40,150	42,000	22,185
Flour, bbls.	580	3,619	425	3,130
Furniture, lbs.	28,100	134,910	2,100	126,295
Corn, bush.	40,840	26,115	9,300	15,575
Malt, bush.	2,400	975	....	4,330
Oats, bush.	25,800	10,810	18,650	15,935
Rye, bush.	....	300	700	....
Wheat, bush.	8,665	600	14,074	9,690
Hardware, pkgs	224	3,972	201	3,639
Hay, tons	78	10	56	12
Bacon, lbs.	117,770	189,855	79,565	114,440
Hams, lbs.	....	38,310	....	37,595
Lard, lbs.	46,435	99,560	2,900	37,530
Pig iron, tons	807	....	333	....
Leather, lbs.	350	21,405	....	54,044
Nails, kegs	1,193	406	10	388
Gr. apples, bbls	22	60	200	68
Onions, bbls.	....	200	205	187
Potatoes, bbls.	2,100	1,976	215	1,067
Seed, grass and clover, lbs.	14,890	47,755	....	12,225
Soap, lbs.	106,835	71,610	4,900	74,665
Sugar, bbls.	1,105	594	500	658
Tob., leaf, hhds	195	309	262	421
Tob., mfg., lbs.	300	280,009	3,735	263,045
Whisky, bbls.	263	1,386	269	1,141
Wool, lbs.	3,410	13,390	2,840	2,645

LOCAL MARKETS.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, these quotations represent the price charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.75@$3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 62@82c per bbl.; lime 80c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.55@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—New York cheddars 13¾c; Western cheddars 13½c; full cream flats and twins 14c; full cream dairies 14½c; full cream long horns 15c; skim goods 10@11½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11¼@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@29c. Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@15c; Santos 11½@15½c; Shawnee roast 14½c in 1-lb. packages.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $4.50@4.75 per bbl.; plain patents $4.50; straights $4.50; family $4.50; low grades $4 winter patents $4.50@5; winter straights $4.25@4.50; low grades $3.75@4; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 48@50c per lb.; gray 35@37c; No. 1 old 30@35c; dark and mixed old goose 15@25c; white duck 38@40c; old and mixed dark 25@30c.

FIELD SEED—Selling price from store: Choice timothy $1.80@2 per bu.; clover $6.50@7.25; orchard $1.40@1.50; bluegrass, fancy $1.35@1.50; red top, fancy $8.50@9; English bluegrass $1.70; Southern millet $1; rape 4½c per lb.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 7@7½c; raisins, London layers, per box $2; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 7½@8c; prunes, California new 3½@8½c; peaches 10@12c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers 10@12c, in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 12@12½c; Persian dates 5c; Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 8c.

HAY—These quotations are for hay in car lots on track: Choice $13@13.50; clover hay $11.50@12; wheat straw $6.50@7; timothy, No. 1 $12.50@13; No. 2 $11@12. This is for baled hay; hay from store $1.50 per ton higher.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ½c lower. We quote assorted lots: No. 1 dry flint hides 22½c; No. 2 dry flint 21c; No. 1 dry salted 20½c; No. 2 dry salted 19c; dry kip and calf under 10 lbs. 19@21c; No. 1 G salt hides 13½c; No. 2 G salt hides 12½c; G. S. kip and calf under 25 lbs. 12½c; uncured stock ½@1c less; No. 1 horse G salted $3.50; No. 2 horse G salted $2.50; sheep wool skins 90c@$1.25; lambskins 40@60c; shearlings, G salted 20@35c; shearlings, dry 10@20c; goat skins 25@35c.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $19.50@20; shorts $19@19.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 24c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 30@38c; centrifugals 24@30c; sorghum 35@38c per gallon, according to quality.

NUTS—Dealers' prices are as follows: Almonds 14c per lb.; filberts 10½c; California walnuts 13c; French walnuts 12c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 6½c; choice Virginia 6c; Texas pecans 10@10½c; home-grown pecans 10c; cocoanuts $3.25 per 100; mixed nuts 11c per lb.; Brazil nuts 10c; chestnuts 7@7½c.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 98c per gallon; No. 2 88c; linseed 38c for raw and 39c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 60c; extra No. 1 60c; No. 1 50c; No. 2 47c; gasoline, 87 degrees 20c; stove gasoline 15c; benzine, 63 degrees 13c; straits oil 33c; black oil 9@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 25c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 45c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 48c; coal oil, Kentucky test 11½c; Indiana 11½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight, 175 test 13½c; turpentine 63c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 7½c per lb., red 7½c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ⅞c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Java 6½c; Indian head 6¾c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

ROOTS—Clean ginseng, Kentucky $6.75@7 per lb.; Indiana $7@7.25; Southern ginseng $6.75@7; "Golden Seal" yellow root, new $1.20, old $1.10; Mayapple 2½c; blood root 5c; Virginia snake root 30c; Seneca snake root 45c; pink root 30@35c; lady slipper 5c. Dealers do not want ginseng split, or unstrung, and washed before dried.

SALT—Delivered in dray-load lots as follows: 7-bu. bbl. $1.10@1.20; 5-bu. bbl. 85@95c; dairy salt $1.35@2 per bbl.; freezing salt, 200-lb. sacks 50c per sack.

TALLOW—No. 1 4½c; No. 2 4c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1903: All sizes 90 and 15 per cent. off list.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 17@23c; clear grease 28@30c; medium tub-washed 39@40c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 36@37c; black wool 25@27c.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK—$13.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 14½c; heavy to medium 13⅞@14c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 11¼c, regular clear sides 11¼c; breakfast bacon 17c; sugar-cured shoulders 10½c; bacon, extra 11¼c; bellies, light 12¼c, heavy 12¼c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 8¼c; choice leaf in tierces 9¾c, in tubs 10c; pure leaf lard in tierces 10½c, in tubs 10½c; in firkins 10½c.

BULK MEATS—Ribs 9c; regular clear 9½c; extra short 9¼c.

DRIED BEEF—12½c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	6.70	No. 5	4.75
Crystal dominoes	7.50	No. 6	4.55
Cut loaf	5.95	No. 7	4.50
Cubes	5.45	No. 8	4.45
XXXX powdered	5.35	No. 9	4.40
Powdered	5.30	No. 12	4.35
Stand. gran. bbls.	4.90	No. 13	4.30
Stand. gran. 2-lb.	5.25	No. 14	4.20

GRAIN.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry $0 70
No. 3 red and longberry 68
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.
CORN—
No. 2 white 57
No. 2 mixed 55½
OATS—
No. 3 white 34½
No. 2 mixed 33½

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn and oats are selling prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON BARS—$1.85 for base.

TOOL STEEL—9@25c per lb. for base.

SOFT STEEL—$1.85 for base.

STEEL ROOFING—Corrugated $2.15; V-crimped $2.20 per square.

BLACK SHEETS—No. 10 $2.20; No. 12 $2.25; No. 14 $2.30; No. 16 $2.40; Nos. 18 and 20 $2.55; Nos. 22 and 24 $2.60; No. 26 $2.45; No. 27 $2.90 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

CUT STEEL NAILS—$1.95 base.

WIRE NAILS—$1.95 base.

PLAIN BLACK WIRE—$1.80 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED WIRE—$2.15 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

BARBED WIRE—Painted $2.25; galvanized $2.55 per 100 lbs.

HORSE SHOES—No. 2 and larger, Juniata $3.75 base; Perkins' $4 base; Burden $4.25 per keg.

HARROW TEETH—$2.65 per 100 lbs.

MACHINE BOLTS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

COTTON.

Middling 11⅝c; strict middling 11⅝c.

PRODUCE AND FRUIT.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Fresh country 13½c per lb.; Elgin 21½c in 60-lb. tubs, 22c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 22½c.

POULTRY—Hens 10c per lb.; roosters 5c; spring chickens 12c per lb.; ducks 8c per lb.; turkeys 8c per lb.; geese $4@5 per dozen.

EGGS—13@13½c, case count; candled 15c.

FRUIT—Apples, home-grown $2@2.50 per bbl.; bananas $1@1.50 per bunch; California late Valencia oranges $5 per box; Messina lemons $4.50@5 per box; California lemons $4.50 per box; home-grown tomatoes 50c@$1 per bushel; watermelons $20@30 per hundred; canteloupes, home-grown $1.50@2.50 per bbl.

VEGETABLES—Onions, home-grown $2@2.25 per bbl.; parsley 20c per dozen; egg plants 75c per dozen; home-grown radishes 15c per dozen bunches; home-grown cabbage $2 per bbl.; home-grown potatoes $2 per bbl.; home-grown cucumbers 30c per dozen; red peppers 30c per dozen; carrots $1.75 per bbl.; Michigan celery 20@25c per bunch.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Friday Evening, Aug. 10.—Values were well maintained on the local auction breaks to-day and the market, taken as a whole, was a very satisfactory one. The quality and condition of the Burley offerings was fairly good, and the market was a shade stronger on all grades. For old Burley the market continued unchanged from that of last week. The dark market also showed strength, and while prices were no higher, they were in most cases satisfactory to the seller, and rejections were light.

The following is the report of offerings to-day on the Louisville market, including all the warehouses:

	Hhds.
Burley	345
Dark	61
Total	406
Original inspection	361
Reviews	45
Rejections yesterday	64

First sale Tuesday at the Louisville Warehouse.

Sales were reported as follows:

Burley.

Allen County—8 hhds at $5.45@4.75.
Breckenridge County—1 hhd at $5.05.
Bourbon County—9 hhds at $14.50@8.10.
Barren County—14 hhds at $9.40@7.
Bracken County—4 hhds at $11.50@13.
Franklin County—6 hhds at $5.90@10.
Mason County—6 hhds at $8.30@12.50.
Simpson County—14 hhds at $6@5.20.
Shelby County—4 hhds at $7.90@12.75.
Woodford County—9 hhds at $9.10@6.10.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange:

1905 CROP.

	BURLEY. Dark Red.	BURLEY. Bright Red.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$5 75@ 6 00	6 00@ 6 50
Trash (sound)	6 25@ 6 50	6 25@ 7 00
Common lugs	6 75@ 7 25	7 25@ 8 00
Medium lugs	7 25@ 8 25	8 25@ 9 00
Good lugs	8 25@ 9 00	9 00@10 00
Common leaf (short)	7 00@ 8 00	8 00@ 9 50
Common leaf	8 00@ 9 00	10 00@11 00
Medium leaf	9 50@10 50	11 00@12 00
Good leaf	11 50@13 00	13 00@14 00
Fine and selections	14 00@15 00	15 00@20 50

	BURLEY. Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$6 50@ 7 50
Trash (sound)	7 50@ 8 50
Common lugs	9 00@10 00
Medium lugs	10 00@12 50
Good lugs	12 50@14 50
Common leaf (short)	10 50@11 00
Common leaf	11 50@12 50
Medium leaf	12 50@14 50
Good leaf	14 50@16 50
Fine and selections	18 00@25 00

	DARK. Mfg.
Trash (sound)	5 50
Common lugs	5 50@ 5 75
Medium lugs	6 00@ 6 50
Good lugs	6 50@ 7 00
Common leaf (short)	7 00@ 7 50
Common leaf	7 50@ 8 00
Medium leaf	8 50@ 9 00
Good leaf	9 00@10 00
Fine and selections	10 00@11 00

	DARK. Rehandling.	DARK. Export.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)		$4 75
Trash (sound)		5 00
Common lugs		5 00@ 5 25
Medium lugs		5 25@ 5 50
Good lugs	$5 50@ 5 75	5 50@ 6 00
Common leaf (short)	6 00@ 6 50	6 50@ 7 00
Common leaf	6 50@ 7 00	7 00@ 7 50
Medium leaf	7 25@ 7 50	7 75@ 8 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 00	8 50@ 9 50
Fine and selections		10 00@11 00

N. B.—Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.

Weekly Report.

Sales of leaf tobacco by auction for the week amounted to 1,960 hogsheads, and private sales to 307, the total being 2,267 as compared with 2,101 for the corresponding week last year and 2,802 two years ago. The total sales since January 1 have amounted to 107,678 hogsheads and compares with 100,166 for the corresponding period in 1905. Burley sales for the week totaled 1,663 hogsheads, of which 4 were of the old crops. The sales of dark were 604 hogsheads, old crops amounting to 55. The week's rejections were 276 or 14 per cent of the sales at auction, and since January 1 have amounted to 11,799. Receipts for the week were 2,434, and since January 1 they have amounted to 82,684.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week and year to Aug. 10, 1906, as compiled by R. B. Green, the secretary:

Auction sales			1,960
Private sales			307
Total for the week			2,267
January 1 to date			107,678
		Week.	Year.
Year 1905		2,101	100,166
Year 1904		2,802	80,828
Year 1903		1,775	80,940

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	Old crps.	1905 crp.	Total.
Burley	4	1,659	1,663
Dark	55	549	604
Total	59	2,208	2,267

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	Old crps.	1905 crp.	Total.
Burley	2,506	70,505	73,011
Dark	10,289	24,378	34,667
Totals	12,795	94,993	107,678

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO SAME DATE IN

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Burley	63,586	37,942	57,770
Dark	36,580	42,886	23,170
Totals	100,166	80,828	80,940

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Total sales of new crop to date	105,703	88,903	72,126
Sales of new crop to date, original inspection	94,572	76,789	62,766

REJECTIONS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Rejections this week	276	285	219
Percentage of rejections to auction sales	14	19	23
Rejections Jan. 1 to date	11,799	14,613	10,052

RECEIPTS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Receipts this week	2,434	1,943	1,746
Receipts Jan. 1 to date	82,684	76,555	66,247

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Common tobaccos held up well. Upper grades were comparatively easy. Trading quiet. Total sales 87 hogsheads: 2 at $4.40@5.90; 36 at $6@7.95; 32 at $8@9.95; 15 at $10@11.75; 2 at $14.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts of cattle to-day were 86 head; for the five days this week 2,041. The attendance of buyers was rather light to-day, and, with a light supply on sale, the market continued quiet. The choice grades of butcher cattle of handy weight met with ready sale at steady values, but there were but few of that class numbered among the receipts; common and medium grades, and especially grassy, half-fat cattle were difficult to sell and steady prices extremely hard to maintain. Feeders and stockers unchanged. Bulls continued slow; some thought a shade lower; common kinds almost unsalable. Milch cows and canners regarded as steady. No heavy shipping cattle here; feeling normal. Pens well cleared.

Calves—Receipts of calves 94 head; for the week so far 569. The market was steady; best veals $5.50@6; common grades slow.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs to-day 877 head; for the five days 7,603. An extremely slow trade again proved the order of the day in the hog department and values were about 10c lower than yesterday's quotations. We quote best, 200 pounds and up, at $6.20; 160 to 200 pounds $6.25@6.30; 120 to 160 pounds $6.30; 90 to 120-pound pigs $5.50@6.25; light pigs $5; roughs $5.50 down. The market closed weak to a shade lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs 1,752 head; for the week thus far 12,354. The market was stronger on choice lambs, best selling at $7.50@7.60; seconds steady at $5@5.50; others also steady as to values. Fat sheep unchanged; bulk of best $4@4.25. Stock ewe trade also unchanged; bulk of best natives $5@5.50; Western ewes $5.75@6.25; not enough coming to supply demand.

Quotations.

CATTLE.

Extra good export steers	$4 75@ 5 00
Light shipping steers	4 50@ 4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good butcher steers	3 50@ 4 25
Common to medium butcher steers	3 00@ 3 50
Choice butcher heifers	3 75@ 4 25
Fair to good butcher heifers	3 25@ 3 75
Common to med. butcher heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Choice butcher cows	3 25@ 3 75
Fair to good butcher cows	2 50@ 3 25
Common to medium butcher cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	1 00@ 2 00
Choice feeders	3 75@ 4 00
Medium to good feeders	3 25@ 3 75
Common and rough feeders	2 75@ 3 25
Good to extra stock steers	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good stock steers	2 75@ 3 25
Common to medium stock steers	2 00@ 2 75
Good to extra stock heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Common to medium stock heifers	2 00@ 2 50
Good to extra oxen	3 50@ 4 00
Common to medium oxen	2 50@ 3 25
Good to extra bulls	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good bulls	2 00@ 2 75
Choice veal calves	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium veal calves	4 00@ 5 00
Coarse, heavy calves	2 50@ 3 00
Choice milch cows	35 00@40 00
Medium to good milch cows	20 00@30 00
Plain, common milch cows	10 00@20 00

HOGS.

Choice pack. & butch., 200 to 300 lbs.	6 20
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs.	6 25@ 6 30
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	6 30
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs.	5 50@ 6 25
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs.	5 00
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs.	3 50@ 5 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to choice fat sheep	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good sheep	3 00@ 3 50
Common sheep	2 50@ 3 00
Bucks	2 00@ 2 50
Choice shipping lambs	7 50@ 7 60
Seconds	5 00@ 5 50
Good butcher lambs	4 00@ 4 50
Culls and tail-ends	3 00@ 4 00

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts fair for Friday. Bulk of receipts light butcher stuff, which changed hands readily at steady prices; common grassy cattle of all grades slow and hard to dispose of at satisfactory values. Milch cows unchanged. Bulls and canners steady. Stockers and feeders continue firm at our market. Outlook good for Monday with moderate receipts. No heavy shipping cattle here; feeling steady.

Calves—Receipts light. Market unchanged; best $5.25@6; common kinds slow and dull.

Hogs—Receipts liberal, 1,410 head on sale. Market lower in sympathy with other markets; we quote 200 lbs. and up at $6.20; 100 to 200 lbs. $6.30; pigs $5@6; roughs $4.50@5.50. All sold early at above prices.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts liberal. Market fully steady, bulk of best lambs selling at $7.25@7.50, while choice ewe and wether lambs are higher; seconds slow at $5@5.50; butcher lambs $4@4.50; culls and tail-ends dull at $3@4; stock ewes unchanged, best native $5@5.50; Westerns as high as $6.25. All sold; market closed firm.

New York.

New York, Aug. 10.—Beeves—Receipts 2,153; prime steers firm; others slow and weak; bulls more active, but no higher; cows dull and unchanged; several cars unsold; common to good steers $3.85@5.45; stags and oxen $3.50@4.60; bulls $2.50@3.60; extra bulls $4; cows $1.40@3.75; dressed beef low at 6½@9c for native sides; cables steady; exports to-day 2,200 quarters of beef; to-morrow 700 cattle and 6,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 156, market firm to 25c higher; veals sold at $5@8.25; culls $4; grassers $4; Western calves $5; city dressed veals firm at 9@12½c; country dressed unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,378; sheep firm; lambs firm to 10c higher; common to prime sheep $3@5.12½; common to choice lambs $6.25@8.60. Hogs—Receipts 4,543; market slow and 10@15c lower.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 3,300, including 2,000 Southerns; market steady to weak; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.25@6.15; fair to good $4@5.25; Western-fed steers $2.50@6; stockers and feeders $2.40@4.50; Southern steers $2.75@4.50; Southern cows $2@3.25; native cows $2@4.25; native heifers $3@5.25; bulls $2@3.50; calves $2.50@6. Hogs—Receipts 7,800; market 10s 15c lower; top $6.29½; bulk of sales $6.10@6.20; heavy $6.10@6.15; packers $6.10; lights $6.10@6.22½; pigs $5@5.60. Sheep—Receipts 4,000; market steady; lambs $6@7.60; ewes and yearlings $4.25@5.50; Western-fed yearlings $5@6; Western-fed sheep $4@5.25; stockers and feeders $3.75@5.50.

Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; market firm; common to prime steers $3.75@6.60; cows $2.85@4.70; heifers $2.60@5.35; bulls $2@4.50; calves $3@7; stockers and feeders $2.60@4. Hogs—Receipts 22,000; market 10c lower; choice to prime heavy $6.10@6.15; medium to good heavy $5.90@6.05; butcher weights $6.05@6.20; good to choice heavy mixed $6@6.10; packing $5.50@6. Sheep—Receipts 8,000; market steady; sheep $4.25@5.75; yearlings $5@6.35; lambs $6@7.75.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Hogs—Market generally 10c lower; butchers and shippers $6.35@6.37½; common $5.45@6.20. Cattle—Market steady; fair to good shippers $4.35@5.10; common $2@2.35. Sheep—Market steady at $2.75@4.65. Lambs—Market strong at $4@7.85.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 10.— The cotton market continued very nervous and unsettled during to-day's session with prices making still another low record for the season. The close was steady at a net decline of 4 to 12 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The opening was steady at an advance of 1 point on September, but generally 3 to 4 points lower, which was not a good response to the fairly steady cables. After the call prices advanced a little, and at one time the active months were 2 points net higher, but the market soon weakened, and, under the excellent weather in the South and the fear of depression in the spot markets as the new crop movement increases, and during the middle session, prices ruled very weak, with selling for both accounts accelerated by a canard affecting the standing of one of the local wire houses. At the low point October sold at 9.54c and December at 9.66c, or about 12 to 13 points lower, and 90 to 95 points under the high prices of July 17. The close was steadier on covering of shorts and reports of an increasing demand from spinners with one wire from New Orleans reporting that exporters were not able to buy for early shipment in the country at anything like current prices. The market showed little rallying power, and last prices on the active months were only 5 or 6 points up from the lowest.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

Estimated receipts at the ports to-day 4,500 bales, against 3,514 last week and 9,710 last year; for the week 25,000 bales, against 33,505 last week and 63,143 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 477 bales, against 1,395 last year, and at Houston 470 bales, against 2,978 last year.

Spot cotton opened quiet; middling uplands 3 1-16 per cent. Bullion amounting to £55,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

The following is the range of futures on the Cotton Exchange:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
August	9.40	9.40	9.33	9.34
September	9.55	9.55	9.56	9.46
October	9.64	9.69	9.54	9.61
November	9.67	9.73	9.70	9.67
December	9.76	9.80	9.66	9.72
January	9.85	9.90	9.76	9.82
February	9.89	.....	.....	9.80
March	9.97	10.01	9.96	9.95
April	.....	.....	.....	9.98
May	10.06	10.08	9.97	10.03

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Cotton spots closed quiet and unchanged. Sales were 200 bales on the spot and 25 to arrive. It was reported that the demand for spots was good, but that good spots were difficult to obtain at the prices quoted. Low ordinary 6 13-16c nominal; ordinary 7 5-16c nominal; good ordinary 8⅝c; low middling 9 7-16c; middling 10 5-16c; good middling 10 13-16c; middling fair 11 3-16c nominal; fair 11 13-16c nominal. Receipts 477 bales; stock 32,228.

Futures opened steady from 2 points net lower to 1 higher. The market was weak, lacking support throughout the day and showing a decline under yesterday. The majority of those who have been instrumental in holding prices up appeared to have switched to the opposite point of view, their main reason for the attitude being crop reports which were uniformly good and indicated prospects of a large cotton crop. The close was steady from 2 to 6 points under yesterday's. The range was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
August	.....	9.90	9.85	9.90
September	9.83	9.83	9.75	9.76
October	9.70	9.72	9.61	9.67
November	9.72	9.72	9.67	9.69
December	9.73	9.75	9.64	9.70
January	9.81	9.82	9.72	9.77
February	9.88	9.88	9.80	9.82
March	9.96	9.97	9.82	9.92

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 16 points lower; American middling fair 6.18d; good middling 5.90d; middling 5.68d; low middling 5.50d; good ordinary 5.26d; ordinary 5.02d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 4,500 American; receipts 1,000 bales, including 100 American. Futures opened easier and closed easy.

Savannah, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 10 3-16c; net and gross receipts 994 bales; stock 31,478; exports to the continent 6,554; shipments coastwise 311.

Memphis, Aug. 10.—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛c; net receipts 11; gross receipts 14; shipments 112; stock 7,230.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Cotton dull; middling 10¼c; gross receipts 658; shipments 1,140; stock 20,096.

Galveston, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝c; net and gross receipts 2,419 bales; stock 18,940.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 10.60c; net receipts 26 bales; gross receipts 548.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Official prediction of a record-breaking crop of wheat for the United States caused an easy tone to-day in the local wheat market. At the close September wheat was off ⅜c. Corn and oats were practically unchanged. Provisions were a shade higher to 5@7½c lower.

The publication of the Government report came late in the day, and injected some animation into a previously inert session. According to the Government experts the total yield of wheat in the United States this year will amount to 750,000,000 bushels as compared with an actual yield last year of 692,000,000 bushels. The official statistics indicated a decline of 4.5 points in the condition of spring wheat, but this was more than offset by the enormous total yield of winter and spring wheat. The Government report caused considerable profit-taking, and resulted in moderate declines. Early in the day the market held quite firm as a result of a fair advance in the price of wheat at Liverpool, which, it was said, was due to a scarcity of Russian offerings. The close was weak. September opened ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher at 72¼@72½c, sold up to 72⅝c, and then declined to 71⅛@72c. The close was at 72c. Clearance of wheat and flour were equal to 142,900 bushels. Exports for the week, as shown by Bradstreet's, were equal to 2,263,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 883,000 bushels compared with 885,000 bushels, the corresponding day one year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 628 cars against 565 cars last week and 356 cars one year ago.

A total yield this year of 2,651,000,000 bushels of corn as indicated by the Government report, had a weakening effect on the corn market in general. The September delivery, however, was upheld by small local receipts and light stocks. Trading during the day was not of large volume. The market for distant deliveries closed weak, but the nearby options were steady. September opened ⅛@¼c lower at 49@49⅛c, sold between 49c and 50c and closed at 49⅛c. Local receipts were 82 cars with 35 of contract grade.

Notwithstanding a bullish report for oats the market closed barely steady. Official figures indicated a total yield of 801,000,000 bushels which is 17 per cent. less than the amount of last year's crop. The effect of these statistics were offset by the weakness of wheat and corn. September opened a shade lower at 31c, sold between 30⅞@31c and 31⅛c, and closed at 31c. Local receipts were 220 cars.

Provisions were inclined to weakness because of a continuance of liberal receipts of live hogs. Packers were moderate sellers, but the volume of trading was small. At the close September pork was off 5c at $16.90. Lard was a shade higher at $8.70@8.72½. Ribs were down 5@7½c at $9.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow are: Wheat 369 cars; corn 99; oats 179; hogs 12,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
*WHEAT—				
September	$0 72¼	$0 72⅝	$0 71⅞	$0 72
December	75	75⅝	74⅞	74⅞
May	78⅛	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝
*CORN—				
September	49	50	49	49⅛
December	44⅜	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛
May	45⅜	46⅛	45⅛	45⅜
*OATS—				
September	31	31⅛	30⅞	31
December	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
May	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
PORK—				
September	16 87½	16 92½	16 87½	16 90
January	13 87½	13 90	13 87½	13 87½
LARD—				
September	8 65	8 72½	8 65	8 72½
October	8 72½	8 77½	8 72½	8 77½
November	8 57½	8 67½	8 57½	8 62½
RIBS—				
September	9 02½	9 02½	8 90	9 00
October	8 77½	8 77½	8 72½	8 77½

*For the splits on wheat, corn and oats see introduction.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $3.50@3.60; straights $3.20@3.40; spring patents $3.80@3.90; straights $3.20@3.75; bakers' $2.30@2.90. Market barely steady.

Grain—No. 3 spring wheat 70@74c; No. 2 red 71½@72¼c; No. 2 corn 50c; No. 2 yellow 51¼@52¼c; No. 2 oats 30⅝c; No. 2 white 35½c; No. 3 white 31@32c; No. 2 rye 56c; good feeding barley 38@39c; fair to choice malting 42@48c; No. 1 flax-seed $1.07; No. 1 Northwestern $1.10.

Provisions.—Short ribs sides, loose $8.90@9; mess pork $16.87½@16.90 per bbl.; lard $8.65 per cwt.; short clear sides, boxed $9.37½@9.50.

Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.29.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries 16@21c; dairies 15½@19c. Eggs firm at mark; cases included 14@16c; firsts 16¼c; prime firsts 18c; extras 20½c. Cheese firm at 11@12¼c.

Receipts—Flour 29,700 bbls.; wheat 365,100 bu.; corn 100,800; oats 333,500; rye 7,000; barley 16,500. Shipments—Flour 39,900 bbls.; wheat 202,300 bu.; corn 130,900; oats 129,000; barley 3,200.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Aug. 10.—Butter firm; street price, extra creamery 22@22½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra 17@22c; renovated, common to extra 14@19½c; Western factory, common to extra 13½@17½c; Western imitation creamery, extra 19c; do firsts 17@17½c. Cheese steady; State full cream, large fancy 11⅛c; do fair to good 11@11⅛c; do small fancy 11¼c; do fair to good 10½@11c; do inferior 9@10c; do skims 1@9c. Eggs steady; State, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white 24@25c; do choice 22@23c; do mixed extra 22@23c; Western firsts 18@18½c; do seconds 16½@17½c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar 3 1-16@3½c; refined firm; crushed 5.60c; powdered 5c; granulated 4.90c.

Flour—Receipts 15,791 bbls.; exports 13,895. Market quiet and barely steady. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal steady. Rye nominal.

Wheat—Receipts 115,900 bu.; exports 23,980. Spot market barely steady; No. 2 red 77⅝c in elevator; No. 2 red 79c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 84⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter 80c f. o. b. afloat. Although steadier at the start on firm cables and export rumors, wheat eased off and was unsettled until the bearish crop report came out, when it broke sharply under liquidation, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower. May 84⅛@84⅜c, closed at 84⅛c; September 79@79⅝c, closed at 79c; December 81⅛@82 5-16c, closed at 81⅝c.

Corn—Receipts 39,000 bu.; exports 119,634. Spot market firm; No. 2, 58c in elevator and 57⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow 61c; No. 2 white 62c. The option market was easy at first but recovered on a good cash demand and light receipts, to react lated on the crop report and closing unchanged to ⅜c higher. September 56⅜@56⅞c, closed at 56⅛c; December 53⅜@53⅛c, closed at 53⅜c.

Oats—Receipts 19,500 bu.; exports 17,815. Spot market steady; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 38c; natural white, 30@33 lbs., 38@39c; clipped white, 38@40 lbs., 42@44c.

Hay and hops steady. Hides firm. Leather and wool steady. Beef quiet. Cut meats easy; pickled bellies 11¼@13c; pickled shoulders 8½@8⅜c; pickled hams 12@12½c. Lard easy; Western prime $8.75@8.85; refined easy; continent $9.25. Pork barely steady. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude f. o. b. mills 25½@26c; September do yellow 38⅛@32½c. Petroleum easy. Rosin steady; strained common to good $4.05. Turpentine easy at 62½@62⅜c. Rice and molasses steady.

Metals.—There was an advance of £2 10s to £181 10s for spot tin in the London market, and futures were £2 5s higher at £181 15s. Locally the market was firm and higher in consequence with bids at $40.60 and holders asking $40.65. Copper also was higher in the English market with spot closing £83 2s 6d and futures at £82 15s. The local market was unchanged with lake quoted $18.62½@18.75; electrolytic $18.37½@18.50, and casting at $18@18.25. Lead was unchanged at $5.75 in the local market and advanced 2s 6d to £16 18s 9d in London. Spelter was 2s 6d higher at £26 17s 6d in London. The local market was dull at $6@6.10. Iron was 3d higher in the English market with standard foundry quoted 51s 7d and Cleveland warrants 52s 1½d. Local market unchanged with No. 1 foundry Northern quoted $19@19.50; No. 2 foundry Northern $18.50@19; No. 1 foundry Southern $18.25@18.50, and No. 2 foundry Southern $17.75@18.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash and in elevator 68⅛c nominal; on track 69⅜@70½c; September 67⅜@67⅛c; December 71⅜@71½c; No. 2 hard 69@72c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 49½c nominal; on track 50½@51c; September 47c; December 42⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash 31⅛c nominal; on track 32½c; September 31@31½c; December 32⅛c; No. 2 white 33½@34c. Lead firm at $5.67½. Spelter firm at $5.92½. Poultry firm; chickens 9½c; springs 13½c; turkeys 12½c; ducks 8½c; geese 5c. Butter firm; creamery 17@22½c; dairy 16@20c. Eggs firm at 14c case count. Flour steady; red winter patents $4.35@4.50; extra fancy and strangth $3.75@4.30; clear $2.75@3. Timothy seed steady at $3.50@4. Cornmeal steady at $2.60. Bran steady; sacked on east track 74@75c. Hay steady; timothy $12@16.50; prairie $8@12.50. Whisky steady at $1.33. Iron cotton ties $1.00½. Bagging 9 1-16c. Hemp twine 7½c. Pork lower; jobbing $16.65. Lard higher; prime steam $8.42½. Dry salt meats steady; boxed extra shorts $9.62½; clear ribs $9.87½; short clears $10. Bacon steady; boxed extra shorts $10.37½; clear ribs $10.62½; short clears $10.75. Receipts—Flour 4,000 bbls.; wheat 68,000 bu.; corn 109,000; oats 61,000. Shipments—Flour 6,000 bbls.; wheat 34,000 bu.; corn 80,000; oats 67,000.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Hog products: Mess pork $18; lard, compound 6⅝@7⅝c; pure 9⅝c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders 8⅝@9c; sides 9c; bacon, short rib sides 11c. Hams—Skinned 16⅛c. Rice strong; Honduras head 4@5⅝c; straights 3¼@4½c; screenings 2⅝@3c; No. 2 2¼@2¼c; Japan head 3⅝@4c; screenings 2⅝@2½c. Flour—Extra fancy $3.90; patent $4.50. Cornmeal $2.70@2.75. Bran 94@96c. Hay—Choice $20; No. 1 $19; No. 2 $18. Corn—No. 2 sacked white 65c; mixed 63½c; yellow 64c. Oats—No. 2 sacked white 44c; mixed 45c. Sugar steady; open kettle centrifugal 3@3 7-16c; centrifugal yellow 3⅜@4⅛c; seconds 2⅛@3⅛c. Molasses firm. Syrup 25@30c. Coffee steady; invoices, Rio: No. 8 8⅛c; No. 7 8⅝c; No. 6 8⅞c; No. 4 9¼c.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 10.—Wheat—September 70⅛c; December 67⅛c; May 71⅛c; cash: No. 2 hard 67½@69c; No. 3, 67½@68c; No. 2 red 69c; No. 3 67c. Corn—September 44⅝c; December 40c; May 40⅝c; cash: No. 2 mixed 46⅜@47⅛c; No. 3, 46⅜@47c; No. 2 white 49@49⅝c; No. 3, 49@49½c. Oats—No. 2 white 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed 31@32c. Butter—Creamery 21c; packing 14½c. Eggs steady; Missouri and Kansas firsts 16½c; case count 16c; cases returned ½c less. Hay higher; choice timothy $10.50@10.75; choice prairie $8.25. Rye steady at 60@62c. Receipts—Wheat 196,000 bu.; corn 34,000; oats 8,000. Shipments—Wheat 632,000 bu.; corn 47,000; oats 3,000.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Whisky distillers' finished goods firm on basis of $1.29. Eggs steady at 14½c. Butter steady. Poultry steady; hens 10½c; springs 12@13c; turkeys 13c. Cheese steady. Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 74c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 53½@54c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 32@32½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 61@62c. Lard steady at $8.40. Bulk meats quiet at $9.50. Bacon steady at $10.50. Sugar firm at $4.35@6.

Duluth.

Duluth, Aug. 10.—Wheat—On track: No. 1 Northern 74½c; No. 2 Northern 73c; September 72½c; December 72⅜c; May 77⅝c. Flax—To arrive and on track $1.13½; September $1.12¼; October $1.09½. Oats—On track 30½c; new oats to arrive 30c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.—Wheat—September 71½c; December 72⅛@72⅜c; May 76⅞c; No. 1 hard 75⅛c; No. 1 Northern 74⅛c; No. 2 Northern 72⅝c; No. 3 Northern 70⅛@71⅛c. Flour—First patents $4.10@4.25; second patents $3.95@4.05; first clears $3.20@3.45; second clears $2.50@2.60. Bran in bulk $13.50@13.75.

Toledo.

Toledo, Aug. 10.—Cottonseed—Cash $7.15; October and December $7.27½. Timothy $2. Alsike $6.80. Oil—North Lima 94c; South Lima and Indiana 89c.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Aug. 10.—Barley dull; No. 2, 55@56c; sample 40@54c.



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SATURDAY.....AUGUST 11, 1906

NOTICE TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have The Courier-Journal forwarded to your address when you go away on your vacation. If you are now a paid-up subscriber, please let us know when you order the paper forwarded, and also let us know if you desire it stopped at your home address. Be careful to give postoffice, hotel or street address in all cases.

BAPTIST DEACON

HELD FOR VIOLATING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

George Wurtz Declines Offer of Director of South American Wealth Bureau.

Frank Bird, who is charged with violating the internal revenue law by selling whisky illicitly, who was given a preliminary hearing yesterday before Henry Cassin, United States Commissioner, was held over to the Federal grand jury in the sum of $300. Bird was arrested by Dr. Ben Bruner, Chief Deputy United States Marshal. He stated that he is a deacon in the Baptist church at Easy Gap, Hardin county, and that in fifteen years he had not taken a drop of whisky nor uttered an oath.

George Patterson, one of the witnesses, swore that he got a quart of whisky from Bird one year after placing his order. In response to the inquiry of Assistant District Attorney Jolly as to whether he gave Bird the money for the whisky, Patterson replied that he put it where Bird had secreted the whisky.

T. T. Archer testified that he purchased a gallon of whisky from Bird, telling him he wanted it for rheumatism. He said that Bird owed him $16.70 and after receiving the whisky he gave Bird credit for its value.

DECLINES POSITION.

George Wurtz Prefers to Remain In Louisville.

George Wurtz, first assistant to District Forecaster F. J. Walz in the Weather Bureau, yesterday announced that he had made up his mind to decline the position of director of the weather bureau in Buenos Ayres, recently tendered to him. "Several considerations have entered into my decision," he said, "and while I appreciate the offer I believe that it is to my best interests to remain in my present position."

Ora B. Atto, of the Weather Bureau, who has also been tendered a position in the Argentine weather service, said yesterday that he had not quite made up his mind whether to accept or decline it.

Frederick L. Disterdick, who will succeed Louis P. Webert as assistant weather observer, will enter upon his duties in the Louisville office September 1. Mr. Weber has been granted a year's leave of absence to enable him to take a scientific course at Rose Polytechnic at Terre Haute, Ind.

Will Meet Here.

The Board of officers of the United States Engineer Corps appointed by the War Department to examine the Ohio river and report plans for its improvement, will hold its fourth meeting in the United States Engineers' office at the Customhouse August 16.

Capitalized at $3,000.

The Blair Essential Oil Company incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of $3,000, divided into $100 shares. The incorporators and their holdings are Albert J. Schoettlin, thirteen shares; Carrie J. Blair, twelve shares; J. C. Blair, one share; Christopher Kraemer, four shares. The maximum debt is $3,000.

Low R. R. Rates, Hot Springs, Ark.,

During the summer. Long limit to return. See your ticket agent. Low summer hotel rates. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for illustrated book of information.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

Uniontown, August 7—5 days.
Harrodsburg, August 7—4 days.
Fern Creek, August 14—4 days.
Vanceburg, August 15—4 days.
Springfield, August 15—4 days.
Broadhead, August 15—3 days.
Mt. Olivet, August 16—3 days.
Columbia, August 21—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 21—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 21—4 days.
Barbourville, August 22—3 days.
Guthrie, August 27—4 days.
Burkesville, August 28—4 days.
Nicholasville, August 28—4 days.
London, August 28, 29, 30, 31.
Shelbyville, August 28—4 days.
Florence, August 29—4 days.
Ewing, August 30—3 days.
Elizabethtown, September 4—3 days.
Paris, September 4—5 days.
Somerset, September 4—4 days.
Bardstown, September 5—4 days.
Monticello, September 11—4 days.
Glasgow, September 12—4 days.
State Fair, Louisville, September 17-22.
Lexington, September 17—5 days.
Sebree, September 18—5 days.
Hartford, September 19—4 days.
Henderson, September 25—5 days.
Falmouth, September 26—4 days.
Pembroke, September 27—3 days.
Owensboro, October 2—5 days.
Mayfield, October 3—4 days
Elkton, October 3—4 days.

SAFE IN JAIL.

Frank Ball Brought From the Mountains.

SAYS HE NEVER FIRED SHOT AT ARRESTING POSSE.

HIS BROTHER'S HOUSE WAS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND JAIL.

After a series of exciting adventures, during which he had tramped over a hundred miles after escaping from prison, and had seen one of his companions, John Lee, killed beside him, Frank Ball, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder, was brought to this city yesterday morning by Sheriff Johnson, of Bell County, and lodged in the county jail. He will probably be kept here until the Court of Appeals, to which his case has been taken, will decide upon it, when he will either be given a new trial or taken to the penitentiary to serve his sentence.

"My only reason for surrendering," he said yesterday, "was the fact that my sister-in-law, Mrs. Rufus D. Ball, at whose house I had been in hiding, was ill, and because the noise and excitement was threatening her health. Then again, I saw that Lee had been killed, and I didn't want anyone else, or myself to be killed. I am a peaceable man, and all this notoriety that makes me look like a desperado is distasteful to me. I never fired a shot at the posse when they came after me, and all the shooting was done on the other side. Our house was completely riddled by bullets, and fearing that I was keeping myself at liberty at the expense of the lives of others, and possibly that of myself, I surrendered.

* * *

Just Walked Out.

When asked how he effected his escape from the jail at Richmond, he said that he just walked out. "It was about 7 o'clock," he said, "and with me in the tier were Jim Saylor and Steve and Jim Turner, all of whom were awaiting trial for different offenses. The jailer came into the tier for some purpose, and at a prearranged signal we all jumped upon him and overpowered him. Leaving him in the place where we had been, we escaped, as the door was still open. None of the deputies were about, and we escaped into the woods. Saylor and I stuck together, while the Turner boys left us. We struck across country, aiming to reach Rose Hill, where my relatives lived. We slept during the day, and traveled at night. We tramped and crawled about 120 of the 150 miles between the two places. It took us six days to do it, and we were nearly starved. We got two cooked meals on the whole trip, and as for the rest picked up whatever we could find in country crossroad stores. We had some money with us, and were able to obtain some canned foods. We did not average a meal a day, however.

"The suspense in traveling through the country, expecting every moment, to be captured, was terrific. We managed to find concealed places to sleep in during the day, and traveled along the shadows of the trees and through the woods at night. I do not know how many days we were ahead of the Sheriff, but it could not have been many, for the alarm must have been given as soon as we left. We arrived at my brother's home in a very exhausted condition, and my feet were so sore that I could hardly walk. My shoes had been worn completely out. Contrary to what has been said, my wife and Dr. Gibson had nothing to do with our escape."

* * *

Killed Jack Bolen.

Ball's crime is the murder of Jack Bolen, a barber, whom he shot last winter. There were no witnesses to the affair, and Ball claimed that it was a case of self-defense. Bolen had made threats against him, he said, and he had tried to keep out of his way as much as possible. At the fatal meeting, he said, Bolen made a move to draw his pistol, and knowing that Bolen was desperate, he fired first. He has appealed from the decision of the court at Barbourville, and his case is still pending in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

Ball does not look like a desperado. His appearance suggests the small farmer. He is small and slender, with a frank, open face and a quiet demeanor. "I am a quiet man," were his parting words, "and have never sought trouble. I have a wife and three children, and have always attended to my little farm, without bothering anybody. If that man had not started at me, I would never have shot him. I hope that I will be cleared, and then I will go back to my farm and family."

WILL CHARGE MURDER.

Warrants To Be Issued for Lee Killing.

Middlesboro, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—A sensation was created in Middlesboro to-night when it became known that Sheriff P. N. Ball, father of Frank Ball, Sheriff of Lee county, Va., has declared that every man who accompanied Sheriff Johnson into Virginia yesterday will be charged with murder. It is alleged by the Virginia authorities that the Kentucky officers did not have a warrant for Ball or requisition papers. Lee, the man killed at Rufus Ball's house, where Frank Ball was captured, was a respected young farmer of Lee county, and not a Harlan county fugitive, as first reported. He is well connected in Lee county and his many relatives there are highly indignant, claiming that the Kentucky officers had no right to fire on them.

Unknown parties fired from ambush yesterday evening at Sheriff Ball, Houston and Lyter Ball, of this city. One of the bullets pierced the hat of Sheriff Ball.

BRICK STORE HOUSE TO COST $12,000.

A building permit was issued at the City Buliding Inspector's office yesterday to Col. Reuben T. Durrett to build a storehouse at 526 West Main street. The building is to be of brick, and will be four stories high. The cost price is given at $12,000, but it is believed that the house will cost more. The building will be on the site of the storehouse that burned down some time ago on the south side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The building will have a frontage of twenty-five feet eleven inches, and will have a depth of 182 feet.

Saloonkeeper Fined $20.

John Littmath was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of violating the 1 o'clock closing law, and was fined $20. He was arrested several days ago at his saloon at 547 Roselane street by Patrolmen Buddell and Ohler.

MAKING GOOD RECORD AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.



M. F. WEST,
Of Lancaster, who holds a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, and whose salary has been successively raised from $1,000 to $1,400. He is a nephew of Postmaster W. T. West, of Lancaster.

MARKED PROGRESS IN STATE FAIR WORK

BAND OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE TO MAKE MUSIC.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONCESSIONS COMING IN RAPIDLY.

CATALOGUE TO BE OUT SOON.

Marked progress in the preliminary work of the Kentucky State Fair was shown at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Control. The committee reports showed that the several members have been actively at work during the past week, and distinct advancement has been made on all lines. In the absence of W. T. Harris, the chairman, Prof. M. A. Scovell, of Lexington, was chosen to preside. The other members present were G. M. Wilson, W. A. Moorman, L. H. Hudson, George L. Danforth and Charles B. Norton.

Mr. Danforth, for the Music Committee, reported that his committee was in correspondence with several of the leading bandmasters in the United States, and would shortly be in position to recommend closing the contract with one of the finest organizations touring on this side of the water. He said his committee would recommend that only a band of international prominence be selected, in order that patrons of the Fair may have high-class music at all times. Though the employment of the band of the character indicated by Mr. Danforth will call for a considerable expenditure of money, the Board of Control feels that it is necessary in order to carry out its plan of having only the best class of attractions at the State Fair.

For the school children of the city tickets will be sold at 10 cents for the opening day of the Fair, Monday, September 17. The School Board at its last meeting declared Monday, September 17, a school holiday, and the 35,000 school children of Louisville will be given an opportunity to spend the entire day at the Fairgrounds. Special tickets will be printed and sold to the children at 10 cents. In addition to the regular programme mentioned, diversified forms of amusement will be provided for the youngsters.

The catalogue for the Fair has practically been completed, and the last copy will go to the printer within the next few days.

L. H. Hudson, chairman of the committee on securing advertisements for the catalogue, reported that his solicitors have been successful in securing advertisements, and that there will be a considerable revenue to the Fair management from this source. Until the complete catalogue is issued, Secretary J. B. Bowles will continue to send to prospective exhibitors the preliminary prize list, which has already been published.

The Committee on Concessions has been fairly deluged with propositions from prospective concessionairs. Clarence Sale, the chairman, said that a good sum would be realized from this source. The Board of Control was much pleased to learn that the Board of Trade of Louisville had decided to take charge of an excursion to be run to Lawrenceburg on State Fair Day at the Anderson County Fair.

A special train will be run for the occasion, and the business men of Louisville will be urged to set aside their cares for one day and join in this expression of good will toward the citizens of Anderson county. Special rates will be secured from the railroads, and the train will leave Louisville early in the morning, and arrive at Lawrenceburg about 10:30 or 11 o'clock, and returning will leave about 5 o'clock, arriving in Louisville before 8 o'clock.

VACANCIES FILLED.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ELECTED FOR FIRST REGIMENT.

Maj. H. Watson Lindsey Chosen Major of the Second Battalion.

Five vacancies for commissioned officers of the First regiment have been filled by election under instructions from the Adjutant General of the State by Capt. Robert J. McBryde, Jr., Adjutant of the regiment. The selections as made are popular in the regiment and all those chosen are well up in military tactics.

Maj. H. Watson Lindsey was elected Major of the Second battalion, which position he had been filling by appointment for several months. Capt. Dan Carrell was elected Captain of Company H; Capt. H. C. Grinstead, Captain of Company F; Ernest D. Powell, First Lieutenant of Company F, and First Sergeant L. W. Green, Second Lieutenant of Company H. All elected had been filling the respective positions for some time by appointment with the exception of Lieut. Green.

Maj. Lindsey was a Captain in the militia before the Spanish-American War; was a volunteer Captain during the war, and served later in the Philippines. Capt. Carrell served with credit during the Spanish-American War. Capt. Grinstead, as Captain of the old Louisville Light Infantry gained considerable distinction as a drill master.

TREASURER RESIGNS; MANY THOUSANDS SHORT

Akron, O., Aug. 10.—County Treasurer F. E. Smith, who was found nearly $282,000 short in his accounts by examiners appointed by the Probate Court recently, resigned the office of treasurer of the county to-day. He remains treasurer of the city and school funds.

MASS-MEETING

To Be Addressed To-day By Urey Woodson.

DEFINITE STEPS MUST BE TAKEN AT ONCE.

IF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IS SECURED.

MONEY MUST BE SUBSCRIBED.

Chief among the reasons why the mass-meeting of Louisville citizens to take steps toward obtaining one or both of the national conventions for Louisville in 1908 has been called for noon to-day, is that it is felt that something in the way of definite proposals must be made to those of the members of the National Democratic Committee who will be in the city at the time the reception is given to Mr. Bryan. The Hon. Urey Woodson, secretary of that committee, has been prevailed upon to address the meeting. As the summer passes it becomes clearer to those who are back of the movement that, while two years is a long time, the early bird always has the best chance. Although the committee has not been in position to do much of what was assigned to it, and cannot make a full report, it has been decided that no time must be lost in preparing a tangible bid to make the committeemen when they are here next month.

The resolution adopted by the directors of the Board of Trade Wednesday, requesting that Capt. John H. Leathers call a second mass-meeting of citizens, was responded to immediately by him. The call has met with favor on the part of many business men, who are interested in the undertaking from the business point of view, and a representative assembly is expected. Said one man yesterday, in speaking of the meeting and its object:

* * *

Must Make Definite Offer.

"There will be a dozen or more members of the Democratic National Committee in Louisville the first part of next month, when Mr. Bryan is to greet the Southern Democrats. Enough of them to exert a powerful influence on the decision of the national organization as to where the convention will be held two years hence will be here anyway, and we must make them some definite offer as to what Louisville will do and can do to get the convention. They will see the Armory and see what accommodations we have in the way of hotels. They will be shown that Louisville can handle a convention crowd. It will be urged upon them that Louisville is easily accessible, that it is near the center of population, and that a nomination of the Democratic candidate for the presidency would be a long-needed concession to the South.

* * *

Money Talks.

"But, beside that, we have got to have money enough subscribed to show them that Louisville will do what it should do in the way of proper entertainment. That, I understand, is what will be brought out at the meeting of the Board of Trade to-day. So far as I have been able to learn, some plan for the taking of conditional subscriptions will be adopted. If the convention is landed, the subscriber pays what he had set down; if the convention is not landed, his subscription is void. Money talks in undertakings of this kind as effectively as anywhere.

"As business propositions Louisville is out for both national conventions, of course, although the general impression seems to be that the chance for landing the Republican convention is slight. Still, nothing will be lost if we make the effort."

The meeting will be called to order at 12 o'clock to-day in the exchange hall of the Board of Trade by Capt. Leathers, who was elected chairman of the first meeting, held June 26. James F. Buckner, Jr., superintendent of the Board of Trade, will act as secretary. Peter Lee Atherton, Fred W. Keisker and Mr. Buckner were appointed a committee at the last meeting to ascertain what was the public sentiment in the matter. Mr. Atherton is not in the city, but the committee will report through one of the other members.

SUFFERED AGONIES FOR FOUR YEARS

Whole Foot Nothing But Proud Flesh —Tried Different Physicians and All Kinds of Ointments—Could Walk Only With Crutches—Ohio Man Says:

"CUTICURA REMEDIES THE BEST ON EARTH"



"In the year 1899 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trying to sew up the side of my foot, but with no success. When he found out that wouldn't work, he began trying to heal the wound with all kinds of ointment, until at last my whole foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud flesh. I suffered untold agonies for four years, and tried different physicians and all kinds of ointments. I could walk only with crutches. It is sixteen months ago since I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my limb and foot. The first two months the Cuticura Remedies did not seem to work, but I kept on using them both. In two weeks afterwards I saw a change in my limb. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment often during the day and kept it up for seven months, when my limb was healed up just the same as if I never had trouble.

"It is eight months now since I stopped using Cuticura Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day, after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticura Ointment and Soap was only $6? but the doctors' bills were more like $600. You can publish my name and refer any one to write to me about Cuticura Remedies. I will answer all letters if postage is enclosed. John M. Lloyd, 718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, Ohio, June 27, 1905."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humor, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), may be had of all druggists. A single set often cures. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Skin and Blood Humors."

ACCEPTANCES

About All In From Persons On University Committee.

ALBERT BRANDEIS WILL PROBABLY BE CHAIRMAN.

REDUCED RATES ON RAILROADS FOR STATE FAIR.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

Notifications of their appointment to a committee which will work for the establishment of a great university in Louisville have been sent to seventeen prominent Louisville men by Fred Levy, president of the Commercial Club. Acceptances have been received by Mr. Levy from several of the appointees, all of whom express their enthusiasm in the project and their intention to give the undertaking their best efforts. Some time ago the names of eleven men who had been selected by Mr. Levy were obtained and published. It has always been Mr. Levy's intention to have all of Louisville's best interests represented on the committee, and at the time the names were obtained he had not selected all the members. Five men besides the eleven whose names were printed have been added to the committee.

Mr. Levy does not wish to make public the names of those who will constitute the full committee until he has received acceptances from all. The most time, it is expected, will be taken in communicating with Albert Brandeis, who has been asked to accept the chairmanship of the corps of workers. Mr. Brandeis is in England, and although a letter has been addressed to him, it is expected that some time will pass before he is heard from. Until then Mr. Levy wishes to wait, as he considers that courtesy to the probable chairman demands as much.

Judging from the tone of the acceptances received, it is believed to be certain that the committee, when once it gets to work, will push the undertaking with vigor. The combined movements of the Methodist Board of Education and the University of Louisville are being fostered by the Commercial Club, which has been asked to take the undertaking in hand. The committeemen will represent both institutions at the bottom of both movements, and will strive to evolve a unified plan out of the combination. Those committeemen whose names were obtained some time ago are Albert Brandeis, Dr. J. C. Willis, chancellor of the University of Louisville; Victor H. Engelhard, Judge Shackelford Miller, Capt. John H. Leathers, Dr. H. G. Enelow, T. C. Timberlake, E. J. McDermott, the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock and T. L. Jefferson.

President Levy, elected chief executive of the Commercial Club to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Engelhard, who resigned soon after the Home Coming, has announced that he will make it his chief business as head of the club to get some definite results in the project to establish a great university in Louisville. He has chosen the members of the committee with an eye to their individual fitness for the posts and as to their influence as representatives of various interests and professions.

RECOMMEND REDUCED RATES.

Passenger Men Ask for Low Fares for State Fair and Horse Show.

Reduction in passenger rates to be recommended by the district agents of the various Louisville railroads for the State Fair and the Horse Show were agreed upon yesterday morning at a meeting of the Louisville Passenger Committee, held at the offices of the Commercial Club. The action is not definite, but it is expected that the recommendations of the local agents will be accepted by the head officials. The fare agreed upon for the State Fair was one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip to Louisville from all points in Kentucky and from all points in Indiana within a radius of 150 miles. Rates somewhat similar probably will be granted for the Horse Show from all points in Indiana in what is known as Louisville territory. The matter of reduced rates to Louisville for the September and the October races was not taken up, although it is expected that certain days will be set aside for special reductions.

Joseph Hattendorf Promoted.

Notices have been received in Louisville to the effect that Joseph Hattendorf, formerly of Louisville, has been appointed to the position of assistant general freight agent of the Southern lines of the Illinois Central railroad, with headquarters at Memphis. Mr. Hattendorf formerly was stationed in Louisville as chief clerk to C. C. Cameron, general freight agent of the Illinois Central, when Mr. Cameron's office was here. Mr. Hattendorf is well known among Louisville railroad men.

HERMAN DROPPELMAN DIES AT ADVANCED AGE.

Herman Droppelman, aged seventy-two years, died at his home at 609 Preston street early yesterday morning as a result of asthma and heart disease. He was ill for several months. Mr. Droppelman was a native of Germany, but came to Louisville when he was very young. For many years he conducted a saloon on Preston street, near Green street. He is survived by three sons and four daughters. The funeral services will be held at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning at the home, and at 9 o'clock at St. Boniface church. The interment will take place in St. Michael's cemetery.

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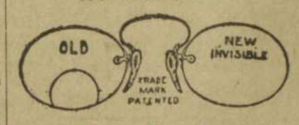
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